

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Digitized Afghanistan Materials in English from
the Arthur Paul Afghanistan Collection

Afghanistan: The Arthur Paul Afghanistan
Collection at the University of Nebraska-Omaha

8-17-2009

Kabul Times (Oct - Dec, 1965)

Afghanistan

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/afghanenglish>



Part of the [Asian Studies Commons](#)

Afghanistan, "Kabul Times (Oct - Dec, 1965)" (2009). *Digitized Afghanistan Materials in English from the Arthur Paul Afghanistan Collection*. 175.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/afghanenglish/175>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Afghanistan: The Arthur Paul Afghanistan Collection at the University of Nebraska-Omaha at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Digitized Afghanistan Materials in English from the Arthur Paul Afghanistan Collection by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

OCTOBER

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +24°C. Minimum 6°C.
Sun sets today at 5:58 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:55 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 155

KABUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1965, (MIZAN 10, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Yousuf Lauds Restraint, Wisdom In Elections; Results Are Announced

KABUL, October 2.—A handsome tribute to the people's restraint and wisdom during the elections was paid by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf in a broadcast on Radio Afghanistan last evening before the names of those elected to the Meshrano Jirgah and the Wolesi Jirgah were announced.

The Prime Minister said that during this difficult period the people had given evidence not only of their desire to develop democracy but their strength and capacity to achieve the goals set forth in the Constitution for the creation of a new social order.

Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf said:

"In the name of God, the Almighty. Dear countrymen, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the endorsement of the Constitution I have the honour to declare the results of the first general elections which were based on values embodied in that great national document.

At this moment when our country has successfully passed through a trying and historically important test we thank the Almighty and ask Him for further success in achieving our national goals.

"In the course of these first general, secret and direct elections the people of Afghanistan proved to themselves and the world that, despite difficult conditions and the existence of very limited and humble means, they not only respect the sacred values of democracy but also want to nourish it.

"The restraint and wisdom our countrymen displayed during this period, which was full of excitement, once again convinced my government and myself that on the basis of the strength and determination of the people of Afghanistan and with God's help we shall achieve all the goals we have set before us under the new system.

"I thank you all for the respect you have shown for public security during the exciting days of general elections and for the way you participated in the elections with due consideration for this national duty.

"There were 100 candidates for the Meshrano Jirgah (Upper House) and 1358 for the Wolesi Jirgah (Lower House).

"Polling for the Meshrano Jirgah continued from August 26 to September 2. According to the provisions of the Electoral Law 28 senators were elected to the Upper House.

"As the result of polling for the Wolesi Jirgah, which continued from September 10-24, 216 representatives were elected. The names and constituencies of members of Parliament have been published in the Official Gazette of October 1.

"In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the interim government discharged its onerous duties and supervised the general elections with complete honesty under difficult conditions which were new for the country.

"It is as a result of these undertakings that our countrymen find themselves on the threshold of a new era under the new order.

"The new Afghan Parliament, which will be inaugurated this month, will be the manifestation of the real wishes of our people and therefore it will play its important and fundamental role befittingly.

"The implementation of the Constitution is the basic duty of the future government, Parliament and the judiciary. This task can be properly accomplished only

when every organ of the state realises its national responsibility and considers the safeguarding of the rights of the state and individuals and the achievement of the goals of the new movement as its common trust.

"Now that the elections are over I thank all those who participated in the supervision of the elections and preservation of public order and security. I felicitate our countrymen on this success and pray to God to guide Afghanistan more than ever before under the wise leadership of our beloved monarch towards the establishment of an organised and advanced society firmly based on social justice and national solidarity."

The following have been elected members of Meshrano Jirgah (Upper House):

Badakhshan: Mohammad Hashim Wasoekht.

Badghis: Ghulam Hazrat.

Baghlan: Sayed Ashraf.

Balkh: Abdul Wahab Asifi.

Bamiyan: Mohammad Yousuf.

Chakhansur: Sher Mohammad.

Farah: Haji Mohammad Hussein.

Faryab: Aqa Rahim Zarey.

Ghazni: Gul Ahmad Malikyar.

Ghor: Mir Mohammad Sayed Ma-shaal.

Herat: Abdul Baqi Mojadidi.

Helmand: Habibullah.

Jozjan: Abdul Hakim.

Kabul: Abdul Hadi Dawi.

(Contd on page 4)

Royal Audience

KABUL, Oct. 2.—According to an announcement from the Royal Protocol the following were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ended September 30:

Noor Ahmad Etemadi, the Afghan Ambassador in Karachi; Mohammad Kabir Lodin, the Afghan Ambassador in New Delhi; Amanullah Haiderzada, a graduate from the Arts Academy of Rome; Prof. A. de Lappart, Director of Geological and Scientific Research in the Education Ministry of France; Prof. Perren, a heart specialist; Prof. Lambert, an expert on the digestive system; Prof. Royar, an eye specialist in the University of Lyons.

Antonov Praises Afghanistan Policy Before Departure

KABUL, Oct. 2.—The outgoing Soviet Ambassador, S.F. Antonov, left Kabul Thursday for Moscow.

Attallah Nasser Zia, Chief of the Protocol Department in the Foreign Ministry, officials of the Ministry, and some Ambassadors at the Court of Kabul were present at the airport to bid him farewell.

Before his departure Antonov said: "As I am leaving Afghanistan I would like to offer my sincere thanks to the people and leaders of Afghanistan for their cordial and friendly feelings towards the people of the USSR."

Referring to the developments which have taken place under the guidance of His Majesty the King, Antonov said his country has helped important projects of Afghanistan which have a positive effect on the economy of the country.

He praised the peaceful policy of Afghanistan which is based on friendly relations among the nations of the world.

Antonov said that the good-neighbourly relations between Afghanistan and the USSR were a demonstration of co-existence and an example for other countries of the world.

KABUL, Oct. 2.—Abdul Samad Hazrat, a student of the Veterinary School, left for Warsaw under a scholarship from the Polish government.

Sukarno Is Still In Command; Coup Smashed By Army Chief

KUALA LUMPUR, October 2, (Reuter).—PRESIDENT Sukarno is still head of state in Indonesia, according to a broadcast over radio Djakarta monitored here today.

First came the news that a coup was discovered by some Indonesian generals who were charged to have connection with the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). It said that coup was planned by the generals to take place earlier next week on Indonesia's Army Day.

It was claimed that Lt. Colonel Untung, Chief bodyguard for president Sukarno had smashed the coup and himself formed a revolutionary council in which Foreign Minister Subandrio was also a member.

But later in the evening news came that Indonesia's tough defence minister General Abdul Haris Nasution crushed the coup led by Untung.

Untung said that he took power to safeguard the safety of the President. However later reports indicated that he himself has mastered a coup against Sukarno.

According to AP Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) said Saturday it monitored a radio Indonesia broadcast at 8:30 a.m. repeating an earlier announcement that Jakarta radio station was under control of forces loyal to Nasution.

NHK said radio Indonesia had first made such an announcement at 3 a.m. and had been still until it resumed broadcast at 3:30 a.m.

It said after the repeated announcement, Radio Indonesia continued with a normal news cast dealing with developments of India-Pakistan conflict.

In Honolulu, Howard P. Jone

Cabinet Ratifies Draft Of Provincial Councils Law

KABUL, Oct. 2.—The draft of the provincial Councils Law was discussed at a cabinet meeting held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf Thursday morning. The draft has been prepared by the Law Drafting Department of the Justice Ministry.

The draft was approved with certain amendments.

According to Article 126 of the Constitution, among its duties the interim government had to prepare a draft law about provincial councils.

former United States ambassador to Indonesia, said Friday charges the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was behind an attempted coup in Indonesia were absurd.

"The situation is too obscure for me to comment," he said. "But charges that the CIA would back an uprising against Sukarno are absurd. This is typical communist propaganda and it is an obvious attempt to involve us when we are not involved".

Jones is chancellor of the East-West centre at the University of Hawaii.

Vietnam Premier Pledges Revolution In Living Standards

SAIGON, Oct. 2, (Reuter).—Sporadic shots crashed across the Mekong delta paddyfields Friday only 50 miles from Saigon, in the dying moments of a vicious battle involving 800 to 1,000 Viet Cong and more than 2,000 South Vietnamese.

It was the biggest battle in the Mekong area for several months. The ability on the guerrillas to mass so many men close to Saigon has caused surprise in some circles here.

The Viet Cong force held off the government troops for more than 12 hours, without ever having their positions penetrated or overrun.

Government reinforcements trying to get into the fighting zone ran into a series of ambushes.

Government losses were described as light overall, but moderate in one unit.

The battle started Thursday and five South Vietnamese battalions were soon heavily engaged. The Vietnamese navy began sending river assault boats, loaded with reinforcements, up the snaking waterways of the delta.

A group moving along a small canal ran straight into an ambush. Recoiless rifle and heavy machine gun fire sliced into the boats. One sank.

Further north, government troops battled with the Viet Cong in a series of smaller clashes which combined to make Thursday and Friday the busiest and bloodiest 48 hours the South Vietnamese soldiers have had for some time.

In the air, the Guam-based B-52 bombers raided suspected Viet Cong areas in Quang Ngai province, 320 miles north of here, and other American planes continued bombing flights over North Vietnam where one was apparently hit Thursday by a surface to air missile.

In Saigon, South Vietnamese Prime Minister Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky told newsmen Friday that the tide had turned in the war against the Viet Cong and the general situation had greatly improved.

After reviewing his war cabinet's first 100 days in office, the 36-year-old Prime Minister pledged a revolution in living standards throughout the country.

He said his government would fight administrative injustice, corruption and inefficiency, raise the standard of living and improve educational facilities.

"Military defeat of the Viet Cong is not enough. Pacification and rural reconstruction are also necessary," he said.



On Friday China celebrated the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Peoples Republic. A congratulatory message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to President Liu-Shao-Chi. A similar message has been sent on behalf of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf to the Chinese Premier Chou en-Lai.

Chinese Ambassador in Kabul Chen Feng held a reception at Kabul Hotel last night to mark the occasion. Guests included His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, high ranking civil and military officials and some heads and members of diplomatic missions.

Picture shows some of the guests at dinner.

Deputies, Senators Announced

(Cont'd. from page 2)

Kandahar: Abdullah Tarzi.
Kapisa: Haji Abdul Razik.
Kunar: Sayed Jalaluddin.
Kunduz: Ghulam Nabi Nasher.
Laghman: Mohammad Ashraf.
Logar: Mohammad Omer.
Nangarhar: Sayed Habib Shah.
Paktia: Ali Jan Khan.
Parwan: Abdul Karim Maaqool.
Samangan: Mohammad Yaqub.
Takhar: Abdul Ali.
Urozgan: Abdul Ghani.
Wardak: Mohammad Reza Karbala.
Zabul: Mohammad Nabi.
 The following are the members of the Wolesi Jirgah (House of the People):

Badakhshan (6)
 Provincial centre: Abdul Kayeum.
 Darwaz: Abdul Kadir.
 Ishkashim: Khudai Baredi.
 Jorm: Izzatullah.
 Kishm: Mohammad Hussein.
 Wakhan: Mullah Mohammad Ismail.
Badghis (5)
 Provincial centre: Mohammad Nabi Aimaq.
 Ghor Mach: Abdul Rahman.
 Jond: Mohammad Yousuf.
 Morghab: Ghulam Rabani.
 Qadis: Abdullah.
Baghan (5)
 Provincial centre: Ghulam Muhyuddin.
 Andarab: Abdul Kayeum.
 Doshi: Sayed Shah Nasser.
 Nahrin: Abdul Razak.
 Puli Khumri: Abdul Rashid.
Balkh (8)
 Provincial centre: Hilaluddin.
 Balkh: Abdul Kudu.
 Charkat: Abdul Wahab.
 Char Bolak: Subhan Zol.
 Daulat Abad: Sayed Yahya.
 Nasser Shahi: Mohammad Tahir.
 Shorgreh: Abdul Hamid.
 Shor Tepah: Qari Maulanqul.
Bamian:
 Provincial centre: Mohammad Nasim.
 Auras: Mohammad Sarwar.
 Panjab: Mohammad Akbar.
 Saighan, Kahmar: Abdul Hamid Jan.
 Yaulang: Sayed Habibullah.
Chakhansur (5)
 Provincial centre: Haji Saleh.
 Chakhansur Proper: Abdul Hamid.
 Char Borjak: Haji Mohammad Omer.
 Desho: Haji Sarwar.
 Lash-e-Jawin: Sayed Ahmad.
Farah (8)
 Provincial centre: Haji Abdul Hakim.
 Anar Dareh: Haji Mohammad Hussein.
 Bakwa: Mohammad Zaman.
 Bala Bulook: Abdul Satar.
 Gulistan: Mohammad Ishaq.
 Por Chaman: Haji Abdul Wahab.
 Qala-i-Kah: Haji Abdul Raof.
 Shindand: Mir Abdullah.
Faryab (6)
 Provincial centre: Nazar Mohammad Nawa.
 Andkhoh: Mohammad Omer.
 Belchragh: Mahmud Azm.
 Darzab: Abdul Salam.
 Daulatabad: Mohammad Gildi.
 Pakhtun Kot: Abdul Kayeum.
 Qaisar: Mohammad Siddik.
 Shirin Tagab: Mohammad Ibrahim.
Ghazni (14)
 Provincial centre: Ghulam Faruq.
 Andar: Jan Mohammad.
 Jaghori: Ramazan Ali.
 Jaghatoo: Sayed Qorban Ali Razwi.
 Katavaz: Abdul Razak.
 Malistan: Mohammad Hashim.
 Muqor: Fazi Mohammad.

Nawah: Mohammad Hashim.
Nawar: Abdul Hussein.
Qarabagh: Ghulam Naqshband.
Sharni: Mohammad Aslam.
Waza Khwa: Bahau Haq.
Ghazni Khwa: Khodad.
Katawaz Kochis: Abdul Kayeum.

Ghor (6)
 Provincial centre: Abdul Ghafoor.
 Laal Sar Jangle: Sayed Mohammad Akbar.
 Pasa Band: Ahmad Khan.
 Shahrak: Mohammad Alim.
 Talwari: Fakhraddin.
 Tolak: Mohammad Osman.

Herat (13)
 Provincial centre: Ahmad Shah Rahmatyar and Khodai Ahrari.
 Adrasan: Abdul Basir.
 Ghorian: Shapur.
 Gulran: Habibullah Noorzai.
 Gzareh: Mohammad Saleh.
 Injeel: Haji Abdul Qodus Mo-mand.
 Karokh: Shah Alam.
 Khusan: Jonad Khan.
 Kusk: Abdul Rahman.
 Obi: Haji Mohammad.
 Pakhtun-Zarghoon: Mohammad Ali Kazizadeh.
 Zinda Jan: Dr. Abdul Karim Farzan.

Helmand (10)
 Provincial centre: Sayed Mobin Shah.
 Baghran: Jamal Khan.
 Garm Seer: Haji Mohammad Khan.
Moose Qala: Abdul Hakim.
 Nadi Ali: Shah Nazar.
 Nahr-e-Seraj: Ahmad Khan.
 Nawai Barakzai: Alhaj Abdul Rashid.
 Nawzad: Abdul Habib.
 Posht Rod Kochis: Wali Mohammad.
 Registan Balooch Kochis: Mohammad Gul.

Jozjan (6)
 Provincial centre: Abdul Majid.
 Agcha: Abdul Rashid Safi.
 Mong Jag: Mohammad Amin.
 Qarqin: Mohammad Ahmad.
 Sang Charak: Mohammad Akram.
 Sari Pul: Kamaluddin.

Kabul (13)
 Provincial centre: Mrs. Roqia Abubaker.
 Ahmad, Dr. Anahita, Babrak and Mir Mohammad Siddiq Farhang.
 Bagram: Mohammad Hafiz.
 Chardhi: Mohammad Muihsen Formuli.
 Deh Sabz: Mirza Ahmad Jan.
 Kohdaman: Naik Mohammad.
 Paghman: Gul Habib.
 Gara Bagh: Ghulam Sarwar.
 Shaker Dareh: Abdul Malik Nasiri.
 Sarobi: Ghulam Siddik.

Kandahar (12)
 Provincial centre: Abdul Ahad and Abdul Rahim Hadith.
 Arghandab: Abdul Salam.
 Argistan: Baz Mohammad.
 Dand: Sultan Mohammad.
 Khakrez: Azizullah Wasifi.
 Maiwand: Mir Ahmad.
 Maarof: Maasooma Ismati Wardak.
 Panj Wayee: Nour Ahmad.
 Shah Wali Kot: Laal Mohammad.
 Shorabak: Dost Mohammad.
 Spin Boldak: Abdul Samad.

Kapisa (5)
 Provincial centre: Abdul Alim.
 Kohistan: Amir Mohammad Hasib.
 Nejrab: Khwaja Khalilullah.
 Panjsher: Yar Mohammad.
 Tagab: Ghulam Mostafa.

Kunar (7)
 Provincial centre: Mohammad Akram.
 Bar Kunar: Gul Zarin.
 Khas Kunar: Abdul Kadir.
 Kamdesh: Fazi Mohammad.
 Paich: Sayed Mohammad.
 Sarkano: Mohammad Jan.
 Sawki: Ghulam Mohammad.

Kunduz (6)
 Provincial centre: Mawlawi Abdul Rahman.
 Archi: Ghulam Siddik.
 Chaz Dareh: Mawlawi Abdul Haq.
 Hazrat-e-Imam: Abdul Rahman.
 Khanabad: Sayed Amir.

Qalati Zai: Akhtar Mohammad.

Laghman (5)
 Provincial centre: Dr. Abdul Zahir.
 Alingar: Mohammad Irshad.
 Alishing: Abdul Ghafoor Bahir.
 Nooristan: Ghulam Sakhi.
 Qarghayee: Sayed Aashuquallah.

Logar (4)
 Provincial centre: Ghulam Sakhi.
 Azrah: Abdul Wakil.
 Baraki: Saleh Mohammad.
 Mohammad: Mohammad Alam.

Nangarhar (13)
 Provincial centre: Gul Pacha Ullat.
 Achin: Mohammad Kamrin.
 Deh Bala: Mohammad Mir.
 Ghiljai Hissarak: Abdul Wahab.
 Kama: Abdul Wakil.
 Khugyanai: Abdul Hadi.
 Momandareh: Ghulam Nabi Nazian.
 Saifurrahman Roadat: Faizanul Haq.
 Shawa: Sha Ghazi.
 Shinwar: Mohammad Kabir.
 Surkh Rode: Abdullah Lala Aqa.
 Jalalabad Kochis: Haji Mohammad Gul.

Paktia (14)
 Provincial centre: Jomma Gul.
 Gomal: Zayto Khan.
 Jani Khat: Mirza Rahmatullah.
 Khost: Abdul Wakil.
 Moosa Khail: Mohammad Nadir.
 Samkanai: Haji Mohammad.
 Sayed Karam: Sado Khan.
 Sarrai: Kotub Khan.
 Tano: Sher Mohammad.
 Urgoon: Ghulam Rasool.
 Zadran: Omar Khan.
 Zarmalai: Baz Mohammad.
 Zazi Maidan: Mokhtaruddin.
 Zazo: Khail Mohammad.

Parwan (5)
 Provincial centre: Ali Ahmad Bayani.
 Bagram: Mohammad Shah Irshad.
 Ghorband: Mir Ali Gohar.
 Jabal-e-Seraj: Khalilullah.
 Khalili.
 Surkh-e-Parsa: Haji Abdul Razak.

Samangan (4)
 Provincial centre: Nasruddin.
 Dareh Soof: Ali Mohammad.
 Khulm: Mohammad Kabir.
 Ibrat.
 Royee Doab: Haji Noor Mohammad.

Takhar (8)
 Provincial centre: Abdul Awal Koraishi.
 Cha Ab: Mohammad Isa.
 Farkhar: Mullah Mohammad Toreh.
 Ishkamish: Mir Abdul Baqi.
 Khosto Farang: Mir Abdul Kayeum.
 Khwaja Ghar: Mohammad Tahir.
 Rustaq: Ghulam Ali.
 Yangi Qala: Mohammad Hakim.

Urozgan (9)
 Provincial centre: Haji Mohammad Akbar.
 Ajristan: Abdul Satar.
 Chor: Mohammad Yar Khan.
 Di-Kundi: Mohammad Akar.
 Deh Raoud: Haji Dost Mohammad.
 Gazab: Mohammad Naveb.
 Kajran: Ghulam Rasool.
 Shahristan: Sayed Zahir Shah.
 Urozgan: Khudai Rahm.

Wardak (5)
 Provincial centre: Hafizullah.
 Behsood: Mohammad Aslam.
 Behsood first District: Mohammad Ismail.
 Chak: Mohammad Ismaili.
 Mayar.
 Sayed Abad: Saadat Khan.

Zabul (7)
 Provincial centre: Haji Abdul Aziz.
 Arghandab: Ghulam Naqshband.
 Di-Chopan: (not received).
 Shah Joy: Mohammad Omar.
 Shinjai: Khudai Dad.
 Tarnak Jaldak: Nazar Mohammad.
 Kalat Kochis: Mullah Mohammad Anwar.

Ceasefire Situation Tense, Says Macdonald In Pakistan

RAWALPINDI, October 2, (Reuter).—MAJOR-General Bruce Macdonald, Canadian Chief of the U.N. Indo-Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM) said after operational talks on the U.N. peacekeeping role here Friday that the situation along the ceasefire line was "tense and extremely tricky".

General Macdonald, 48-year-old Canadian army veteran, who served with Allied forces in north-west Europe during World War Two, said the role of the 100 United Nations observers here would be "like that of a policeman on the street corner on Saturday night. When you see trouble you step in between".

The General was answering questions by reporters outside the UN headquarters here after a courtesy call on President Ayub Khan and talks with General Ni-mmo, Australian head of the UN's Kashmir team. They will share the mammoth task of keeping Indian and Pakistani armies apart along a line stretching about 1,200 miles from Kargil in the snow-capped mountains of North Kashmir, where Indians first crossed the 1949 ceasefire line, to the arid desert area of Rajasthan, about 120 miles east of Hyderabad, where flare-ups were still being reported Friday.

Most of about 100 UN officers from Canada, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and other countries have now flown in. Aircraft are expected shortly to aid them in their policeman's role. These will be implemented by jeeps and helicopters which already have been in use since the ceasefire last week on the Lahore, Akhnur and Rajasthan Fronts.

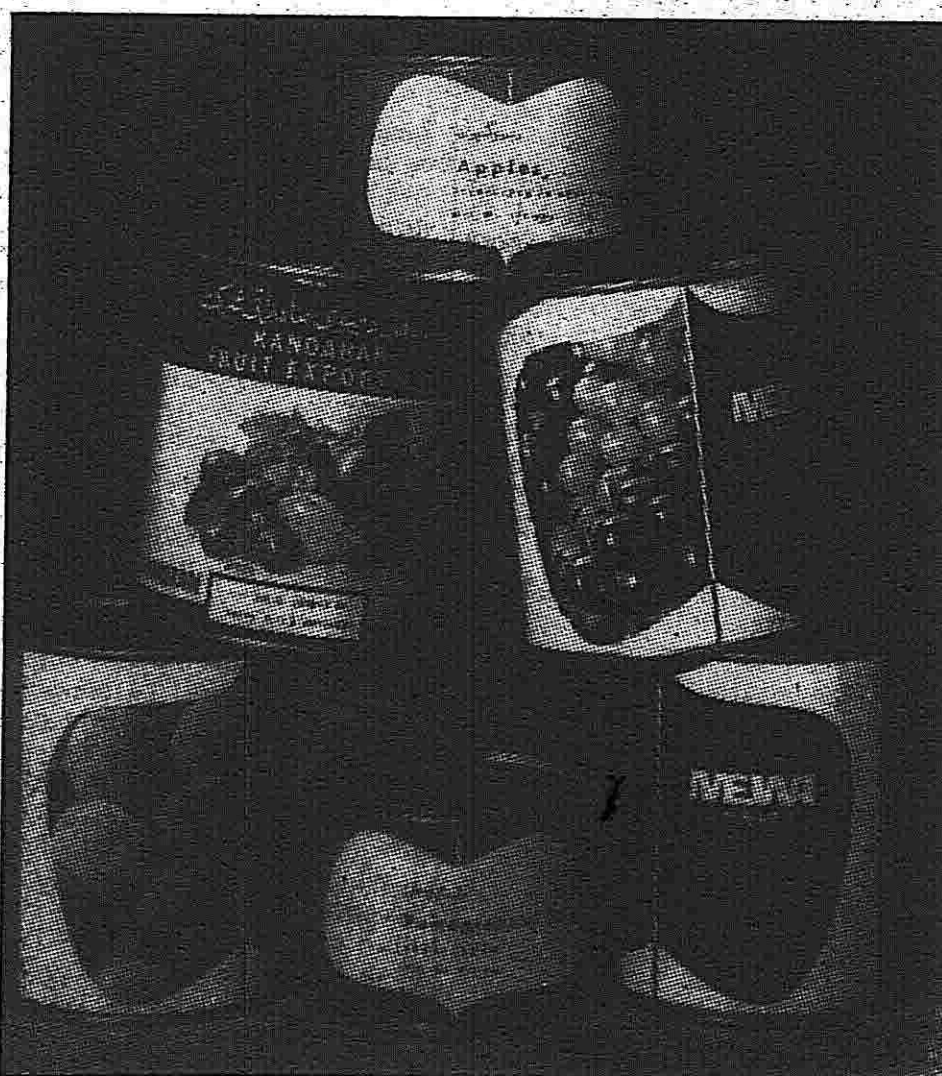
General Macdonald, drawing a rough map of the precarious ceasefire line with a stick in the sand before the UN headquarters, pointed out where observers will be posted on both sides and how they will be called to trouble spots to head off major flare ups.

In New York Thant, the UN Secretary-General, Friday night defended his establishment of a special observer mission to supervise the Indo-Pakistani ceasefire and said recruitment had been stopped at 90 members.

"This number may prove adequate," he said in a report to the Security Council.

"In any case, any larger number at this stage could not be satisfactorily provided with ground transport and communications equipment."

Use Canned Fruit For Dessert



Kandahar Fruit Export Co

Provides you with a variety of high quality fruits which are canned scientifically. They are hygienic and delicious. Choose from apple juice, pomegranate jelly, apple jelly, grape jelly, heavy grape syrup, and mixed fruits. Every tin is carefully sterilized upon sealing. Buy Kandahar Fruit anywhere in Kabul and at Kandahar Fruit Export Co., Shar-i-Nau (next to the Peace Corps Office).

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
 Max. 24°C. Minimum 6°C.
 Sun sets today at 5:37 p.m.
 Sun rises tomorrow at 5:56 a.m.
 Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, NO. 156.

KABUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1965, (MIZAN 11, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

Sukarno Speaks Over Radio; Urges People To Calm, Unity

SINGAPORE, October 3, (Reuter).—PRESIDENT Sukarno of Indonesia said in a speech over Radio Jakarta, early today that he was in good health and was still holding the reins of office.

The President, in his first statement since the armed forces crushed an attempt to overthrow his regime September 30, said he was still the leader of the Indonesian nation, government and revolution.

He said he had summoned all generals of the armed forces and the second Deputy Prime Minister, Johannes Leimena, to a meeting yesterday to settle the "incident of September 30".

Sukarno said he was taking over control of the armed forces. He said he had entrusted Major-General Suharto with the task of restoring peace and order and had temporarily put Major-General Pronoto Rusasamudra in control of the day-to-day administration of the armed forces.

Suharto took over temporary command of the army after Friday's attempted coup.

Sukarno said Major-General Pronoto was until now an assistant to the army Chief-of-Staff, Lieutenant-General Ahmad Yani. Yani was reported kidnapped by the "September 30 movement". There has been no word of his whereabouts.

Sukarno called on his people to

remain calm, "let us continue developing the spirit of oneness and national unity. Let us continue to increase our anti-neocolonialism spirit and God will be with us all."

Explosion In Saigon Kills Eight Persons

SAIGON, Oct. 3, (Reuter).—An explosion was reported Saturday near a soccer field in Saigon's twin city of Cholon.

There was no immediate word on casualties. A U.S. military spokesman said, that according to first reports no Americans were involved.

The reports gave no details of the explosion but it was understood to be a big detonation.

Eight Vietnamese were killed and five wounded in the blast, U.S. military sources said later.

Initial reports said two directional mines were placed near Cholon soccer Stadium, presumably by Viet Cong terrorists.

At least one of them exploded. The directional mine mentioned (Cont'd. on page 4)

India Objects To Having Two Ceasefire Observer Missions

NEW YORK, October 3, (Reuter).—INDIA Saturday took issue with the decision of U Thant, the Secretary-General, to create a second observer group supervising the ceasefire with Pakistan.

G. Parthasarathi, India's permanent representative, told Thant in a letter that the entire border, including Kashmir and the international frontier are the same.

Two organisations would only create confusion and it might not be possible for India to achieve full co-operation with them both, the Indian delegate added.

In addition to the veteran U.N. military observer group for India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), which serves in Kashmir, Thant recently created the U.N. India and Pakistan observer mission (UNIPOM) to supervise the ceasefire to the south.

Last week, he defended his deci-

Castro Ousts Guevara From Party Leadership

HAVANA, Oct. 3, (Reuter).—Top Cuban revolutionary leader Ernesto Guevara was today dropped from leadership of the Cuban United Socialist Revolutionary Party.

The Central Committee which ousted Guevara is headed by an eight-man political Bureau, which none of the old-time sons he was represented. Four days ago the Cuban Prime Minister and party secretary, Dr. Fidel Castro, announced the forthcoming setting up of the Central Committee and said he would clarify Guevara's position at a public ceremony installing the committee.

He said he would read a document from Guevara explaining his absence during recent months.

Many rumours have circulated about Guevara. Some said he was abroad, ill, or engaged in special work in Cuba and others that he had had ideological differences with Dr. Castro.

Elimination from his party position of Guevara-previously considered the third most important man in Cuba after Dr. Castro and his brother Raul Castro—would appear to have excluded him from holding further high posts within the country, observers here said.

(Cont'd. on page 4)



His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol stand with children from Hamid Kindergarten who won the trophy. The Director of the Kindergarten, Mrs. Habiba Mousa, is holding the trophy.

New UAR Premier Promises Greater Supply Of Goods

CAIRO, Oct. 3, (Reuter).—The new Prime Minister of the United Arab Republic, Zakaria Mohieddin, Saturday told his cabinet that his government intended to see that a plentiful supply of basic commodities was available on the market.

A government spokesman, Abdel Kader Hatem, disclosed this after the first meeting of the new cabinet, formed Friday.

Mohieddin and his ministers Saturday took the constitutional oath of office before President Nasser.

During the two-hour cabinet session, Mohieddin said it was necessary to see that the markets were filled with commodities well before they were urgently needed.

He said the government intended to let the law of supply and demand work.

Mohieddin told the cabinet that President Nasser had authorised the expenditure of five million Egyptian pounds for housing.

Mohieddin also said relations between the government and the press should be based on frankness so that the press could share in the solution of problems.

India Claims China Intrudes Into Sikkim; Protest Lodged

NEW DELHI, October 3, (Reuter).—ABOUT 25 Chinese troops Saturday intruded into the Indian Himalayan protectorate of Sikkim and fired on an Indian observation post, an Indian Defence Ministry spokesman said.

He said the fire was returned against the increasingly aggressive posture of Chinese forces across the border of Sikkim.

The incident occurred at the 15,597-feet Yakla Pass when Chinese troops surrounded an Indian post well inside Indian territory, he said.

Further details were awaited, the spokesman added. Meanwhile according to DPA Indian government protested against what was termed the violation of the border of Sikkim by Chinese soldiers, the "Information Service of India" reported.

The Indian government strongly protested against this violation of the border and the wanton firing at Indian personnel as well as

Parade, Songs, Dances Mark Children's Day Programme

KABUL, October 3.—CHILDREN'S Day was celebrated throughout Afghanistan Saturday.

In Kabul, a special programme of national dances and songs was arranged at Ghazi Stadium. Children from the nursery centres of the Women's Institute, the Children Welfare Department, the Home for Distressed, and the Rural Development Department took part. American, Indian, Indonesian and German children also participated.

His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, Prince Mohammad Nadir, Prince Mirwais and Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol were present in the Royal pavilion. High-ranking civil and military officers and members of the diplomatic corps were among thousands of people who watched the show.

The programme began with a parade by the children of all the kindergartens in Kabul and American, German, Indian and Indonesian children. After the parade the Royal Anthem was sung and national dances were performed. Among other items were a far-mers' dance and a flower dance.

"Postman", a short play was staged and German children gave a display of physical exercises.

National unity was the theme of a series of dances and songs by children of Hamid Kindergarten.

American, Indian and Indonesian children sang their folk songs and performed some dances. Children from the Home for the Distressed presented a programme called "Flower Love's" and the children of Nazo Kindergarten staged a play named "The Mysterious Field". Afghan Scouts also presented a programme.

At the end of the programme Dr. Nezamuddin Shohabzade introduced the six children selected as the best in His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah who presented them prizes. The prize-winning children were Mina Wahid Karim, Rohina Wali Zaki, Laila Omer Dafrai, Ali Ahmad Faizi Secander, Farid Abdul Habib and Aziz Hamid Mobarez.

Three children from every kindergarten were introduced to Prince Ahmad Shah, who is honorary Chairman of the Children's Training Institute.

Prince Ahmad Shah expressed satisfaction over children's participation in the show and presented letters of thanks to the children.

A committee of judges declared that in the Children's Day celebrations the kindergartens have been classified as follows:

Hamid 1, Nazo 2, Home for the Distressed 3, Rural Development Department 4, and the Women's Welfare Society 5.

Many Kabul streets were decorated yesterday and illuminated last night in honour of the occasion.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Mohammad Kazim Ahang, a former reporter on the daily Islah, who had gone for further studies in journalism under a scholarship from the U.S. government, returned home Saturday. He studied at Michigan State University.

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
 Khyber restaurant: Kabul
 Hotel: Shar-e-Nau near
 Park Cinema: Kabul International Airport

KABUL TIMES

BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Published By:
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone:
21494 (Ext. 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 che-
ques of local currency at
the official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 3, 1965

Parliament's Main
Tasks

Now that the results of the elections have been announced by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad-Yousuf the next step is the convening of the new Parliament. As the Prime Minister indicated in his broadcast to the nation on Friday night, the implementation of the Constitution on the basis of which the elections took place is the basic duty of the future government, Parliament and the judiciary. A new framework in which they should function has been provided for all three organs of the state. Each of them is independent in discharging the duties entrusted to it under the Constitution, but otherwise they are inter-dependent and should function in harmony with one another.

It is too early to express an opinion on those elected to Parliament. Since we are on the threshold of a democratic order, it is difficult to say what exactly each of our senators and representatives believes in or what his political philosophy is. Their views and attitudes will become known to the people when they start their parliamentary career and the press begins to report their activities.

One thing, however, should be clear to all. Afghanistan has adopted a new system in order to provide a better way of life for its people, to create conditions under which all Afghans have the right to express their views and have a say in the country's affairs and to ensure social, economic and political justice for all. All members of Parliament should be dedicated to these causes. They have been elected by the people because they have pledged themselves to upholding the principles embodied in the Constitution. Now will be the time for them to fulfil these pledges.

As we enter a new phase of our development with the inauguration of Parliament and the formation of a new government it will be for all three organs of the state to help the people to achieve the goals the nation has set before it.

President Johnson To Sign Bill Modernising
Immigration Procedure In United States

US President Johnson journeys to the base of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbour today to sign into a bill which modernises the long U.S. tradition of accepting immigrants to American shores from all over the globe. About 43.5 million persons, of virtually every racial and ethnic strain have come to the U.S. since the first immigration records were kept in 1820. Many of them became naturalised U.S. citizens.

Last year, 292,248 foreign nationals were admitted to permanent residence in the United States, 14,000 less than in 1963. The average number annually is about 300,000.

The new legislation will permit 50,000 more immigrants a year to enter the United States. The law, which becomes fully effective on July 1, 1968, also abolishes the antiquated national origins quota system.

This had been the basis of U.S. immigration since 1924, when a law was enacted governing immigrant quotas from each nation to the basic ethnic composition of the U.S. population in 1920.

The U.S. immigration and naturalisation service plays a leading role in helping immigrants to become citizens. First, it gives a copy of the U.S. constitution to each person and makes available pamphlets, textbooks and films about the American system of government.

Citizenship classes are conducted in schools throughout the nation to help prepare interested aliens for the naturalisation examinations.

To become a citizen, an alien must be of good moral character, be able to speak English, have lived in the United States for five years and pass an examination on U.S. history and government.

At the time of the 1960 census, there were about 10 million foreign-born persons — naturalized citizens and aliens — living in the United States. Another 24 million were of foreign-born or mixed parentage.

The number of foreign born persons included about 100,000 from China, 227,000 from Czechoslovakia, 111,000 from France, 338,000 from Ireland, 110,000 from Japan, 121,000 from Esthonia, and 576,000 from Mexico. Also 105,000 from the Philippines, 748,000 from Poland, 84,000 from Rumania, 214,000 from Sweden, 52,000 from Turkey, 690,000 from the Soviet Union and 166,000 from Yugoslavia, 270,000 from Cuba.

Congress passed other special laws in the 1950's to accommodate Greek refugees displaced by the civil war. These laws also favoured immigrants from Italy and the Netherlands, where overpopulation became a problem because of the reorganisation of thousands of nationals from former colonies.

Migration to the United States has been the greatest mass move-

ment of people in history. It was begun by the few colonists who came to America in the early 1800's. Early English settlers set up colonies at Jamestown, Virginia and Plymouth, Massachusetts.

One of the first sights to greet immigrants arriving in the number one U.S. immigration port, New York city, is the Statue of Liberty, measuring 305 feet (92 metres) from foundation of pedestal to the torch of liberty thrust high into the air.

One famous beacon of democracy has a poem entitled "The New Colossus" by Emma Lazarus. Graven on a tablet within the pedestal which reads:

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame, with conquering limbs astride from land to land; here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand a mighty woman with a torch, whose flame is the imprisoned lightning, and her name mother of exiles.

From her beacon-hand glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command the air-bridged harbour that twin cities frame. "Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she with silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore."

Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

Pravda Reviews Management System

The decisions adopted by the September plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee "are of exceptional importance in the life of the party, the entire Soviet people, in the struggle for building communism," Pravda says in its leading article Saturday. These decisions embody the great revolutionary transforming force of creative Marxism-Leninism, attest to the consistent and firm application of the Leninist general line.

The article emphasises that the Central Committee plenary meeting at the same time is of great international importance. The implementation of its decisions, the new powerful upsurge of the productive forces of our country will still further consolidate the international position of the Soviet Union, the entire socialist community. This shows that the balance of class forces in the world arena will still further tilt in favour of socialism, that socialism will gain fresh victories in its epoch-making competition with capitalism.

Soviet industry is developing on the sound foundation of socialist relations of production. However, the tremendously increased scales and possibilities of Soviet industry raise fresh demands and present much more intricate tasks connected with the organisation, management and planning of industrial production.

It is not a question of a mechanical return to the old system before the introduction of economic councils but of branch-of-industry management on the basis of the new principles of planning and intensification of the role of economic levers in production, on the basis of a correct, reasonable combination of centralised management and extension of operational-economic independence of enterprises. The ministry will bear the full responsibility for the complex development of its branch on the basis of up-to-date achievements of science and technology.

The purpose of the measures, outlined by the CPSU is to overcome these serious shortcomings. By means of a system of economic stimuli a direct incentive is to be created for each member of the staff of the enterprise in the introduction of new techniques in raising productivity of labour, improving quality of production, greater efficiency of production.

It has been advisable to reduce the number of plan indices, endorsed for the enterprises from above, to invest them with the necessary means for the development and improvement of production, to improve the use of the highly important economic levers as profit, price, bonus and credit.

The task is to connect production more closely with the greater requirements of the national economy and the demand by the population. The CPSU is steadily advancing along the road of improving the forms and methods of management of all spheres of communist construction. "Step by step it is cleaning these forms and methods from the elements of subjectivism, on a firm strictly scientific foundation, is bringing them into conformity with the demands of the objective laws of the development of socialism."

The article emphasises that the decisions by the September plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee are directly and organically linked with the decisions of previous plenary meetings—the March (1963) plenums. "They stem from the Leninist principles of management of economic and cultural construction."

The decisions of the September plenary meeting "make it possible to elevate the entire economic system to a qualitatively higher level. The broadest opportunities are opening up for fullest manifestation of creative initiative, the abilities and gifts of all workers of our industry."

"There is no doubt that this will favourably affect our entire national economy, will promote the further strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our fatherland, the advance of the living standards of the Soviet people."

"The implementation of the decisions of the September plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee is a matter for the entire party, the entire people," the article says. "The successful implementation of the decisions of the plenary meeting depend above all, on the organising and political activity of the party, all its organisations, the many-million-strong army of communists."

It is pointed out that the decisions of the September plenum are met with the full understanding and unanimous support of the Soviet people and with a great response abroad.

"Our friends in the socialist countries and throughout the world responded to them with profound satisfaction."

Israel's Teaches
Hatred, Complains
Arab Organisation

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 3. (AP)—The Palestine Liberation movement complained in a memorandum published Saturday that Israel was teaching hatred of its Arab minority and asked that a UN commission be sent there "to investigate the situation and report on its findings."

The movement is an Arab organisation seeking to return Israeli territory to Arab rule. The memorandum was signed by its New York representative, Izzat Tannous, and circulated as a UN Security Council document by request of the chairman of the Arab group of UN delegations, Syrian Ambassador Rafik Ashi. Neither man asked for a Council meeting. The memorandum said Israeli authorities "are indoctrinating hatred for the Arabs in all Israeli educational institutions and discriminate against the Arabs as South Africa and Portugal do against Africans; and are doing their utmost to replace the Arab population in Israel with a Jewish population from abroad."

Pakhtunistanis Express
Readiness To Fight For
Their Freedom, Security

KABUL, Oct. 3.—A report from Momand, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that at a nationalist jirgah held in Shalshad by the Babazi tribe participants delivered speeches on the freedom and security of Pakhtunistan.

The meeting unanimously expressed its preparedness to fight for the rights of the people of Pakhtunistan.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Nauraz Ali Shirzai, acting Director of Exports and Imports in the Ministry of Commerce, who had gone to Tehran to collect export and import data for last year and to see the IBM statistical machines, returned home Friday.

PRESS At a
Glance

Both Anis and Islah yesterday published lists of those elected to the Wolesi Jirgah and the Meshrano Jirgah. Islah carried photos of some of them. The paper devoted its editorial to Children's Day.

Children, it said, are in need of special care and attention. Before growing to adolescence a child is confronted with difficulties all the time. The slightest carelessness on the part of parents and others who look after children can endanger the life or leave a mark on the personality of the child. First of all, healthy conditions should be created for bringing up a child. Every effort should be made to safeguard him against diseases.

Child care actually begins when the mother conceives. That is why expectant mothers are under the constant observation of physicians. The fact that Children's Day is celebrated every year shows the importance of the child—a helpless creature of today and the man of tomorrow. People should realise this importance and assist organisations working for the wellbeing of children.

Roazantoon is perhaps the only organisation working for children. It has been setting up kindergartens in the capital. People expect this organisation to become more active and to start a regular welfare movement. In a city of half a million it is not enough that only 200 to 300 children should be admitted to kindergartens. More kindergartens and other facilities should be provided.

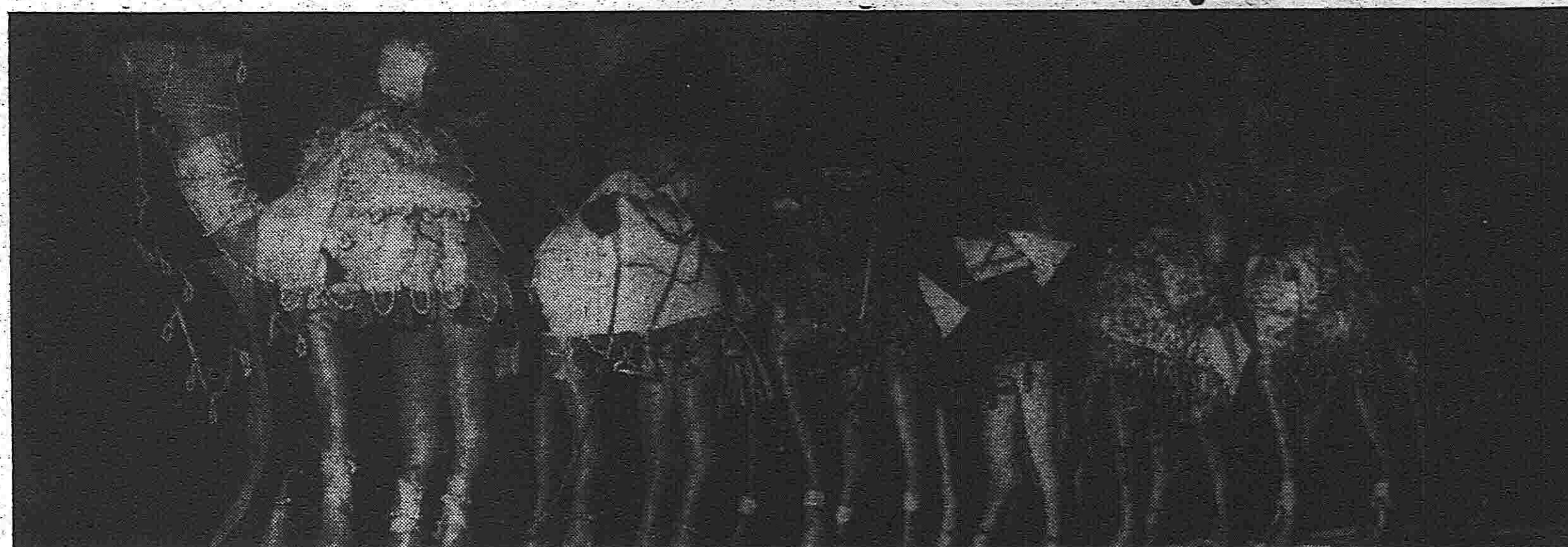
The editorial also touched on the need of playgrounds for children. They are as important as kindergartens, but unfortunately Roazantoon has not paid attention to the question. Recreational centres and children's playgrounds are more urgently required in the old city. Plots for children's parks and playgrounds were allotted in the original plans for new residential areas in the city, but since Roazantoon did not show any interest people started building houses over them after getting municipal permission. It is the Roazantoon's duty to get plans for children's parks from the municipality and start laying them out. If necessary people's help should be sought.

The editorial also suggested the establishment of better kindergartens where children could be admitted at higher fees. The editorial expressed confidence that both the government and international organisations interested in child welfare will help Roazantoon if it takes some initiative and has a practical programme of work.

In addition to lists of nominees and senators yesterday's Anis published photos of some prominent members of Parliament together with extracts from the statements published in the form of advertisements while they were campaigning for elections.

The nation devoted its attention to the election results. It referred to the fact that consultation and holding of jirgah is a tradition in Afghanistan and that many problems which would have been difficult to solve through courts have been and are being solved through jirgahs. Our people have shown their ability to meet the demands of electoral democracy. This honour is the first step.

The editorial expressed the hope that this initial success will encourage the nation and the deputies and senators to take further steps with zeal and determination towards implementation of the new Constitution.



"Caravan", work of the sixth grade students of Mahjuba-Herawi primary school for girls.

Arts And Culture

Kabul Schools Hold Week Long Exhibition
Of Students' Paintings And Handicrafts

This year 113 schools took part in the arts and crafts exhibition held in Salon Khazan at Nejat High School next to the Government Monopoly. The exhibition, which ended yesterday, featured art, handicrafts and needlework by children of schools in and around Kabul. Prizes are to be given for the best specimens of handiwork, drawing and for other distinguished pieces of work.

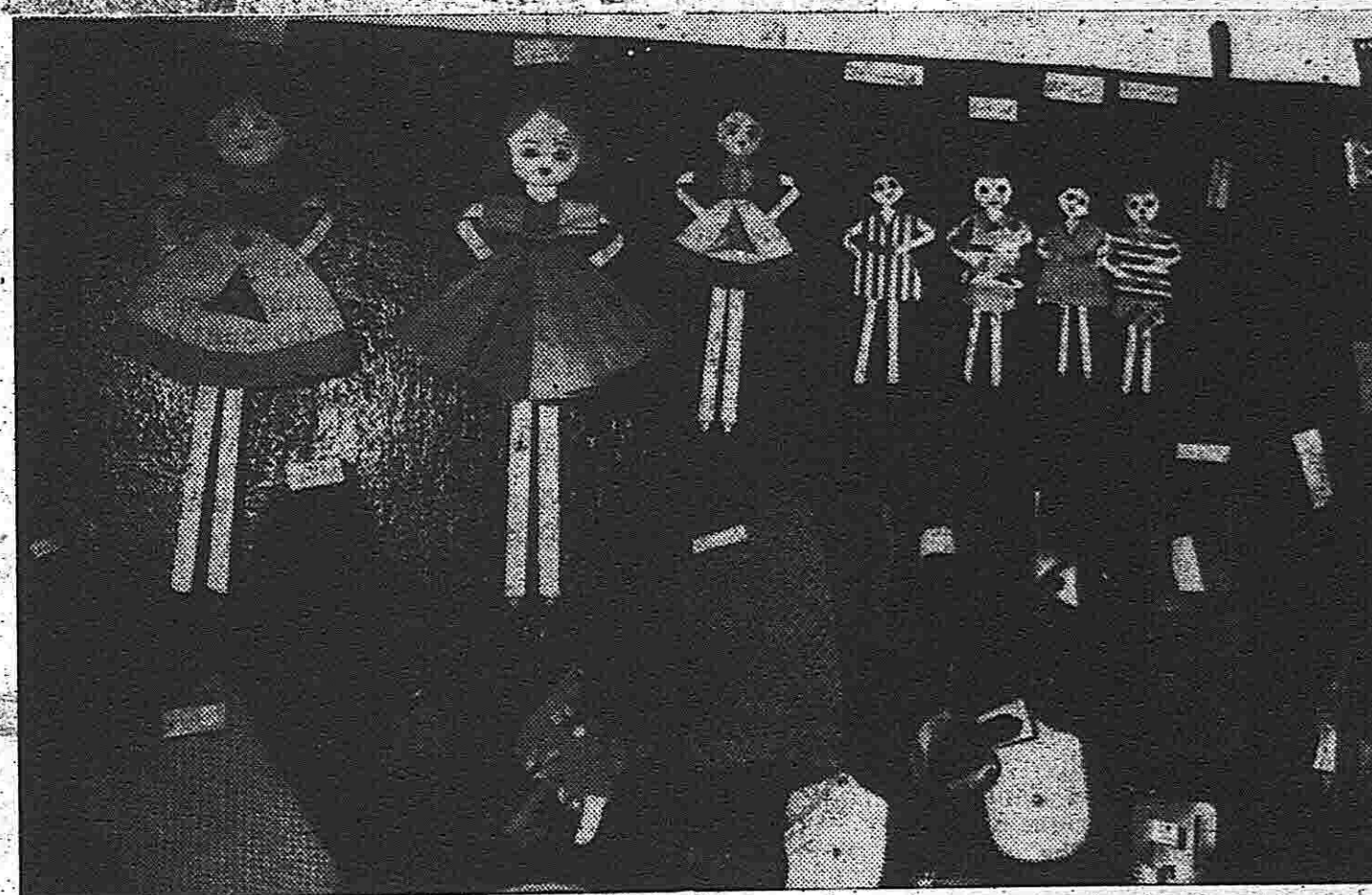
Using pencil, charcoal, water colours, and finger paints, as well as wood and soap, the elementary school children creatively portrayed their visions of reality. They depicted scenes of daily life and flower designs and animals with great realism. Their work in soap sculpture, paper mache and woodwork was both attractive and imaginative.

An overwhelming amount of excellent and professional looking needlework was on display from girls' schools, which also sent in specimens of drawing and painting. The needlework, done on tablecloth, napkins, shawls, dresses, aprons, knitted baby clothes and pillows, and some beadwork was skillful and quite impressive.

There were also a number of dolls and several very ornate candles.

Concentrating more on the fine art areas of painting and crafts, the boys' schools had contributions in oils, pencil, charcoal, soap sculpture, paper mache, rug weaving, leather work, bookbinding and ceramics. Particularly noteworthy was some fine leatherwork from the Academy of Teacher Training.

The contributions from Kabul University, though not quite as extensive, included some fine paintings, wood sculpture and excellent work both in ceramics and ceramic sculpture.



"Happy Folks", work of 10th and 11th grade students of the Teacher's Academy.

Tackling The Cultural Dilemma
Existing In Afro-Asian Nations

Following is the text of the speech delivered by Faiz Mohammad Khairzada, acting head of Kabul Theatre Art, at the Afro-Asian Seminar on Art, Literature and Culture, held this year in Lahore, West Pakistan.

Today as each Afro-Asian nation is searching and striving for some kind of identity, the cultural development or refinement or crystallisation of the nation is greatly emphasised. For these, and other, reasons ministries of culture or other cultural institutions are springing up in almost all Afro-Asian nations and the governments are spending enormous sums on them.

By simply having these institutions we cannot and must not claim to have solved our cultural problems. On the contrary, this is the bitter realisation that we are in the midst of a cultural dilemma, cultural chaos, a cultural aimlessness.

In so far as the field of fine and performing arts is concerned, the artists in the Afro-Asian nations are sharing similar problems, are excited and enthused by similar discoveries. Though some of us consider colonialism as the sole cause of our present cultural dilemma, it is not entirely the case. We must look for basic causes elsewhere. There are certain other historical and social factors, factors which demand our immediate attention.

Some of these factors are, as follows:

1. Scattered and isolated pockets of population.
2. Lack of communication within the nation or with the outside world.
3. Pseudo-religious, dogmatic interpretation of religion.
4. The general tendency of tribal-peasant societies to be inward looking, i.e. to be born with a set of answers rather than questions.
5. Lack of a qualitatively literate middle class to contain the creative minority.
5. Lack of a modern sophisticated culture.

Society is in a state of perpetual change, and the Afro-Asian societies are changing extremely rapidly, leaving the past and entering the new era, the era of science and technology—the age of the atom. Aside from its economic impact upon the Afro-Asian nations, the process of change has also broadened the outlook of the people, their "Weltanschauung". The artist being, by the gift of nature, more perceptive and sensitive than the rest of the people reacts first, whether positively or negatively, and he cannot remain aloof while a great worldwide cultural diffusion is taking place and is being transmitted to him by the new, elaborate, worldwide systems of communication.

The miracle of science and technology has brought the people of the earth closer together and has made their once big world a small one. In the remotest parts of Asia, Africa, America, the other continents, the North and the South Poles, wherever man is, he can be and is in contact with his fellow men through the miracle of technology, his transistor radio.

While this and other scientific and technological achievements for the establishment of universal communication, a blessing in itself, is greatly emphasised, there is a danger of losing the sense of understanding, are of immense help for the world population, they are also for the creative artists of Asia and Africa. This communication with the world opens vast, new avenues of expression for the artist but at the same time, by exposing him to the greater world culture, forces him to become marginal and rejected both by his own nation and the "outside world". He no longer is the national artist with a narrow and limited concept but the universal artist, inspired not only by his nation, but by the world, bound not only to a national or regional sense of values but a universal one.



Faiz M. Khairzada

In short, he is the universal man who can, better than anyone else, feel, understand and crystallise the problems and aspirations of his country and people. Some of us consider this the greatest asset for an artist. Others, disagree. They feel that the creative artist must express himself not according to his universal values and experience but only his local or national one.

To these people I want to point out that psychologically it is impossible for one to completely break away from one's roots and traditions. Therefore it will not be a faulty generalisation to say that no artist, no man, can ever completely deny the heritage and tradition to which he is born. No matter how influenced and how deeply exposed to foreign thoughts and values, the artist will unconsciously express himself in his very own individualistic way, part of which will be the Asian or African in him. The result, happily, is national and universal art.

Since in the field of fine and performing arts, the theatre and, (Contd on page 4)



Children of Nazo Kindergarten performing a dance at Ghazi Stadium Saturday.

Afghan Delegate From Conference In Beirut Returns

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Fazel Rahim Mohammad, Director General of Economic and Social Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture, returned home Saturday after attending a conference on marketing and export of fresh agricultural products held in Beirut.

The conference began September 10 and continued for ten days. Methods of raising production, picking, classifying, sorting, packing and preserving fruits and vegetables and transporting and selling them at home and abroad, and the study of general markets for fresh products of the Middle and Far Eastern countries were some of the topics discussed at the conference.

In addition to delegates from eight countries, six experts from FAO and four experts from other international organisations participated.

Decisions were taken with regard to improving the quality of agricultural products so that they could compete with European products.

It was agreed that information about agricultural products should be exchanged between the participating countries. It was also decided that there should be regional cooperation for the transport of products on the basis existing among European countries.

Soviet Industrial Management Machinery Is Re-Organised

MOSCOW, October 3, (DPA).—The Supreme Soviet of the USSR Saturday approved a new law setting up 28 national and provincial ministries on branch management of industry, Tass news agency reported.

The Soviet Union's top legislative body also approved government revision of the functions of the state planning committee, abolishing the economic councils, set up by former Premier Nikita Khrushchev, at all levels.

The national ministries will direct various branches of engineering, which demand the maximum specialisation and integration of production and maximum standardisation of parts on a nationwide scale, Tass said.

The national ministries will supervise enterprises directly, while the national-provincial ministries will work through similar ministries and agencies in the various republics of the Soviet Union, Tass said.

The Soviet government is now made up of a Premier, several Deputy Premiers, 47 Ministers, 15 Committee Chairmen plus the

Aden Demonstrators Burn Cars In Strike Against British

ADEN, October 3, (Reuters).—Demonstrators burnt three cars, overturned a dozen others and attacked the offices of Al Yaqdha Newspaper in Aden's crater district Saturday.

Riot police used tear gas in an attempt to disperse crowds of several hundreds of protesting against British policy in South Arabia. Many demonstrators were workers taking part in a 24-hour general strike.

Demonstrators also smashed water pipes, flooding roads blocked by barricades rocks, wooden boxes and rubbish to prevent security forces getting through.

Demonstrators ignored a curfew imposed from noon Saturday until five o'clock today (local), and re-assembled after riot police led by a British officer had dispersed them by repeatedly firing tear gas shells.

In addition to the three cars burnt and 12 overturned, the windows of 50 others were smashed. Al Yaqdha Newspaper is owned by the Federal Information Minister, Abdul Rahman Girgah and Saturday's strike carried an attack on Abdul Qawee Ackawee, Aden's Chief Minister, who was ousted with his government when the British government suspended the constitution last weekend.

Some of the demonstrators were armed and they chanted "quit colonialism" and "Mackawee Mackawee" as they dodged baton-wielding police.

The British forces broadcasting station asked the hundred or more British families living in crater to

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Ahmad Mir Bacha, Director of Audio-Visual Aids for the Deaf and Dumb, Habibullah Saifi and Haya Mohammad Attai, members of the Helmand Valley Authority, who had gone to Iran for further studies under USAID fellowships, returned home Saturday.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Abdul Ahad Kazimi, Director of Dyeing Department in Gulbahar Textile Factory, who had gone to Hentung at the invitation of the People's Republic of China to visit the commodities export exhibition, returned home Saturday.

On his way back Kazimi visited Japan, the Philippines, India and Pakistan to explore the possibility of buying dyes and other chemicals in Asia instead of Europe.

He visited a number of textile and dyeing factories in these countries.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—In a letter to the Foreign Ministry the Embassy of the German Federal Republic has thanked the people and government of Afghanistan for the help rendered in the evacuation of its citizens into Afghanistan following the military conflict between India and Pakistan.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—A man named Mohammad Aziz was injured in a traffic accident near the Baghe Bala highway Thursday. While cycling he was knocked down by a car.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Prof. Bausani, Professor of Dari Language and Literature at the Universities of Rome and Naples, delivered his third lecture on Baidel Saturday morning in the auditorium of the College of Letters. The subject was Baidel's realism.

A large gathering attended the lecture.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Prof. Bausani, Professor of Dari Language and Literature at the Universities of Rome and Naples, delivered his third lecture on Baidel Saturday morning in the auditorium of the College of Letters. The subject was Baidel's realism.

A large gathering attended the lecture.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Prof. Bausani, Professor of Dari Language and Literature at the Universities of Rome and Naples, delivered his third lecture on Baidel Saturday morning in the auditorium of the College of Letters. The subject was Baidel's realism.

Cultural Dilemma

(Cont'd from page 3) to some extent the dance, most Afro-Asian nations lack a tradition to follow or build upon, the artists find themselves completely dependent upon the vast treasure of Western dramatic literature and the refined discipline and technique of performance, and staging. Therefore, since our theatre is in an embryonic stage, we must not at once try to make it a national or mass theatre if we do not want to risk destroying it completely or extremely slowing its speed of development.

I suggest that we allow our theatre to develop along a sophisticated line and do not expect of it, at least for the time being, to cater to the mass taste. Our theatre for the time being should be exclusive and cater to the taste of the educated and the intellectual. This will give it the social prestige it needs and, at the same time, give our educated youth the opportunity to see good drama and acting in order to learn the methods and technique of the dramatic art.

This seeing and learning process will create in the minds of our youth the feeling that the theatre is yet another media or form for self-expression. As a result of this approach we will, in years to come, have a small creative minority who will be the basic, the backbone of a national theatre. This creative minority will write plays with local settings and problems and adapt the vast treasures of our past literary achievements along the lines of new and workable methods.

KABUL, Oct. 2.—Mohammad Akbar Pardes has been appointed Director of Foreign Relations in the Ministry of Press and Information.

CAR FOR SALE Chevrolet Bel Air 1958 model car in good running condition is for sale to privileged persons only. Interested persons may visit the Embassy of Pakistan, Charahi Turabek Khan, Kabul for inspection of the car between 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on all days except Friday.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf was received in audience by His Majesty the King at 11 a.m. Saturday, according to an announcement from the Royal Protocol Department.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Ahmad Mir Bacha, Director of Audio-Visual Aids for the Deaf and Dumb, Habibullah Saifi and Haya Mohammad Attai, members of the Helmand Valley Authority, who had gone to Iran for further studies under USAID fellowships, returned home Saturday.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Abdul Ahad Kazimi, Director of Dyeing Department in Gulbahar Textile Factory, who had gone to Hentung at the invitation of the People's Republic of China to visit the commodities export exhibition, returned home Saturday.

On his way back Kazimi visited Japan, the Philippines, India and Pakistan to explore the possibility of buying dyes and other chemicals in Asia instead of Europe.

He visited a number of textile and dyeing factories in these countries.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—In a letter to the Foreign Ministry the Embassy of the German Federal Republic has thanked the people and government of Afghanistan for the help rendered in the evacuation of its citizens into Afghanistan following the military conflict between India and Pakistan.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—A man named Mohammad Aziz was injured in a traffic accident near the Baghe Bala highway Thursday. While cycling he was knocked down by a car.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Prof. Bausani, Professor of Dari Language and Literature at the Universities of Rome and Naples, delivered his third lecture on Baidel Saturday morning in the auditorium of the College of Letters. The subject was Baidel's realism.

A large gathering attended the lecture.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Prof. Bausani, Professor of Dari Language and Literature at the Universities of Rome and Naples, delivered his third lecture on Baidel Saturday morning in the auditorium of the College of Letters. The subject was Baidel's realism.

A large gathering attended the lecture.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Prof. Bausani, Professor of Dari Language and Literature at the Universities of Rome and Naples, delivered his third lecture on Baidel Saturday morning in the auditorium of the College of Letters. The subject was Baidel's realism.

A large gathering attended the lecture.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Prof. Bausani, Professor of Dari Language and Literature at the Universities of Rome and Naples, delivered his third lecture on Baidel Saturday morning in the auditorium of the College of Letters. The subject was Baidel's realism.

A large gathering attended the lecture.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Prof. Bausani, Professor of Dari Language and Literature at the Universities of Rome and Naples, delivered his third lecture on Baidel Saturday morning in the auditorium of the College of Letters. The subject was Baidel's realism.

A large gathering attended the lecture.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Prof. Bausani, Professor of Dari Language and Literature at the Universities of Rome and Naples, delivered his third lecture on Baidel Saturday morning in the auditorium of the College of Letters. The subject was Baidel's realism.

Saigon Explosion

(Cont'd from page 1) in first reports was thought to be a Claymore—a fearson weapon used by U.S. and Vietnamese forces in defence systems at camps and outposts.

The Claymore mine is usually electrically detonated and spews out slugs and shrapnel in an arc over a radius of about 100 metres. It can be placed to aim its blast in a certain direction.

Viet Cong terrorists used two of these weapons to attack a floating restaurant in Saigon last June, killing 42 people and injuring more than 100 others. It was the worst terrorist incident of the ten-year war against the Viet Cong.

Meanwhile Indian Defence Ministry spokesman said Sunday, Pakistan is keeping the entire ceasefire line from Kashmir to Rajasthan "tense and alive in utter disregard of the ceasefire agreement".

He said Pakistani troops are trying to move slowly forward in the Sialkot and Lahore sectors to improve their position while their planes fly over Indian-held areas.

These violations had been brought to the notice of the United Nations observers and protests lodged with them, he noted.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister Z.A. Bhutto, returned to Rawalpindi Sunday night from his trip to the United Nations and told newsmen he thought it "very likely he would have to return to New York".

Bhutto said such a return was dependent on the results of discussions he would have with President Ayub Khan and Pakistani Ministers, presumably beginning this morning.

Bhutto, looking quite haggard and reported not to be feeling well, was greeted at the airport and presented with a garland of flowers.

The Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri has said that India will have to re-shape her policy towards those countries which have sided with Pakistan.

He said we will seek friendship with every one except Pakistan and China. Shastri who was addressing a big congregation of Delhi citizens said India desires peace and settlement of disputes by negotiations but Pakistan has shown that she does not wish to follow this policy. India has, therefore, to meet force with force.

Shastri re-affirmed that if there is another attack it will be met with all our might. He said that India will co-operate fully with the UN and those countries which are trying to bring about a peaceful solution of the conflict with Pakistan, but we will not agree to a settlement contrary to our prestige and honour.

Peace will have to be on our terms because truth and justice are on our side.

Shastri said our people should keep up the spirit of unity and sacrifice displayed during the recent conflict. It is a matter of pride that the nation faced the aggression unitedly.

It was the first time such language had been used against China in the Moscow press—for more than a year.

The Pravda article was seen by many observers as a sign that the Kremlin's voluntary silence in the ideological struggle with Peking is now ending.

In spite of USSR's verbal truce, the Chinese press has kept up a steady stream of attacks on the USSR's ideological position and on its policy over Vietnam and the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

The Soviet press used last week's 16th anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese People's Republic to make a new appeal for "friendship" and "discussions".

Pravda took special issue with General Li Tsung-Jen's attack on "Khrushchev revisionism" at a press conference he gave in Peking last Monday.

The Kremlin organ said he urged the smashing of the Soviet Communist Party, and commented: "It is noteworthy that Li Tsung-Jen is a great expert in combating communists. In 1927, as Chiang Kai-Shek's underlying, he exterminated many thousands of Chinese communists."

"It is not without reason that Li Tsung-Jen's name stands high in the list of war criminals published by the Chinese communist party in 1948."

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Mir Abdul Raaziq Mosharraf, Vice-Principal of Nejat High School left Kabul for Germany for further studies in geography under a fellowship from the West German government.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +23°C. Minimum 5°C.
Sun sets today at 5:55 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:57 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, NO. 157.

KABUL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1965, (MIZAN 12, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Pakistan Says India Tortures Prisoners; Allegations Denied

RAWALPINDI, October 4, (Reuters).—PAKISTAN alleged Sunday that the Indian army had tortured and killed a number of Pakistani prisoners.

A government statement released here said a number of dead bodies of Pakistani soldiers had been recovered in the border area of Fazilka, 60 miles south of Lahore. Their hands had been tied behind their backs and their stomachs cut open, the statement said.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman said such treatment of prisoners was in utter violation of the Geneva Convention which, he said, Pakistan was following strictly.

"Let it not be forgotten by India that Pakistan is holding more Indian officers and other ranks as prisoners as compared to Pakistani prisoners held by India, and they can also meet same fate", he added.

An official Indian spokesman described the reported Pakistani allegation that India was maltreating Pakistani prisoners as "completely false".

Prisoners were being treated well, he said.

Meanwhile Indian Defence Ministry spokesman said Sunday, Pakistan is keeping the entire ceasefire line from Kashmir to Rajasthan "tense and alive in utter disregard of the ceasefire agreement".

He said Pakistani troops are trying to move slowly forward in the Sialkot and Lahore sectors to improve their position while their planes fly over Indian-held areas.

These violations had been brought to the notice of the United Nations observers and protests lodged with them, he noted.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister Z.A. Bhutto, returned to Rawalpindi Sunday night from his trip to the United Nations and told newsmen he thought it "very likely he would have to return to New York".

Bhutto said such a return was dependent on the results of discussions he would have with President Ayub Khan and Pakistani Ministers, presumably beginning this morning.

Bhutto, looking quite haggard and reported not to be feeling well, was greeted at the airport and presented with a garland of flowers.

The Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri has said that India will have to re-shape her policy towards those countries which have sided with Pakistan.

He said we will seek friendship with every one except Pakistan and China. Shastri who was addressing a big congregation of Delhi citizens said India desires peace and settlement of disputes by negotiations but Pakistan has shown that she does not wish to follow this policy. India has, therefore, to meet force with force.

Shastri re-affirmed that if there is another attack it will be met with all our might. He said that India will co-operate fully with the UN and those countries which are trying to bring about a peaceful solution of the conflict with Pakistan, but we will not agree to a settlement contrary to our prestige and honour.

Peace will have to be on our terms because truth and justice are on our side.

Shastri said our people should keep up the spirit of unity and sacrifice displayed during the recent conflict. It is a matter of pride that the nation faced the aggression unitedly.

It was the first time such language had been used against China in the Moscow press—for more than a year.

The Pravda article was seen by many observers as a sign that the Kremlin's voluntary silence in the ideological struggle with Peking is now ending.

In spite of USSR's verbal truce, the Chinese press has kept up a steady stream of attacks on the USSR's ideological position and on its policy over Vietnam and the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

The Soviet press used last week's 16th anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese People's Republic to make a new appeal for "friendship" and "discussions".

Pravda took special issue with General Li Tsung-Jen's attack on "Khrushchev revisionism" at a press conference he gave in Peking last Monday.

The Kremlin organ said he urged the smashing of the Soviet Communist Party, and commented: "It is noteworthy that Li Tsung-Jen is a great expert in combating communists. In 1927, as Chiang Kai-Shek's underlying, he exterminated many thousands of Chinese communists."

"It is not without reason that Li Tsung-Jen's name stands high in the list of war criminals published by the Chinese communist party in 1948."

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Mir Abdul Raaziq Mosharraf, Vice-Principal of Nejat High School left Kabul for Germany for further studies in geography under a fellowship from the West German government.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Mir Abdul Raaziq Mosharraf, Vice-Principal of Nejat High School left Kabul for Germany for further studies in geography under a fellowship from the West German government.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Mir Abdul Raaziq Mosharraf, Vice-Principal of Nejat High School left Kabul for Germany for further studies in geography under a fellowship from the West German government.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Mir Abdul Raaziq Mosharraf, Vice-Principal of Nejat High School left Kabul for Germany for further studies in geography under a fellowship from the West German government.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Mir Abdul Raaziq Mosharraf, Vice-Principal of Nejat High School left Kabul for Germany for further studies in geography under a fellowship from the West German government.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Mir Abdul Raaziq Mosharraf, Vice-Principal of Nejat High School left Kabul for Germany for further studies in geography under a fellowship from the West German government.

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

Keshawarz Inspects N.V.A. Projects

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawarz, Minister of Agriculture inspected yesterday the Nangarhar Valley Authority's projects.

Mohammad Bashir Lodin, President of the Authority, and foreign and Afghan experts accompanied the Minister.

Dr. Keshawarz inspected the construction work, digging of subsidiary canals, irrigation network, levelling of land and the central agricultural farms.

He returned to Kabul Sunday evening.

"In the western sector of the project out of 30,000 acres of land in Farm No. 1 about 5,000 acres has been levelled and is ready for farming. About 300 acres of this land has already been brought under cultivation, a spokesman of the Nangarhar Valley Authority said.

In Farm No. 2, which occupies an area of 30,000 acres of land, 15,000 acres is ready for cultivation and out of this 5,000 acres has been brought under cultivation.

In addition to these two farms, 4,000 acres of land has already been used for agricultural and another 24,000 acres has been levelled.

More than one million saplings have been planted in the area covered by the project.

It is expected that by the end of the year about 60,000 acres of land will be ready for cultivation.

Reza Inspects Provinces

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, left today on an inspection tour of hydrologic works in Kandahar. He will lay the foundation-stone of the building to house administrative and technical departments of the Harirud River project in Herat and also inspect the Kabul river project in Kapisa.

The preliminary survey for the Kabul river project, which will irrigate lands in Perwan province, has been completed. The survey was made with financial help from the U.N.

The project covers an estimated 2450 kilometres in the Harirud Valley. Researches show that the soil there is good for cultivation.

A team of UN experts will leave a preliminary survey of the Harirud Valley shortly.

China, Cambodia Joint Statement Calls For UN Reorganisation

PEKING, Oct. 4, (Reuters).—A joint statement was signed in Peking Sunday by China and Cambodia. The New China News Agency reported.

The statement was signed by Liu Shao-Chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, on behalf of the two countries.

The statement said that the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Cambodia, the situation in Indo-China and in particular Vietnam, and the present international situation were discussed during the talks.

The head of state of Cambodia considered that the constant progress made by China contributed to "the safeguarding of peace in Asia and the whole world sets an example to countries which carry out their national construction on the basis of the principle of relying on themselves".

The statement said that the two countries hold that the United Nations should redress its errors and go through an immediate reorganisation with a view to freeing itself from the domination of certain big powers, notably the United States.

The two parties considered that the second African-Asian conference, scheduled to meet in Algiers on November 5, should maintain and develop the Bandung spirit, so as to achieve complete success and to contribute to the anti-imperialist solidarity of the Afro-Asian countries and to economic cooperation among them.

White House sources said planning was proceeding on the assumption that 5,000 refugees a month would leave Cuba once an agreement had been reached.

Johnson Offers Asylum To Cubans In United States

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, (Reuters).—President Johnson has picked up a challenge thrown down by Cuban Prime Minister Dr. Fidel Castro and opened the United States for the tens of thousands of Cubans who want to leave their country.

As he signed the new liberalised U.S. Immigration Bill at the foot of the Statue of Liberty yesterday he announced that his administration would seek an agreement with Castro to allow Cubans to accept asylum in the United States.

The proposal was advanced first by Castro who last week offered to provide two daily plane flights to Miami for opponents of his regime. He claimed "imperialists" alone had stopped people leaving Cuba by closing off travel routes.

President Johnson mentioned the flight of about 270,000 Cubans from their homeland to the United States in the last four years and said: "We will welcome these Cuban people, for the tides of history run strong, and in another day they can return to their homeland to find it cleansed of terror and free from fear."

The new bill signed by the President has abolished the former national origins quota system, which favoured immigrants from Northern and Western Europe and gave only small quotas to Asia, Africa and Southern and Eastern Europe.

It fixed an annual immigration ceiling of 120,000 for the Western Hemisphere and 170,000 for the rest of the world. Immigrants will be admitted on the basis of skills and their relationship to those already living in the United States.

The President said the new legislation repaired a deep and painful flaw in the fabric of American justice.

Sukarno Appeals For Unity Between Army, Air Force; Speaks On Radio For 2nd Time

KUALA LUMPUR, October 4, (AP).—INDONESIA'S President Sukarno broadcast an appeal early Monday for unity between the army and the air force.

In his second personal message since the political military crisis in his southeast Asia nation erupted Friday, Sukarno absolved the air force of any blame in connection with attempted coup d'etat against his government.

The broadcast over Jakarta radio was monitored in Kuala Lumpur shortly after midnight. Speaking in a grave tone Sukarno urged the armed forces "to be united for the safety of the nation."

The president urged vigilance so that "the air force and the army will not clash with each other."

He said he wanted to clear up any misunderstandings among the armed forces and erase the doubts of the people.

He said: "The accusation against the air force, which was said to be involved in the (rebel) 30th of September movement, is not true."

The broadcast did not mention where Sukarno was, but monitors said the two-minute and 20-second message was apparently taped before hand. Sukarno disclosed for the first time that when the coup attempt was made Friday morning, he went to "Halim" air base just outside Jakarta.

He emphasised that he made the trip "of my own free will because in my opinion it is better for me to have a plane so I can go anywhere anytime if something happens which we do not wish."

Sukarno did not elaborate on a possible clash between the army and the air force. Indonesian observers here speculated the message meant the army was still suspicious of the air force's loyalty.

The air force chief, Vice-Marshal Omar Dhani, was prominent in the 30th of September movement.

China, Cambodia Joint Statement Calls For UN Reorganisation

PEKING, Oct. 4, (Reuters).—A joint statement was signed in Peking Sunday by China and Cambodia. The New China News Agency reported.

The statement was signed by Liu Shao-Chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, on behalf of the two countries.

The statement said that the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Cambodia, the situation in Indo-China and in particular Vietnam, and the present international situation were discussed during the talks.

The head of state of Cambodia considered that the constant progress made by China contributed to "the safeguarding of peace in Asia and the whole world sets an example to countries which carry out their national construction on the basis of the principle of relying on themselves".

The statement said that the two countries hold that the United Nations should redress its errors and go through an immediate reorganisation with a view to freeing itself from the domination of certain big powers, notably the United States.

The two parties considered that the second African-Asian conference, scheduled to meet in Algiers on November 5, should maintain and develop the Bandung spirit, so as to achieve complete success and to contribute to the anti-imperialist solidarity of the Afro-Asian countries and to economic cooperation among them.

White House sources said planning was proceeding on the assumption that 5,000 refugees a month would leave Cuba once an agreement had been reached.

Johnson Offers Asylum To Cubans In United States

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
Editor
S. Khalil
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 che-
ques of local currency at
the official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 4, 1965

The Aden Crisis

Suspension of the constitution of the South Arabian Federation and dismissal of the council of ministers and the legislative council by Britain in the name of protecting law and order in Aden has in no way helped the situation. As it is evident from the violent demonstrations on Saturday and Sunday the move has created further tension and may lead to chaos. The solution of the problem lies in responding to the just demand of the people of Aden for the right to self-determination.

When Aden was merged with the rest of the South Arabian Federation in 1963 there was an upheaval and the British government had to use military force to quell riots. Since then nothing has been done to satisfy the Aden people's demands.

The case of Aden is similar to problems in several other parts of the world. These problems are essentially the remnants of colonialism and if the authorities concerned fail to deal with them in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people involved they cannot be solved.

It is true that Britain has announced its intention to grant the South Arabian Federation freedom by 1968. But it should also be ascertained whether Aden, now part of the federation, wants to remain within it. It seems as though Britain has confronted the people of Aden with Hobson's choice. Such an offer is not in conformity with the right of self-determination as guaranteed in the United Nations Charter.

Britain no doubt has military and economic interests in the South Arabian Federation, but she also has a moral responsibility to lead the people to independence in accordance with their wishes. Declaring a state of emergency and dismissing governments sympathetic to elements opposing British policy cannot be of any help in solving the problem.

Britain has had enough experience in other colonies to make it realise that suppressive measures cannot kill a popular movement for independence.

George Ball Reviews U.S. Policy On World Affairs In Talk With Economist Editor

The United States maintains its interest in a multilateral defence force (MLF) and reunification of Germany and continues to oppose bringing the People's Republic of China into the United Nations, a high-ranking State Department official said Sunday.

U.S. Under-Secretary of State George Ball made these points in a wide-ranging interview with a British journalist.

Ball, who was interviewed by Alistair Burnet, Editor of the London Economist, stressed that despite recent areas of common interest with the Soviet Union, increasing concern with events in Asia, the United States retains a "very great interest in the closest and most intimate kind of cooperation with the United Kingdom and with the western European countries".

The Economist editor suggested that because the United States and the Soviet Union have reached agreement on some international problems, there is a feeling in Europe that America's main interests and initiatives may swing from Europe to the Soviet Union, at the expense of Europe.

Ball rejected this idea, saying that while both the USSR and the United States found it in their own national interests to follow roughly parallel courses in the UN Security Council, in order to affect a cease-fire between India and Pakistan, in other areas there remain differences.

He said that in Southeast Asia, "the Soviet Union" is actively supporting the regime in North Vietnam, "whereas the United States supports South Vietnamese in their struggle against the aggression from the North".

Ball also sought to dispel thinking that the United States would drop its idea for a multilateral nuclear defence force in Western Europe in order to achieve a treaty.

ty with the Soviet Union against the dissemination of nuclear weapons to other powers.

The Under-Secretary said: "I don't regard in any way the multilateral force or the Atlantic Nuclear Force or any of the proposals that have been made for a solution to this problem—as serious impediments to a non-proliferation or a non-acquisition agreement".

As to the inclusion of French forces in any multilateral force, the U.S. Under-Secretary said:

"I think that the question as to whether that will come about or not will depend upon the views of the French Government at the particular time that the question is presented".

The Under-Secretary said: "It certainly isn't an objective of United States policy to put the French Government on the spot. It is an objective of United States policy to try to find a constructive solution to the problem of the participation of non-nuclear powers in nuclear defence, and this is something we are going to continue to work at and work at very seriously".

Discussing NATO further, Ball said the fact that nations may withdraw from NATO in 1961 "shouldn't present a problem for NATO as a whole, because the NATO treaty goes on unless any individual member may wish to change its relationship to it. But we have recognized the fact that from time to time there have been suggestions for the revision of the NATO treaty or the NATO organization".

The Under-Secretary declared that "if any suggestions are made in concrete form by the French Government or by any other member government, we would consider them and see whether they seem to be useful or not".

Ball added that the United States interest in the creation of a European economic community, saying that "it would enable the people of Europe to play a much greater role in world affairs, because they would have organised themselves on a scale commensurate with the requirements of a major world role".

Turning to the issue of German reunification, Ball said:

"I think that the ultimate unity of the German people is essential to the long-range stability of Europe. This has been our conviction ever since the war. It remains our conviction. And I don't think that we can regard this as anything other than a matter of first priority".

Ball then reiterated the United States interest in the creation of a European economic community, saying that "it would enable the people of Europe to play a much greater role in world affairs, because they would have organised themselves on a scale commensurate with the requirements of a major world role".

Turning to the issue of German reunification, Ball said:

"I think that the ultimate unity of the German people is essential to the long-range stability of Europe. This has been our conviction ever since the war. It remains our conviction. And I don't think that we can regard this as anything other than a matter of first priority".

Ball then reiterated the United States interest in the creation of a European economic community, saying that "it would enable the people of Europe to play a much greater role in world affairs, because they would have organised themselves on a scale commensurate with the requirements of a major world role".

Turning to the issue of German reunification, Ball said:

"I think that the ultimate unity of the German people is essential to the long-range stability of Europe. This has been our conviction ever since the war. It remains our conviction. And I don't think that we can regard this as anything other than a matter of first priority".

Ball then reiterated the United States interest in the creation of a European economic community, saying that "it would enable the people of Europe to play a much greater role in world affairs, because they would have organised themselves on a scale commensurate with the requirements of a major world role".

Turning to the issue of German reunification, Ball said:

"I think that the ultimate unity of the German people is essential to the long-range stability of Europe. This has been our conviction ever since the war. It remains our conviction. And I don't think that we can regard this as anything other than a matter of first priority".

States maintains "the closest relationships with the French Government, and there is no lack of communications with President de Gaulle".

Turning to the question of the influence of American business over the European economy, the Under-Secretary recalled that much of the development of the United States was financed by British capital and that it was a good thing.

"Our own feeling is that the flow of direct investment and the flow of capital on a creditor basis which has gone forward to western Europe and to the United Kingdom in the postwar period has contributed very materially to the modernisation and technical advance of those countries, particularly because capital almost always carries with it a certain amount of know-how, of specialised technical information".

"For ourselves, we look forward to the reverse flow increasing—as it has been in the past few years—and a kind of cross fertilisation of technology that comes about with a flow of capital in each direction".

Ball then reiterated the United States interest in the creation of a European economic community, saying that "it would enable the people of Europe to play a much greater role in world affairs, because they would have organised themselves on a scale commensurate with the requirements of a major world role".

Turning to the issue of German reunification, Ball said:

"I think that the ultimate unity of the German people is essential to the long-range stability of Europe. This has been our conviction ever since the war. It remains our conviction. And I don't think that we can regard this as anything other than a matter of first priority".

Ball then reiterated the United States interest in the creation of a European economic community, saying that "it would enable the people of Europe to play a much greater role in world affairs, because they would have organised themselves on a scale commensurate with the requirements of a major world role".

Turning to the issue of German reunification, Ball said:

"I think that the ultimate unity of the German people is essential to the long-range stability of Europe. This has been our conviction ever since the war. It remains our conviction. And I don't think that we can regard this as anything other than a matter of first priority".

Ball then reiterated the United States interest in the creation of a European economic community, saying that "it would enable the people of Europe to play a much greater role in world affairs, because they would have organised themselves on a scale commensurate with the requirements of a major world role".

Turning to the issue of German reunification, Ball said:

"I think that the ultimate unity of the German people is essential to the long-range stability of Europe. This has been our conviction ever since the war. It remains our conviction. And I don't think that we can regard this as anything other than a matter of first priority".

Ball then reiterated the United States interest in the creation of a European economic community, saying that "it would enable the people of Europe to play a much greater role in world affairs, because they would have organised themselves on a scale commensurate with the requirements of a major world role".

Turning to the issue of German reunification, Ball said:

"I think that the ultimate unity of the German people is essential to the long-range stability of Europe. This has been our conviction ever since the war. It remains our conviction. And I don't think that we can regard this as anything other than a matter of first priority".

Ball then reiterated the United States interest in the creation of a European economic community, saying that "it would enable the people of Europe to play a much greater role in world affairs, because they would have organised themselves on a scale commensurate with the requirements of a major world role".

Turning to the issue of German reunification, Ball said:

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's papers gave wide coverage to Children's Day celebrations at Ghazi Stadium on Saturday. Both Islah and Anis carried pictures of children's dances.

In an editorial Islah dealt with the situation arising from increased traffic on the roads which are not wide enough to cope with it. The traffic department, it suggested, should pay greater attention to enforcing traffic regulations. This cannot be done by foot constables alone. Policemen with fast cars should be ready to chase anyone violating traffic rules.

During the evening rush hour some of the narrow roads in the capital become particularly hazardous. Since the side-walks along these roads are very narrow and at places non-existent the pedestrians' life is also in danger. Narrow as they are, some of these roads are cluttered up with construction material such as sand, bricks and lime piled up by people near their houses. Some people also park their cars on the main roads.

All this increases the danger of traffic accidents. Mobile traffic units should see that people do not obstruct the roads. The editorial also referred to cars running with only one head-light at night. This is a dangerous practice and it is for traffic police to put an end to it.

"Total War" was the caption of an article by Shafie Rahel in yesterday's Anis. During the last days of October 1962 the world, said the article, was on the verge of a nuclear holocaust. Only a miracle saved it. But the most important thing is that present-day wars are not like the limited wars of the previous centuries.

Total war, Rahel said, implies two things: total participation of the whole population of the warring countries and total destruction of the warring nation.

Discussing the nature of war, Rahel said that during 14th, 15th and 16th centuries wars were limited due to three main reasons: the employment of large numbers of foreign mercenaries who really did not want to fight, the limited destructive power of the weapons resulting in very limited loss of human beings.

Rahel gave the example of the Pavia war of 1525 in which 6,000 Swiss mercenaries deserted the battlefield despite the fact that they had received their pay in advance.

Today the nature of war has changed on account of the following reasons: the concept of just and unjust wars, the modern nuclear weaponry, the existence of technical and speedy means of transportation, and the direct and active participation of the whole nation in the war.

Taken to the extremes, Rahel said, the development of these means and such moral philosophy may lead to the establishment of a world empire provided that the world and the new means survive after a total war.

CAIRO, Oct. 4. (Reuter).—The United States ambassador Lucius Battle, last night opened the late John F. Kennedy library here to replace the Amman library burned by demonstrators last November.

The three-storey building near the Nile housing the new library was given to the Americans by the United Arab Republic government. President Nasser also donated 1,000 books.

More than 20,000 volumes were lost in the fire.

Shirin Majrouh, A Busy Volunteer

Mrs. Shirin Majrouh, member of the Afghan Women Volunteer's Association ever since its establishment has been an active member, of the association and has taken part in the survey of Kabul's poor and the city's census programme.

Mrs. Majrouh also serves as Pakhtu teacher at the Zarghouna High School and assists in the Pakhtu programme of the UN information service in Kabul.

"When the committee was being formed," she said, "many views were presented as to how it should work and what it should accomplish. It has not, of course, as yet succeeded in realising all its aims. But it is possible to accomplish everything we want to with persistence and hard work."

"Our main aim, to begin with, is to assist women in legal matters. For example, we have provided assistance to girls and married women in cases of forced marriages and other family mishaps."

The Association planned to form several committees, among them a committee for prisoners, a home economics committee, and a health and a literacy committee. The literacy committee has courses in various parts of the city and a number of women are enrolled in them.

Regular lectures are delivered by members of the home economics committee aimed at informing women about efficient home keeping, sanitation etc. The committee proposes to arrange such lectures in villages, mosques and other public places.

The health committee will co-operate with the city's hospitals in sanitation and other matters and in the training of nurses.

The Association also plans to have a women's rights committee. It hopes to have a fund of its own to finance its projects.

Apart from providing legal aid, the committee for prisoners will make attempts to promote handicrafts and needlework among women prisoners. Two such courses are to be opened in Kabul prisons shortly.

Afghan Marriages: Bride's Trip To The Kitchen And The Shakani Ceremonies

After the Nekah ceremony, when night has fallen, the father of the bride (or an elder of the family, if the father should not be present), accompanied by the groom and member of both families, comes to the bride's presence and bids the groom to sit beside her, while everyone else sits around too.

Still under the shawl, "malida", which is made of ground bread, butter and sugar, is served to them from which the groom offers a spoon to the bride and the bride to the groom. A juice containing essence of roses is offered to both of them.

When this ceremony is over, the shawl is lifted from the heads of the newly-weds and everyone gets a good look at them. The father of the bride now approaches with a green ribbon and ties it around the waist of his daughter (this being a sign of her virginity) and all are ready to leave for the house of the groom.

Having taken a turn around town in a decorated car or buggy, the bride arrives at her new home where a sheep has been sacrificed at door. Once inside the yard she is taken directly to the kitchen where a pot holding "halwa" is ready on the stove. She dips her little finger in the halwa and is then taken to her living room. Then everybody takes leave wishing them a very happy life.

The next day there is a ceremony especially for the groom called "shagakani". The groom dressed in his best receives his friends and relatives in the outer courtyard. At this gathering the groom is called "king" and his friends who turn up first comprise his "cabinet". The late arrivals, who have no place in the cabinet, are submitted to punishment (upon the decision of the king and his cabinet of course). They might have to pay a sum of money, perform a dance, or sing to pass the day until late in the afternoon.

all about Women Women Volunteers' Association One Year Old

Under the auspices of the Women's Institute last year an association of women volunteers was formed in order to organise and co-ordinate attempts to help women perform their duties as mothers and wives.

The association was formally inaugurated in September, 1964 with a message from Her Majesty the Queen and Princess Bilquis as its president. Its constitution was drafted by the Women's Institute and approved by the Ministry of Education and the Cabinet.

This constitution provides that a welfare committee, entitled the Women Volunteers' Association, be formed in Kabul operating under the guidance of Her Majesty the Queen.

The association will operate in accordance with resolutions of a senate appointed by Her Majesty the Queen, and under the guidance of the Women's Institute. Its expenses are to be covered by contributions, membership fees and funds raised from shows, etc.

Volunteers are to receive no financial compensation and are to be Afghan women who should, economically or otherwise, be able to help the Association materialise its aims.

Set up to fight against ignorance, illiteracy, poverty and disease, the association's most important activity is to be the eradication of illiteracy.

Other aims mentioned in the constitution are:

1. Co-operate with women engaged in handicrafts at home so that the output and quality of their work be increased and improved, then create markets for these products within and outside the country.

2. Help unemployed women find employment.

3. Fight against superstitious and meaningless traditions that adversely affect the economic structure of families.

4. Hold debates, lectures and conferences in an effort to:

a. Keep women better informed about the world they live in and the requirements of modern life.

b. Explain the country's constitution and the meaning of the new women's movement in the country.

5. Members should serve as an example of devotion and dedication to the cause of improving the standards of living of families and the relationships within them.

They should operate with an atmosphere of understanding and frankness prevailing among them and behave, dress, and work so as to gain the confidence of all the nation.

The senate of the Association includes HRH Princess Bilquis, as chairman, HRH Khatol, HRH Lailuma, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Press and Information, the President of the Women's Institute, and representatives of the Red Crescent and Rural Development Department.

The Women Volunteers took an active part in last year's survey of the poor of the city. They worked for forty days with the Red Crescent Society to distribute aid to the poor.

They also helped establish a children's home in Marastoon. The Volunteers took part in the cutting and sewing of 800 outfits of clothing for Marastoon inmates.

Volunteers also teach at the literacy course established by the Women's Institute at Marastoon, in various other parts of the city.

For the first time last year a fashion show featuring garments made by Afghan women was staged under the auspices of the Association, proceeds of which went to the co-operative fund of the Women Volunteers' Association.

The Volunteers made an all out effort to get women to use the right to vote granted to them by the new constitution.

A large number of the Volunteers, coupled with employees of the Women's Institute and students of the vocational school at the Women's Institute, took part in taking the census conducted in Kabul last June by the Ministry of Interior.

Women Volunteers helping the Red Crescent Society distribute aid to the poor.

Shopping for souvenirs? The souvenir and gift shop in the kiosk opposite the entrance to the Spinaz Hotel carries an assortment of handicrafts of good quality and craftsmanship. Available there are hats, vests, decorative shoes, silver jewelry, dolls, pos-teen jackets, painted wooden spoons, ornate candles, chapans, brass and needlework.

An interesting place to find embroidered hats, Afghan vests, Kuchi jewellery, peran and tumban (the long shirt and baggy pants), felt rugs and prayer beads is the bazaar in the alley off to the left of the street going to the monument of Jada Maidward from the Pul-Khishni Mosque.

Several little shops near the

Editor Of Mermom On Teaching Of Social Studies

Mrs. Hafiza Hasan is general secretary and director of the Cultural Relations office at the Women's Institute. She also edits the Institute's monthly magazine "Mermom". She was assigned to these jobs six months ago on her return from the United States where she studied for a master's degree in social studies.

Mrs. Hasan is doing an excellent job, but she says "I would still like to be a teacher".

She worked as a teacher for several years in Zarghouna Girls' High School before she went abroad. She taught history, literature, psychology and geography.

She wrote her master's thesis on "Teaching Social Studies in Afghanistan High Schools" on which her adviser at Willamette State College, Corvallis, made the following comment: "Mrs. Hasan has made a valuable written contribution to this area of study. Her thesis will not only offer valuable information to her college, but its incorporation will be very beneficial and valuable in the system of secondary schools in Afghanistan".

"I was pleasantly surprised," he said, "when on my return from the States I found that Afghanistan had a new constitution which granted all political and civil rights to women. The formation of the volunteer women's committee, and its aims of working for the cause of enlightenment and awareness of women also gave me great satisfaction," she added.

Turning to teaching and education she said: "We need to revise our school programme as conditions change. Education should be closely related to everyday living. Students learn about things they are familiar with."

"Furthermore," she says, "teachers must not confine themselves to the application of the syllabus. They should try to make their students critically examine varied social problems. These should be dealt with in order to enable the students to diagnose the factors and to help them to cope with problems inherent in modern living."

Mrs. Hasan's record as a teacher is a fine one. She has received an education medal and several awards. She served for two terms as vice-chairman on the teachers' committee.

Souvenirs From Kabul Bazaars

Shopping for souvenirs? The souvenir and gift shop in the kiosk opposite the entrance to the Spinaz Hotel carries an assortment of handicrafts of good quality and craftsmanship. Available there are hats, vests, decorative shoes, silver jewelry, dolls, pos-teen jackets, painted wooden spoons, ornate candles, chapans, brass and needlework.

An interesting place to find embroidered hats, Afghan vests, Kuchi jewellery, peran and tumban (the long shirt and baggy pants), felt rugs and prayer beads is the bazaar in the alley off to the left of the street going to the monument of Jada Maidward from the Pul-Khishni Mosque.

Several little shops near the

(Contd. on page 4)

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Sardar Zalmai Mahmoud Ghazi, Afghan Ambassador in Paris, will act simultaneously as Afghan Minister Consol in Vienna.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Dr. Bardous, an expert on germology and Dr. Leoned, an expert on smallpox, who have been sent to Kabul by WHO, met Dr. Hakimi, President of the Health Department in the Ministry of Health. The doctors will work with the Institute of Public Health for two years.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—The locust control project of the UN special fund has given two landrovers to the Preservation of Animals and Grains Department of the Agriculture Ministry.

The vehicles were presented by the FAO representative in Kabul. Earlier the fund presented to the ministry five wireless sets two land rovers, and some other equipment for anti-locust operations.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Dr. Mohammad Zaman Fayaz, radiology specialist in the Avicenna Hospital, who went for further training in the USSR last year under a WHO programme returned home Sunday.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Janbaz Mangel, Director of the Kabul International Airport, left Kabul for Sweden Sunday under a fellowship from the Swedish government. He will study administration of airports.

On his way to Sweden he will stay for 15 days in the USSR to visit civilian airports and their equipment. On his way back he will spend 15 days in Czechoslovakia.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Two British experts, Miss Morris and Dr. Peter Anderson, arrived in Kabul Sunday under the Colombo Plan to make a study of schools. During their six-week stay here they will assist the Health Department of the Education Ministry.

MAIMANA, Oct. 4.—Extraction of salt from the mines in Andkhoy began with a special ceremony Saturday.

It is expected that climatic conditions permitting 19,980 tons of salt will be obtained this year as compared with 6,985 tons last year. More than 100 workers are employed in the mines.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Prof. Bausani, Professor of Dari language and literature in the universities of Rome and Naples, delivered a lecture on the works of Dante, the Italian poet, Sunday morning in the Kabul University Auditorium. A large number of people attended the lecture.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—A team of Afghan tennis players left Kabul Sunday for Moscow at the invitation of the government of the USSR.

Mohammad Omer Seraj, Sallahuddin Ghazi, Abdul Razaq Bazaq and Mohammad Omer Malikyar are members of the team. During its 15-day tour the team will play matches in Moscow, Sochi and Tbilisi.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Prof. Neofsky Otakar, head of the Orthopaedic Department in Prague University, arrived here Sunday at the invitation of Wazir Mohammad Akbar Khan Hospital.

During his two-week stay here he will deliver a series of lectures on orthopaedic diseases at the College of Medicine and the Public Health Institute.

He will also make some research on orthopaedic diseases in Afghanistan.

U.S. Spaceman Arrives In W. Berlin For 2-Day Visit

WEST BERLIN, Oct. 4.—John Glenn, Jr. arrived in West Berlin Sunday morning for a two-day visit. Immediately upon arrival he toured West Berlin by helicopter.

Sunday afternoon he was greeted by large and enthusiastic crowds at the U.S. pavilion of the Berlin industry fair. He also visited the Netherlands and Italian exhibits there.

A visit to Sigmundhof, a student housing centre of the technical University, was next on his schedule. There he and Mrs. Glenn were shown into the dormitories where they visited the students in their rooms.

In informal remarks to the students, Glenn noted that science and technology transcend national boundaries, and expressed the hope that some of the students to whom he was speaking would some day take part in the cooperative exploration of space.



Pope Paul (white cap) is surrounded by a crowd of gypsies, some of whom are playing violins, upon the Pontiff's arrival at a Gypsy encampment at Pomezia, South of Rome, on September 26 to celebrate mass on his 68th birthday. At right is seen a gypsy religious flag.

China Ready To Return Bodies Of 3 Indians Killed Sept. 19

TOKYO, October 4. (AP).—CHINA said Sunday it is ready to return the bodies of three Indian soldiers killed in an exchange of gunfire last month in the western sector of the China-India border.

At the same time Peking repeated its demand that the Indian government stop all its alleged "intrusions into and provocations against China and guarantee that similar incidents will not recur." These statements were contained in a Foreign Ministry note sent Saturday to India through the Indian Embassy in Peking in reply to an Indian note Sept. 24.

Viet Cong Action Stronger In South

SAIGON, Oct. 4. (Reuters).—The Viet Cong carried out widespread attacks in the rivulets and canals in the Mekong river delta south-west of Saigon.

An estimated 500 guerrillas left their hide-outs in the swamps and attacked also a railway station. With the Vietnam war now being in the south around Saigon, compared to recent big actions in the north and central highlands, U.S. military sources began probing for possible reasons.

One, the sources said, could be the rice harvest which is now in full swing in the delta. The Viet Cong might be moving rice to their base areas along the Cambodian border north of the delta region.

If so, they would have to divert the attention of government troops guarding the communication rivers and canals heading northward.

The source noted that Sunday's delta attack were all on principal communications routes.

Delegates From Portuguese Colonies Hold Meeting

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanzania, Oct. 4. (AP).—Delegates of nationalist movements from Portuguese colonies in Africa met in Dar-es-Salaam Sunday to coordinate their armed struggle and discuss closer cooperation.

Congolese rebel leader Gaston Soumialot and delegates from the Soviet Union, North Vietnam, East Germany, and Algeria attended as observers.

Tanzania's minister of regional administration and chairman of the African liberation committee, Oscar Kambona, who opened the conference, said he was confident that within the next three years delegates would be meeting in liberated Portuguese territory.

Angostina Neto, president of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) was elected chairman.

Other delegates came from Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.

ADVT TO LET

A modern, metal roofed, two-storey building with eight rooms and a garage in Sherpur. Phone 22851, Ext. 3 or 7.

Negroes Arrested Before Staging Demonstration

NATCHEZ, Mississippi, Oct. 4. (Reuters).—Police arrested 103 Negroes here Sunday after they tried to stage a civil rights demonstration without a permit.

Some 271 arrests were made Saturday following a similar march attempt.

The total number of people jailed here since Friday now stands at 409.

Negroes, supported by a few whites, have been demonstrating here for equal employment, the right to take part in local affairs, and to back demands for the use of the courtesy titles "Mr." "Mrs." and "Miss," by local officials in dealings with Negroes.

Kabul Bazaars

(Contd. from page 3) Pakistan Embassy have musical instruments, prayer rugs, baskets, trunks, old coins, and Islamic ware.

Posteen jackets and vests, fur-lined gloves, low slippers or knaps, high slippers, fur quilts or throw rugs made of fox or sheepskin are available in the Fur Bazaar on Jade Welayat (the Green Bazaar).

A slightly different type of souvenir and postcards can be purchased at the souvenir shop, the Avicenna Book Store in the bazaar behind the post office, in the Khyber Restaurant and at the Tourist Bureau on the second floor of the Ministry of Press and Information building.



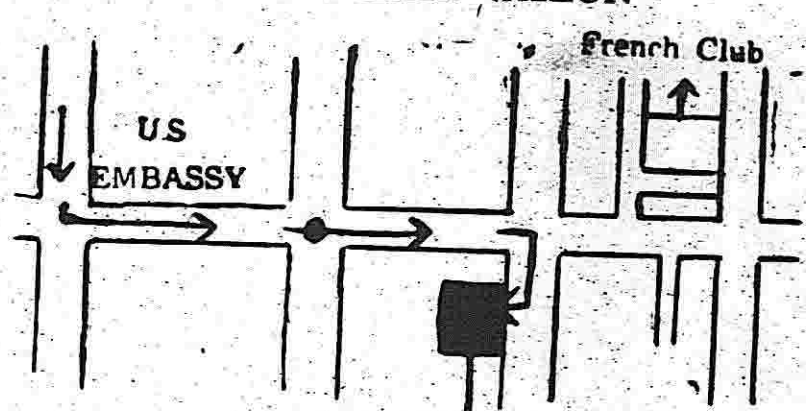
ARIANA CINEMA: At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film **WORLD BY NIGHT** with Farsi translation.

PARK CINEMA: At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film **THE MIRACLE** with Farsi translation starring Roger Moore, Carroll Baker.

KABUL CINEMA: At 1:30, 4:30, 7 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

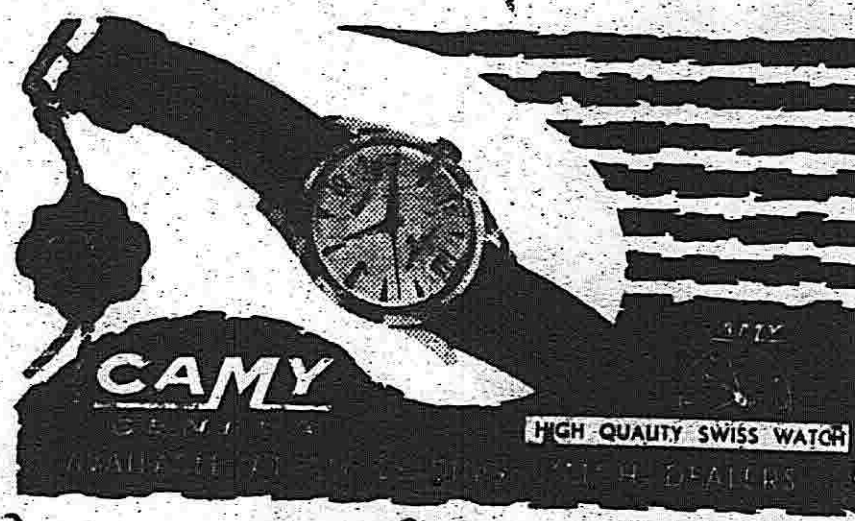
BERZAD CINEMA: At 1:30, 4:30, 7 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

SIMA HAIR SALON



SIMA HAIR SALON

The best and well equipped hair dressing salon in town has been opened recently. It works under the expert guidance of Sima. Become Sima Hair Dressing Salon's permanent customer. Tel. 24550



THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +24°C. Minimum +10°C.
Sun sets today at 5:53 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:53 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear.

VOL. IV, NO. 158.

KABUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1965, (MIZAN 13, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

Pope Paul VI Calls On UN Members To Swear Oath Against War, Change History

UNITED NATIONS, New York, October 5, (Reuters).—POPE Paul VI called on United Nations members Monday to swear an oath to change the future history of the world: "No more war; war never again."

Peace must guide the destinies of peoples and of all mankind, he said in an address to the General Assembly, which he came from Rome specially to deliver.

"If you wish to be brothers, let the arms fall from your hands," the Pontiff declared.

"One cannot love while holding offensive arms."

The Pope called for new efforts to increase the world food supply rather than the curbing of population.

"You must strive to multiply bread so that it suffices for the tables of mankind, and not rather favour an artificial control of birth, which would be irrational, in order to diminish the number of guests at the banquet."

The Pope told the General Assembly the world must become accustomed to thinking of man in a new way.

"The edifice of modern civilization must be built upon spiritual principles," he said.

"As you are aware, we believe upon faith in God, that unknown God of whom Saint Paul spoke to the Athenians in the Areopagus."

"To us, in any case, and to all those who accept the ineffable revelation which Christ has given us of Him, He is the living God, the father of all men."

Pope Paul told the assembled delegates of 117 member states and half-a-dozen nations with observer status, including the Holy See itself, that with plurilateralism of states "you offer an extremely simple and fruitful formula of co-existence. First of all, you recognize and distinguish 'the ones and the others.'"

"You do not confer existence upon states, but you qualify each single nation as fit to sit in the orderly congress of peoples."

The Pope described the U.N. as a "bridge between peoples."

"Your vocation is to make brothers not only of some but of all peoples."

He called on the delegates to "strive to bring back among you any who have separated themselves and study the right method of uniting to your past of brotherhood and loyalty, those who do not yet share in it."

Observers took these remarks to be an allusion to those absent states, such as the people's Republic of China and the divided nations.

The Pope opened his address by noting that "this encounter, as you all understand, marks a great moment."

It was simple, he said because the delegates had before them a humble man.

The Pope said he did not have any ambition to compete with the representatives of temporal powers.

"In fact," he said, "we have nothing to ask for. We have only a desire to express and a permission to request: namely, that of serving you, insofar as we can, with disinterest, with humility and love."

"As an expert in humanity the suffrage of our recent predecessors, that of the entire Catholic Episcopate and our own, convinced us that we are that this organ represents the obligatory path of modern civilization and of world peace."

"In saying this, we feel we are making our own the voice of the dead and of the living; of the dead who fell in the wars of the

Diplomatic Wives' Association Holds Benefit Tea



The Diplomatic Wives' Association arranged a benefit tea at the Press Club yesterday afternoon. The function, which was attended by HRH Princess Bilquis and HRH Princess Khalat, was held to collect funds for a hospital for crippled children.

The President of the Association, Mrs. P. N. Thapar, wife of Indian Ambassa-

sador in Kabul, said that some equipment purchased from West Germany and Czechoslovakia with funds raised at such functions, had already arrived and was being used in the Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital. At the same time preliminary arrangements have been made to start a hospital for the treatment of disabled

children. Two hundred and forty women participated in yesterday's function and Af. 15,830 was collected from the sale of admission tickets. Some of the participants are seen in the picture. HRH Princess Bilquis is on the left and Mrs. Thapar is third from right.

Women's Institute To Hold Another Fashion Show

KABUL, Oct. 5.—At a meeting held in the Women's Institute in the presence of Her Royal Highness Princess, Bilquis, Princess Khalat, and Princess Lailuma at 3 p.m. Sunday measures to collect funds for the campaign against illiteracy were discussed.

After certain proposals were made by Mrs. Saleha Farouq Etemadi, it was decided that a fashion show for the display of 23 types of national and regional dresses should be arranged Wednesday, October 13, at the Kabul Hotel. The money collected from the sale of admission tickets and other items would be used for the drive against illiteracy. It was also decided that individuals and organizations should be approached for moral and material support to the fund.

Interior Ministry Holds Seminar On Passports, Visa

KABUL, Oct. 5.—A seminar on passports and visa formalities began Sunday in the Passport Department of the Ministry of Interior. Provincial passport and visa directors, frontier directors and officials in charge of passport at the airports participated.

In the seminar, which will continue for three days, necessary information will be given on the new passport and visa regulations and the way the new forms aimed at simplifying visa procedure for foreigners should be used.

USSR Launches Another Space Rocket Toward Moon

LONDON, October 5, (AP).—THE Soviet Union has launched a space rocket containing an automatic station toward the moon, a Tass broadcast said Monday.

The probe was designated as Luna 7. Tass said the launching was by a multi-stage rocket.

Tass said the station weighs 1,506 kilograms 934 pounds.

"The final stage had been put in advance on an intermediary orbit of a satellite of the earth and then in accordance with a present programme put the automatic station into the trajectory of its movement toward the moon," Tass said.

Tass said the last stage of the rocket was put into a parking satellite orbit and then the automatic station was launched toward the moon.

"The automatic station Luna 7 is moving on a trajectory which is close to the prescribed one," it said.

The automatic station was equipped with telemetering, measuring and other scientific instruments.

The term automatic space station (Contd. on page 4)

Indian-Pak Forces Battle In Chhamb Area Of Kashmir

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, October 5, (AP).—INDIAN and Pakistani forces battled again Monday in the Chhamb sector of southern Kashmir, the only announced area where the 12-day old ceasefire agreement is still being ignored.

A Pakistani army communique said Indian forces launched an attack Monday morning with a "sizeable force" against Pakistani posts. It said the attack was made upon the Pakistani line of control in the hills north of Chhamb.

"After fighting a delaying action, our posts moved back to the main defensive position in the rear, the communique announced.

The communique, issued late Monday, revealed for the first time that UN observers have been able to effect in the field an agreement to the ceasefire. It said the Indian attack was launched Monday "after having agreed to the ceasefire in the area last night on the intervention of UN observers."

The communique indicated that the Indians were pushing the Pakistanis back but attempts to obtain from the government or military spokesmen details on the fighting were unavailing.

Fighting had been in progress in the Chhamb sector for three days in what may be an Indian effort to obtain more security for its important road network into the Kashmir valley and the northern Kashmir ceasefire line posts.

The Pakistanis in early September pushed an offensive west into the Indian portion of Kashmir territory in the Chhamb sector. It fell short of Akhnur, a control area for the north-south roads. However, the exact positions at the time of the ceasefire have not been clear.

India's Defence Minister Chavan has said that India will not part with even an inch of the Kashmir valley.

He said: "We are prepared to meet any move on the part of Pakistan."

Chavan, who was addressing the UN Association in Bombay, in a reference to Britain said that it had done the greatest disservice to the people of the sub-continent by leaving behind the poisonous two-nation theory.

It was this British legacy which made the Pakistani rulers challenge the very existence of India as a secular democracy.

At the United Nations Pakistan told the Security Council Mon-

Prime Minister Yousuf Congratulates UAR New Prime Minister

KABUL, Oct. 5.—On behalf of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf a message of congratulation has been cabled to Zakaria Moheyyeddin on his appointment as Prime Minister of the United Arab Republic.

Moltmann Meets Premier

KABUL, Oct. 5.—Gerhard Moltmann, Ambassador of the German Federal Republic at the court of Kabul, met Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf at 10:30 a.m. Monday.

Economic relations and extension of aid to Afghanistan were discussed at the meeting, a source close to the Foreign Ministry announced.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY

Editor-in-Chief:
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
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 5, 1965

Child Welfare Plans

The annual celebration of Children's Day demonstrates the great interest of our people in the welfare and proper growth of our young generation.

This year's celebrations on Saturday were sponsored mainly by organisations responsible for children's welfare and running of kindergartens. Although some work has been done to improve the lot of Afghan children, much more needs to be done. We have to realise that children's training during the pre-school period is as important as their education in later years. Since the number of kindergartens in our country is limited only a fraction of our children have the opportunity of receiving pre-school training. It was over 15 years ago that the first kindergarten was opened in the country, but since then little attention has been paid to expanding training facilities for children.

The best way to develop institutions for the welfare of children is to set them up in accordance with a regular plan. They could even be brought under the Five-Year Development Plan. Now that the drafting of the third Five-Year Plan has begun the authorities connected with institutions for children should study the problem and submit practical proposals to the Ministry of Planning.

Institutions working for children's welfare should be able to secure international aid without difficulty. The United Nations has a specialised agency—the UNICEF—which deals with the welfare of children and expectant mothers. Other international organisations also have an interest in this field. The authorities concerned should play a more active part in seeking international organisations' co-operation. Initiative for welfare schemes for children need not always come from the top.

Occasions such as Children's Day give us a chance to evaluate our achievements and shortcomings. An objective assessment of the utility of the existing institutions should help in improving their performance and in launching new schemes for the welfare of children all over the country.

General Trend To Limit Atomic Energy Uses Is Growing, Says IAEA Chief

Dr. Sigvard Eklund, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) since 1 December 1961, was confirmed for a second four-year term of office when the Agency's General Conference resumed its session in Tokyo on 27 September.

Dr. Eklund then addressed the General Conference, saying in essence:

A striking feature in the development of atomic power is, in my opinion, the commercialisation of atomic energy. In developing countries commercial availability of power reactors will increase interest in acquiring these power sources, for which they may need technical assistance, and of course, help in solving financing problems. It is reasonable to suppose that these countries will look to the Agency for help and support in these matters, and shall not look in vain, and that our assistance shall be adequate.

"In my opening address, I referred to the Agency's activities in desalting over the past years. This is a branch of technology which has met with great enthusiasm, since it offers hopes of meeting increasing need for water. The immediate needs in terms of present desalting costs are confined mainly to water for domestic purposes, but we are approaching the stage when desalting also offers possibilities for the production of industrial water.

However, by far the greatest need—and one which would confer the greatest benefit on the greatest number—would be the use of desalting for the production of water for irrigation. It is here that nuclear energy offers favourable prospects because requirements of power in large quantities favour the nuclear alternative, added to which is the clear energy in a dual role for production of electricity and for heat for water distillation in proportions appropriate to any given case.

"I continue to attach great importance to regional projects and will support and encourage activities of this sort. The Middle-East Radioisotope Centre in Cairo has been operating successfully since its start in 1963. Although I agree with the idea that centres of this type gradually should become the full responsibility of the founding members, I also feel strongly that the Agency, once it agrees to the establishment of a centre has a responsibility to help

in overcoming difficulties in the initial years.

The success of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics has convinced me that this is an activity which must continue but which may ultimately require resources beyond those at present available to the Agency.

"My reference to co-ordinate regional projects makes it appropriate once again to refer to the increasing extent to which the UN Special Fund has recognised the Agency's competence by making it the executing organisation. It is my confident expectation that the Agency could play in the future an even greater role in such Special Fund projects, which, as we know, must be related to economic development. It will be my intention to foster further co-ordination and co-operation with sister organisations of the United Nations, including the World Bank, whose interest in nuclear power will surely be forthcoming in view of the recent commercialisation of the nuclear industry.

"Nations are making increasing contributions to the development of lesser developed countries of the world and to the United Nations and its specialised agencies. A point must ultimately be reached when the limit of financial support of international agencies will present new problems. For this reason one should view with concern a new proliferation which is taking place in the international sphere, namely the proliferation of specialised agencies, which encroach to some extent on the work of existing agencies. Such encroachment is not serious unless it leads to the establishment of new organisations, financial support of existing ones is made to suffer. Those of us who are engaged in international work have a clear realisation of what organisations should be doing are justifiably concerned at this trend."

Speaking about the possibility of improving the Agency's effectiveness by amending its Statute, Dr. Eklund said: "I would like to take this opportunity to express my satisfaction with the wisdom of the initial choice of Vienna as the headquarters of the Agency, and with the generosity and helpful understanding which I have always received from the Austrian government and authorities in Vienna.

"No topic is of greater importance and interest to mankind than the perennial question of war and peace," he continued. "There are continuing hopes of international disarmament, starting with nu-

clear disarmament, associated with international control. I should not be immodest if I claimed that no other organisation is as suited to fulfill this control as the Agency and therefore we should stand ready to play our part. The Agency has made the first steps in international inspections under its safeguards system, and this activity will inevitably see rapid growth in the next few years, regardless of progress in nuclear disarmament.

I referred earlier to improved prospects for economic nuclear power and the progressive increase in the number of nuclear power stations which will be constructed and operated throughout the world. But it must be remembered that consequent upon this, an increased quantity of fissionable material will be produced which can be used for the manufacture of weapons. By 1970 power reactors will be producing about 8,000 kg of plutonium, and by 1980 this may have risen to 30,000 kg per annum, some of which will be in countries that have no nuclear weapons at present.

The effective growth of the Agency's safeguards function involves willingness on the part of member states to make a concerted effort to place their nuclear activities under the Agency's system. This requires not only a willingness to do so where nuclear activities are developed as a result of the supply of material and assistance from one state to another, but it would be helpful if advanced countries in the field of atomic energy should be prepared unilaterally to submit their facilities to safeguards, as has already been done for one power reactor in the United States and one in the United Kingdom.

The general trend to limit the use of atomic energy to peaceful purposes is growing. The signing of the partial nuclear test ban treaty some two years ago was one of the most important manifestations of this trend. This event emphasised the responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency for promoting, on the international level, the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

It is my hope and conviction that the time may come when we shall have to consider establishing a link between, on the one hand, the potentially beneficial consequences of a disarmament treaty in increasing resources available for the peaceful uses of atomic energy and, on the other hand, the Agency which has been created to channel these resources, by promoting their use internationally.

In an editorial entitled "The White Men of Rhodesia", yesterday's *Island* said that the South Rhodesian Prime Minister, Ian Smith, is to visit London today for final talks on the future of his country with British authorities. Important international events such as the conflict in Vietnam, the Indo-Pakistan crisis and now the latest developments in Indonesia at times overshadow events in the African continent.

The South Rhodesian issue is not a new one. As a remnant of colonialism it has been spreading its roots in the country for the past 12 years.

Giving some background information, the editorial said that in 1953 Britain created the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Since it was an unnatural association, and the indigenous population did not want to suffer under white domination, unrest and violence broke out in the country. In 1963 the British government was compelled to announce that none of the three members of the federation—North Rhodesia, Nyasaland and South Rhodesia—was obliged to accept the system of federation or remain under foreign domination.

In July 1964 Nyasaland broke away from the federation and became an independent country under the name of Malawi. Northern Rhodesia also defected from the federation and was called Zambia, which is an independent country now. The third member of the federation has yet to attain its full independence and have a system which respects majority rule.

Ian Smith, the white Rhodesian Prime Minister, is trying to undermine the rights of the indigenous black population and continue the white minority rule on a pattern similar to that in South Africa. But, concluded the editorial, the justice-loving people of the world will not allow such evil designs to succeed.

One of the letters published in the same issue of the paper maintained that fines imposed on those violating municipal regulations are not effective. It quoted the instance of a baker who was fined Af. 50 for producing sub-standard bread. The baker, the letter said, must be making three to four times as much money by playing his dirty game.

(The bread is usually not baked enough so that the moisture content adds to the weight of each loaf.)

The basic idea behind imposing fines is to prevent defaulters from repeating their action. The letter, by Abdul Majid Amjadi, suggested that in such cases a fine of at least Af. 5,000 should be imposed. The defaulter then would either have to give up his dishonest practice or else quit the business.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried a letter signed Mohammad Asghar complaining that the prices of medicines are not stable or uniform. The writer said when looking for a certain medicine he was told by the pharmacist he visited that they had the medicine but would not stamp the bill at the official price. At one pharmacy he was asked Af. 155 for the medicine. The writer apparently referred the matter to the authorities in the Ministry of Public Health after which the pharmacy reluctantly sold him the same medicine for Af. 102. The letter urged the authorities to see that such practice is not repeated in the future.

Another letter in the same issue complained that letters received by the writer, Nourullah Andkhoo, often do not have any stamps. "I am a stamp collector and am shocked that stamps are removed from letters before they are delivered. Can something be done about it?" asked the writer.

Pham Van Dong did not say when the missiles were used. But this is the first time that a high-ranking North Vietnamese government official has made such a statement.

Reports from Saigon earlier said U.S. planes had been reportedly shot down by surface-to-air missiles over North Vietnam.

Afghanistan's Second Snow Fall In The Year
GHAZNI, Oct. 5.—The second snow fall of the year occurred in Nawar district and its vicinity at 3 a.m. Sunday. It continued for an hour. The layer of the snow was 4 cm.

The first snowfall of the year was in Northern Salang Friday.

FARIAB

Survey Work On Shibirghan-Maimana Road To Begin Soon, Says Fariab Governor

Going through the muddy desert of Shibirghan in winter and through the sandy Andkhooi desert in the summer makes travelling to Maimana, the province of Fariab, far from an easy and pleasant trip but according to Governor Hashimi surveying work for construction of an all weather road will start before this year is over. Work on the Pul-i-Khumri-Shibirghan highway has already started.

Although Governor Hashimi is making an all out effort to get the highway constructed sooner, he is not forgetting agriculture and carpet production, two main occupations in the province.

karakul industry so that the provincial officials will know how to help the karakul breeders in a more useful way.

"The pastures in the province also need attention", says Hashimi. "I don't know for certain since I'm not an expert on the subject but perhaps seeds which can adapt to the climatic conditions should be sown, so that shortage of fodder doesn't hinder the propagation of karakul sheep and other livestock."

"To make better use of the wool produced in the province washing and spinning facilities should be provided. The carpet weavers of the province are also in need of

der irrigation and sufficient hydroelectric power will be supplied to the province."

"Coming back to the problem of development of education", said the governor, "the people of Fariab have given great help and encouragement to the provincial department of education. During the last six years the number of girls enrolled in the school rose from 250 to 6000 and many rural schools were opened which were partly financed by the people."

"The people have expressed readiness to donate land for opening more schools and payment of the teachers to teach in these schools. There is one thing however, they expect from the Ministry of Education and that is the provision of textbooks. As the Ministry of Education has boosted its book production activities and will soon be able to provide more books to schools throughout the country, we are hoping to be able to open more schools."

What To See In Fariab

Although the entire area of the province, with its rolling hills, and cool highlands, is a tourist attraction, the wondrous Gurziwan is particularly attractive.

Gurziwan consists of four valleys: Gurziwan, Dare Shakh, Dare Jauz and Dare Zang.

The water falls of Dare Zang, falling from the summit of a mountain, and forming rainbows before splashing, are among the most beautiful things to see in Afghanistan.

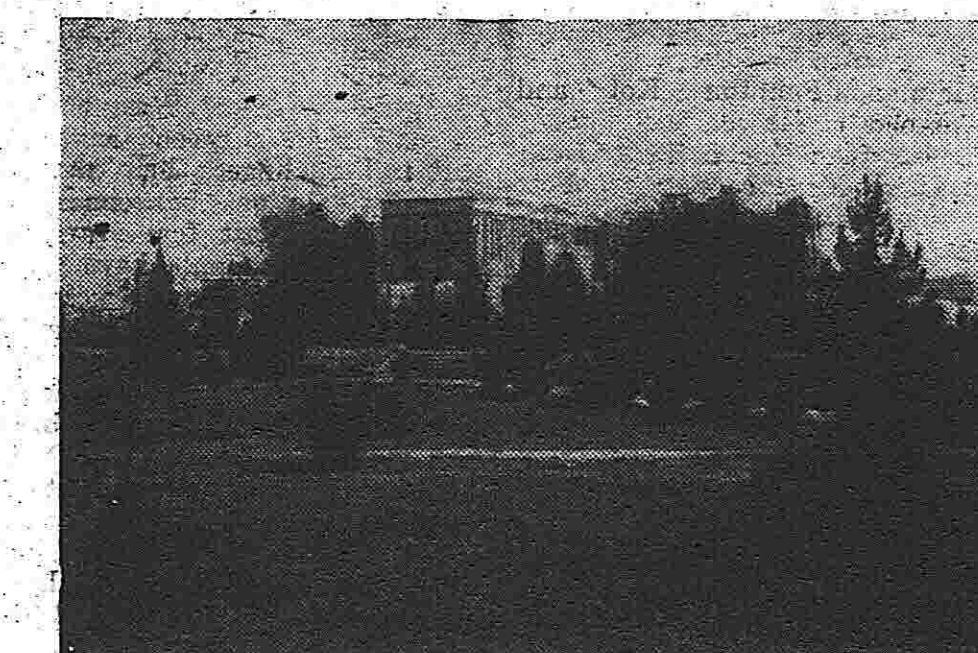
There are also hot water springs in this valley. There is a spring, located almost 100 meters high where occasionally there are spurts of water from. People call it a wish spring. People visiting the place make a wish, and if their wish is to be realised the spring will send forth a flow of water.

In Dare Jauz hundreds of thousands of walnut trees grow. Besides producing a fantastic scene, they constitute the people's means of livelihood.

Dare Shakh is a summer resort as well as a winter resort. The whole mountain sides are covered with trees and the horses there are wilder.

Dare Zang is said to have been the capital of Zangbar a mythical monarch. In this valley there is a warm water spring called Hamam Cheshma.

The spring flows from the midst of a marble stone with a stable formation.



Maimana's cinema hall is in a vast park on top of a hill. The park came within the limits of the city just a few years ago after the city expanded. Before that it used to serve as a summer resort.

"I am pleased to say that Fariab was the first province to have established a karakul co-operative", said Hashimi. The province now has four karakul co-operatives in operation with a total capital of over Af. 12,000,000. "We are now thinking of forming a farmers' union", said the governor. "Unless the farmers pool part of their resources, and join hands to purchase machinery and other agricultural necessities, unless they make use of experts and agricultural extension workers collectively, progress will remain slow", said the governor.

About the raising of karakul sheep and the utilisation of wool produced in the province, Hashimi said, "there is a need for a karakul expert to come to the province for several years and spend the entire breeding season there. The expert should write a manual on all aspects of the ka-

expert advice and guidance.

"Although the over-all picture of the economy of Fariab province is good", said the governor, conducting a general and complete survey of the situation is imperative so that future plans can have a sound basis."

"In my opinion", said Hashimi, "priority should be given to education." He considers communication and transportation almost as important to the development of the province.

Hashimi has worked in Fariab province for the last seven years and has familiarised himself with every part and every aspect of the province.

Although Fariab is one of the areas of the country where dry farming is practiced to a large extent, irrigated lands can be greatly increased", said Hashimi. "If a reservoir is built in Khisht Pul, 150,000 acres of land will come un-



A street scene in Andkhooi, a town of 20,000 in Fariab province. New structures are rapidly replacing the old city buildings under a municipal programme. The new buildings include a large hotel.



There have been few inter-provincial Buzkashi games where horses from Fariab were not the winners. During several years' Buzkashi games in Kabul, in all but one instance the championship was won by horsemen from Fariab. Picture shows a horse belonging to Senator Zare which will participate in this year's Buzkashi matches in Kabul.

Dry Tree Farming Is Successful In Maimana, Says Agriculture Director

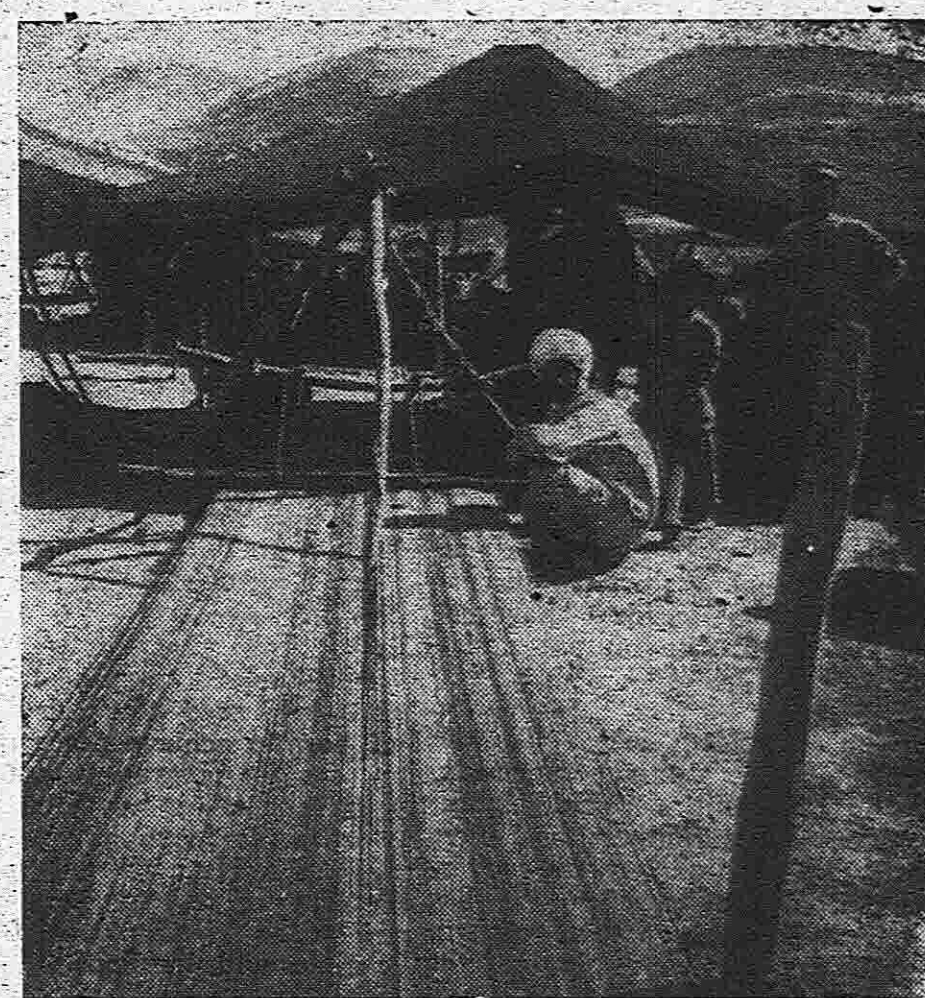
At the agricultural congress held early this year, farmers from Fariab province expressed their interest in improved irrigation methods, and the use of insecticides but opposed the use of fertilisers.

In an interview in Maimana, Director of Agriculture for Fariab Province, Mohammad Azim, gave several reasons for the farmers' attitude toward the use of chemical fertiliser.

"First of all, there are now only two types of chemical fertilisers available to them—ammonium nitrate and potassium phosphate. The use of these fertilisers has not proved profitable in this area", he said. "There may be several reasons."

"We are not sure if the farmers have used fertiliser in the proper amount at the proper time.

(Contd. on page 4)



Nomad tents, depending on whether they are made of wool or goat hair, last from four to seven years. In this nomad camp on the outskirts of Maimana, capital of Fariab province, a family is weaving goat hair cloth for the tent they will need during the winter.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
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 6, 1965

Time For Action

The "no more war; war never again" appeal of Pope Paul VI at the United Nations General Assembly is similar to those made by many other leaders before, but the fact that this impassioned exhortation has come from the spiritual head of half a billion people of the world should carry special weight.

What in essence should be done, according to Pope Paul, is that the world must speed up its efforts towards disarmament. To achieve results appears made in important forms like the United Nations should be followed up. Just to admire the words without acting on the advice can be of little help, for it will eventually reduce the value of such appeals.

It is for the UN General Assembly to make a positive response and redouble its efforts to make progress towards disarmament, the burning issue of our day. To some it may appear impossible for the General Assembly to make a substantial contribution to solving the problem. But when we look back on the history of the United Nations, we find that during some very critical periods the largest body of the world organisation has taken momentous decisions.

The question of disarmament is already on the agenda of the 20th session of the General Assembly. When it comes up the work of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, which has reached a dead end, should be reviewed and new directives issued to it. Both the Soviet Union and the United States have tabled drafts for a nuclear non-proliferation treaty. A compromise between the two proposals should be sought. The question of stopping underground nuclear tests should be tackled with vigour and such tests should be totally banned. There are proposals for reducing the number of vehicles carrying nuclear weapons. Sincere efforts should be made for an agreement on this issue as well.

Much has been said on the need for general and complete disarmament. Now is the time for action, but action can be possible only when organisations such as the United Nations deal with the questions relating to disarmament one by one with the co-operation and goodwill of the powers directly concerned.

NATO Secretary-General Urges Allies Not To Be Intimidated By Threats

The Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) warned Monday that "theoretical discussions in integration and subordination" can only hinder structural reforms within the alliance. He also declared that NATO is as necessary now as when it was formed.

The Secretary-General, Manlio Brosio, did not specifically mention France, which has called for an end to the organisation's integrated military command structure. French President Charles de Gaulle threatened last month to remove France from NATO if this structure is not abolished by 1967.

Addressing the opening session of the NATO "Parliamentary" Conference, Brosio said a balance of forces in Europe is still necessary because "Soviet threats and Soviet pressure are still with us." And he said this balance can be maintained "only if the United States remains firmly committed on Europe's side."

He also urged the "Atlantic" allies not to "allow themselves to be intimidated by the pressure and threats by which the Soviet Union is attempting at all costs to prevent any agreement permitting Germany to participate in Atlantic nuclear strategy or forces."

Discussing reform of NATO, Brosio said: "We are still concerned here with improving the organisation and making it operate more effectively, rationally and fairly. This may involve adding something here or subtracting and simplifying there. But if we begin to draw theoretical distinctions between the alliance and the organisation which have come into being to implement it, if we begin to argue about such distinctions as organisation, integration and subordination, the dialogue will become difficult."

He added: "It is quite illogical to argue in one breath that alliances are no longer valid in the nuclear age because no country is going to risk annihilation to defend another, and in the next to refuse to accept that every military organisation which far more than any written agreement, guarantees that defence commitments will be honoured."

"If this is correct, we should try to keep the question of reform on a practical footing leaving aside theoretical discussions on integration and subordination. If some of us declared against any

form of integration and others for more and better integration, the result will be a battle of words from which agreement is highly unlikely to emerge.

"What we have all got to do is to admit that in modern conditions a unified command must be prepared in time of peace."

Brosio said any understanding on improving NATO's nuclear defence "must be reached between allies themselves in a spirit of full equality without any discrimination and without suspicion towards anyone."

"Any other method," he said, "carries the risk of reviving and reinforcing any nationalist or neutralist tendencies that may exist in Germany or elsewhere in the alliance. This would be serious, not, of course, because Germany represents a real military threat, but because a nationalist or neutralist Germany would be a bed of agitation, unrest and disorder in Europe."

The Soviet Union has strongly opposed the U.S.-supported multi-lateral nuclear force (MLF) which is designed to give West Germany a share in control over nuclear weapons.

Scientists Discuss Ways Of Solving Worldwide Problem Of Water Shortage

An international conference on water desalination was told Monday that man's still-incomplete knowledge of water itself offers a potential deterrent in the worldwide quest to achieve economic desalting of ocean and brackish inland waters in a reasonable time.

But Dr. Henry S. Frank of the University of Pittsburgh, indicated that the knowledge might lead to entirely new desalting processes or improvements on present ones, that could speed the realisation of the goal.

Frank spoke at the opening scientific session of the 65-nation conclave, which was told earlier by U.S. Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall that "a thirsty world" had its eyes on the assembly because of the worldwide menace of water shortages.

Frank told the meeting: "The need for work on the 'practical' aspects of the water problem is more widely recognised than is the need for fundamental research—more widely, indeed, that is the fact that there are many fundamental questions about water which remain unanswered."

He said the situation "presents an obvious challenge to physics and chemistry, which workers in all parts of the world have taken up."

Among other highlight reports at the scientific sessions:

1. A representative of Israel's sea water conversion commission, I. Vitenchuk, said water consumption was increasing at an alarming rate.

2. A representative of the Soviet Union, said that the world's water resources are being depleted at an alarming rate.

3. A representative of the United States, said that the world's water resources are being depleted at an alarming rate.

He was addressing 2,000 delegates attending a Moscow conference marking the 30th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the world communist movement.

He was addressing 2,000 delegates attending a Moscow conference marking the 30th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the world communist movement.

He was addressing 2,000 delegates attending a Moscow conference marking the 30th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the world communist movement.

He was addressing 2,000 delegates attending a Moscow conference marking the 30th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the world communist movement.

in Israel "is approaching 85 per cent of the country's total natural water resources so that by the early 70's an acute shortage of water will be experienced."

Declaring that in the early 1970's approximately 125 million gallons a day of converted sea water will be required, the scientist said a joint U.S.-Israeli desalting team is studying the possibility of erecting a huge nuclear-powered desalting plant in Israel.

It would be a dual-purpose one, designed to convert 125 million gallons a day of sea water and also furnish 175 million watts of electric power, he said.

2. A Japanese researcher said a "unique method" of salt production employed for the last decade in Japan also yields desalinated water as a by-product. He declared that the technique offers a potential means of solving his country's shortage of potable water for its largest cities.

Saying that three salt manufacturing companies are now producing this by-product, desalinated water, at a nominal cost, Masao Hashizume of Kawasaki, Director of Japan's Society of Sea Water Science declared.

"In the near future, others will be able to provide water commercially for coastal cities, as the salt wastes."

"It is anticipated that if we make up the water shortage with desalinated water, the rise in water rates can also be checked."

He said that "despite extensive rainfall, Japan has a diminishing supply of potable water in its largest cities because of urban overpopulation."

Pakistan Urges Commission Visit Indo-Pak Conflict Areas; India Not To Share Expenses

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Oct. 6. (Reuters).—PAKISTAN says India is about to "embark on a major offensive" bringing with it the danger of a "renewed outbreak of war" between the two countries.

If India did so, and thereby destroyed the ceasefire agreement, Pakistan would "have no choice but to meet the Indian threat with all the military force at its command and take such other actions as may be necessary in exercise of its right of self-defence," Syed Amjad Ali, chief delegate of Pakistan, said in a letter to the Security Council last night.

The letter said it had become clear that the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan last, made it clear that India was a victim of aggression.

India therefore could not be expected to take part in the financing of the expenses arising out of the dispatch of observers to the subcontinent to assist in the implementation of the ceasefire and the withdrawal of troops.

The idea of a commission had been mentioned in private discussions among council members, Pakistani sources said.

The letter said India had violated the ceasefire in several sectors including Akhaur, Lahore, Sialkot, Kasur and Peshawar. India had moved the 23rd infantry division which was "equipped with United States military aid" to Peshawar.

Earlier India said that, as a victim of aggression, it was not obliged to contribute to the expenses of the UN Observer Mission set up to report on the Indo-Pakistan ceasefire.

G. Parthasarthy, the Indian representative told U Thant, the Secretary-General, that his government was reserving its position on the matter.

He said U Thant, in a report to the Security Council in September last, made it clear that India was a victim of aggression.

India therefore could not be expected to take part in the financing of the expenses arising out of the dispatch of observers to the subcontinent to assist in the implementation of the ceasefire and the withdrawal of troops.

The idea of a commission had been mentioned in private discussions among council members, Pakistani sources said.

The letter said India had violated the ceasefire in several sectors including Akhaur, Lahore, Sialkot, Kasur and Peshawar. India had moved the 23rd infantry division which was "equipped with United States military aid" to Peshawar.

Car Accident Kills High School Student

KABUL, Oct. 5.—A high school student died when a Volkswagen car collided with a taxi near Khati Chay Monday. At the time of the collision the taxi was carrying a student and Shah Wali fell under the taxi and died. According to Kabul Traffic, Muhammad Wali, the driver of the Volkswagen was at fault.

PRESS

In an editorial entitled "My Aim" the new editor of Anis, Sayyed Khalil explained his policy in yesterday's issue. We are facing a severe trial, he said, having about a peaceful revolution all of us must subscribe to its objectives resolutely and intelligently.

One of the functions of Anis, the national newspaper, is to provide contact between the government and the people. This function can be performed successfully only when both the people and the government help the newspaper in reflecting their views.

"My Aim," said Khalil, is to increase the financial resources of the paper and this can be done by augmenting the advertising and circulation revenues. I hope that with the help of the Afghan Advertising Agency, we shall be able to increase our income from advertisements.

One of the letters in the paper suggested that to enable people to know what happens in Parliament and what their elected representatives do and say a daily bulletin should be published.

The letter by Anwar Mehr added that for this work several Pakhtu and Dari short-hand writers would be required. Parliamentarians of some modern democratic countries have such a daily publication.

In an article in the same issue Ruhullah Rezvani said that for the financial stability of the country we should temporarily avoid constructing expensive buildings.

Afghanistan is a poor country. Although there is great need for large modern buildings which cost more than money, to achieve economic self-sufficiency we should not waste our own resources and the money we get as aid from foreign countries on such buildings.

First of all we should try to meet our basic needs which are food and cloth. Afghanistan is an agricultural country, but unfortunately we cannot meet our food requirements and have to import wheat from foreign countries. To solve this problem we should utilise most of our resources for the improvement of agriculture.

Rizvani added that from the point of view of natural wealth such as mines, Afghanistan is a rich country. But most of our foreign exchange earnings are wasted on the import of luxury goods and on expensive buildings which are imprudent.

Exploitation of mines should be another basic item in our development programme. If our mines are not exploited profitably, they can be of little use to us.

Yesterday's issue carried an editorial entitled "People and Governors." Previously, said the paper, the governor's main responsibility was to look after the administrative affairs of their provinces. But now they have much more to do. They are responsible for the overall progress of the areas they administer.

People have always helped governors with assistance in the social and cultural fields. With increasing understanding between the governors and the people the scope of co-operation can be considerably widened.

It is the governor's duty to encourage the people actively to participate in all the constructive activities in their provinces.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Iran Programme:
8:00-8:30 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 4775 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 a.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

THURSDAY

Khote-Kabul
Arrival 0650
Departure 0730
Kabul-Khote
Arrival 1615
Departure 1650
Kabul-Tehran
Arrival 0845
Departure 0940
AEROFLOT
Kabul Tashkent-Moscow
Departure 1030
FLA
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival 1105
Departure 1145
TMA
Kabul-Beirut
Departure 1400

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 21
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24589
New Clinic	24072
Q Afghani Bank	22092
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	20705
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Ariana Banking Office	22518
Shourie Freres	24731-24732
	20992
	22238
	22501
Lufthansa	22300
Aeroflot	22500
ASTCO	22550-21564
TMA	22215
FLA	22155-22855-22886
CSA	21022
KLM	20987
Iranian Airways	24714-21405
Indian Airlines	22527
BOAC	20220

Pharmacies

Ariana Phone	No 20527
Zineth	24544
Nawi Houmayoun	20628
Bo-Ali Pashoonistan	23527
	20528



Sardar Sultan Mahmud Ghazi (left), president of the Air Authority, inspects details during a tour of Cessna Aircraft Company's Commercial Aircraft Division, during his recent visit to the United States of America. V. G. Weddle (right), Cessna vice-president in charge of the division, explains how the parts are made and used. Accompanying Ghazi on the tour are Kenneth Adams of the U.S. State Department and John C. Maurer, Jr. (right), Cessna's general marketing administrator.

Root Cause Of Underdevelopment Is Apathy Born Of Ignorance, Says Afghan Delegate

The following is a speech delivered by Ibrahim Sharif, one of the Afghan delegates, at the meeting of the Third Commission of the World Congress of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy held recently in Tehran.

Considering the short time at our disposal and the importance of the topics included in the agenda, I will try to place before you the views of my delegation on all points as briefly and concisely as possible without, of course, sacrificing salient points of brevity.

As far as the first item on the agenda is concerned, let me point out that as we all know, underdevelopment is generally a condition which affects the whole region and very rarely only one or two countries. This means that practically all countries in a given region suffer from underdevelopment in one form or another.

There can, of course, be fruitful cooperation on a bilateral and regional level between the developing countries, but it can generally take place in the shape of, for example, teachers, reading material and information and rarely in the form of material assistance needed more than anything else by the developing countries. Hence, the necessity of developing and promoting bilateral cooperation between the underdeveloped countries on the one hand and the developed countries on the other.

To operation which can be more effective and more successful.

As we all know, the development of a country is not only a matter of economic progress, but it is also a matter of social and cultural progress. The complexity of the problem can be gauged from the fact that although during the short period of only one decade we have succeeded in more than tripling the number of children in our schools, yet only 141 per cent of our children of school age are in school at present. Why? Because, as I have mentioned earlier, of the multiplicity of development projects—all essential and each one of top priority.

Education is free at all levels in Afghanistan with free and compulsory primary education lasting six years. This has been provided for under our (old) Constitution since 35 years ago. School graduates who agree to serve as teachers are exempted from military service. Teachers receive higher salaries compared to other government officials, and yet the rate of progress in this sphere has been slow, for reasons which I have already stated.

Unfortunately, however, the assistance given so far, even though on a firm scale, has left large gaps in our programme and need for economic development, especially in the field of education and literacy. This is due to the manifold problems which must be solved and diverse and multifarious tasks which must be accomplished by the underdeveloped countries, including Afghanistan, at one and the same time.

We have discovered from bitter experience that for an underdeveloped country there does not exist the question of giving first priority to this or that project because everything the country has to do is related to either all projects are carried forward together at a measured pace or never at all. This means that assistance received under bilateral agreements, even though substantial in itself, has to be dispersed not because of carelessness or inexperience or faulty planning, but due to sheer necessity.

To be more explicit, I may point out that we in Afghanistan are on the point of ending our second Five-Year Plan and we hope to launch our third plan next year. Theoretically speaking we should have left many of the economic and educational hurdles behind and must now be well on the way to self-sufficiency, but this is far from being so because the first building up of a sound economic and social infrastructure has not yet been completed and cannot build on this alone.

The complexity of the problem can be gauged from the fact that although during the short period of only one decade we have succeeded in more than tripling the number of children in our schools, yet only 141 per cent of our children of school age are in school at present. Why? Because, as I have mentioned earlier, of the multiplicity of development projects—all essential and each one of top priority.

Education is free at all levels in Afghanistan with free and compulsory primary education lasting six years. This has been provided for under our (old) Constitution since 35 years ago. School graduates who agree to serve as teachers are exempted from military service. Teachers receive higher salaries compared to other government officials, and yet the rate of progress in this sphere has been slow, for reasons which I have already stated.

Regarding item three of the agenda, I may be permitted to say that the United Nations and its specialised agencies, particularly UNESCO, have been of great help to us in formulating plans for educational development and in avoiding pitfalls in carrying out an over-ambitious educational policy incompatible with the rate of development in other fields. But here, too, the assistance given so far has for obvious reasons been of an advisory nature because international assistance has not yet been mobilised on a scale which would enable UNESCO to offer material aid to the developing countries.

In our opinion, the question before the developing countries is not only how to plan for the future, but also how to implement the plan once it is prepared and finalised with expert advice, and it is at this second stage that an underdeveloped country finds itself frustrated by a lack of means with which it could give practical shape to a well-balanced and realistically prepared plan.

On the subject of literacy as a distinctive and separate feature of education, I would like to say that while emphasising its impact upon economic development, we have overlooked its importance from the cultural and ethical points of view. I wonder whether serious thought has ever been devoted to the basic reason or reasons for a nation's backwardness. I believe that the root cause of underdevelopment is apathy, born of ignorance, which prevents the bulk of the population from demanding and getting more and better things in life.

Not only economic progress, but progress in all vital spheres of national life depend upon the extent to which a literate and hence wide-awake population can devote itself and its energies to the task of reconstruction. We therefore, believe that even on this growth alone massive efforts should be made to eradicate illiteracy in the underdeveloped countries of the world.

We cannot say what tools may be employed to accomplish this task. It may take the form of a National Literacy Fund or an Education Bank or regional funds. The primary necessity is that international effort on a massive scale should be mobilised to accomplish this laudable task.

W. German Youth Not Indifferent To Politics

West Germany's post-war youth has a world-wide reputation of being politically indifferent. Numerous foreign correspondents' reports have added up to show young people in booming West Germany as boys and girls who disillusioned by the blunders of their parents—do not dream of anything but chrome shining cars and hit parades.

But all of a sudden it was found that the young people do have a rather lively interest in their home country's political life. One of the most striking occasions to correct the previous general impression abroad was a people of 18 should be allowed the occasion of last month's general elections and has since grown to unusual proportions.

One of West Germany's leading evening papers opened the discussions on whether or not young people of eighteen should be allowed to vote.

According to the valid law in West Germany, the minimum age of voters is 21.

The response of young readers to the newspaper suggestion was beyond all expectations. Baskets full of letters to the editor were pouring in, and many of them gave quite reasonable arguments in favour and against reducing the voters' minimum age to 18, although the pros outweighed the cons.

Although more than 90 per cent of the letters came from young people, there were also advice and suggestions from grown-up youth officials.

One of them recalled that at the age of 18, young West Germans can take a driver's licence, and that the law makes them liable to compensation for any damage they have caused. Young girls were even allowed to marry at the age of 16, but his youth official pointed out, but his trump argument was that a boy or girl of 12 cannot be forced by his or her parents against his or her will to change religious confession.

"Why should then an 18-year-old boy or girl be excluded from exercising his full civic right?" he asked.

The main argument of those in favour of young voters was the argument that "if young men can be drafted to serve in the armed forces they should also have the right to vote."

Although the number of young people opposing the voting age of 18 was much smaller than its advocates, their arguments were rather weighty too.

The main reason for opposition turning up in most of the letters was that boys and girls between 18 and 21 were particularly open to influence—a fact that might be missed by radical politicians of both right and left.

Many opponents to voters of 18 pointed to the scenes of hysteria and violence which frequently could be noticed at mass performances of such beat groups as the Beatles or the Rolling Stones.

"If I imagine that all these youngsters in the audience who behaved like savages, might be entitled to vote I would like to know how our next election campaign might look. Apparently victory would go to that party that succeeded in organising the wildest Beat festival," a grown-up reader of 23 said.

Pope Is Impressed By Ready, Avid Audience At The UN

VATICAN CITY, October 6, (Reuter).—POPE Paul returned Tuesday from his historic "no more war" mission to the United Nations and said he had never had a more ready and avid audience.

Reporting to the world's 2,200 bishops in the Ecumenical Council about an hour after stepping off the plane, he said: "In the name of Christ we have to preach peace to men."

He said had the good fortune to "announce, in a certain sense, to the people of the whole world the message of peace."

"Never has this evangelical announcement had a wider audience and we may also say, a more ready and avid one to listen to it," the Pope expressed joy at the "prophetic value of our announcement."

The Pope stated that a "grave consequence" derived from this announcement.

"Now, more than before we must work for peace. The Catholic church has taken on a greater obligation to serve the cause of peace."

The Pope's Boeing jetliner touched down at Rome airport under a hot and hazy sky, and the smiling Pontiff stepped out, looking fit and relaxed, to a welcome from ministers, diplomats and a guard of honour.

In an address at the airport, he described himself as a pilgrim for peace and his mission had no other motive.

In New York, Pope Paul told reporters his flight that he was willing to make a journey to China in his peace efforts.

Asked if he would be willing to include Peking in his journeys, the Pope replied: "certainly."

An AP report from New York said Albania's boycott of Pope Paul VI at the UN, apparently came as a surprise to the communist camp. No one at the Albanian mission would say why Albania alone failed to have a representative in the General Assembly when the Pope spoke and sent no one to the UN reception for the pontiff.

Most East European sources agreed with the western viewpoint that in boycotting the Pope, Albania was following Peking's theory that Catholicism is one of the most conservative forces in the world.

Meanwhile the Soviet News Agency Tass Tuesday hailed the statements of Pope Paul in New York and hailed it as "positive contributions to peace."

The comments on the Pope's trip to the United Nations were distributed by Tass in Russian and monitored here.

They contrasted with a dispatch in the Soviet government newspaper accusing U.S. President Johnson with the Pope to increase Washington's prestige.

The Tass dispatch began with this statement:

The speech made by Pope Paul in the session of the U.N. General Assembly and the statements he made today (Tuesday) in Rome will undoubtedly make a positive contribution to the cause of strengthening peace.

Rusk's Remarks

(Cont'd. from page 1)

Vietnam is now becoming generally understood.

"My discussions with Foreign Ministers has led me to the conclusion," he said, "that there is now a general recognition around the world that the problem of peace in Southeast Asia is not in Washington, that the obstacle to peace is not the United States."

He said the foreign leaders now seem to understand that "we would begin Geneva tomorrow afternoon to negotiate a peaceful Vietnam settlement if the communists agreed, and that the obstacle to peace lies in Hanoi and Peking."

Rusk said he found the general atmosphere at the United Nations this session that of "cautious optimism" in the wake of last year's paralysis from the fight over peacekeeping assessments.

ECAP Experts Agree On Plans To Develop Energy Resources In Asia

BANGKOK, Oct. 6, (Reuter).—Two sets of proposals for development of energy resources in Asia were agreed on by experts from 14 countries at a seven-day long meeting sponsored by the ECAFE (United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East).

They called for the setting up in each country of a unified national energy agency that would supervise development of natural resources according to a comprehensive plan.

The experts suggested that refinery plants in various countries should harmonize their production and develop a complimentary trade in various oil products.

The experts urged intensive research on the development of non-conventional sources of energy like tidal and solar power and called for research and exchange of experiences in nuclear power and the direct conversion of heat into electricity.

Other proposals the experts agreed on aimed the undertaking of energy surveys and collection of statistics for the use of gas surpluses for developing purposes.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA: At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film JUMBO starring Doris Day.

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

KABUL CINEMA: At 1:30, 4:30, 7 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

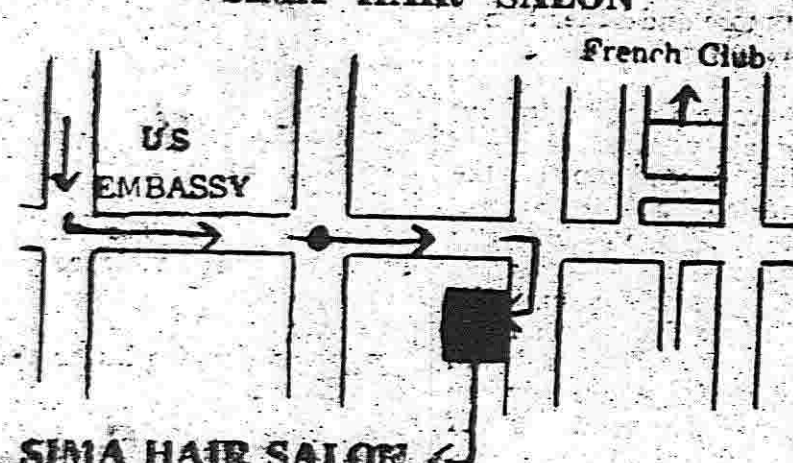
BEHZAD CINEMA: At 1:30, 4:30, 7 p.m. Russian film Tajiki translation.

DEAD AND THE LEAVING with

TO LET

A modern double story building with eight rooms, two modern bathrooms, and kitchen in Shahr-e-Naw. Call for terms. Phone 24716.

SIMA HAIR SALON



The best and well equipped hair dressing salon in town has been opened recently. It works under the expert guidance of Sima. Become Sima Hair Dressing Salon's permanent customer. Tel. 24350.



WHY YOU SHOULD MAKE AMSTERDAM YOUR GATEWAY TO THE STATES WITH KLM

From Teheran via Amsterdam to USA every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

From Kabul to:	One Way Return	One Way Return	One Way Return
New York	\$14.20	\$17.00	\$14.20
London	\$12.50	\$15.00	\$12.50
Amsterdam	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Frankfurt	\$11.00	\$13.00	\$11.00
Paris	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$12.00

KLM's home base is at Amsterdam, friendly capital city of Holland. From here KLM's network fans out to cover all six continents and makes an ideal stepping stone to the USA and Canada.

A land of waterways and windmills, flowers and quaint national costumes, the Dutch countryside is full of sights for the tourist. And what better place to start your trip than Amsterdam, the city with a surprise around every corner.

Venice of the North. Surprisingly Amsterdam has much to offer the tourist, whether it be culture, cabaret or collecting souvenirs. You can admire the picturesque

17th century houses from a motor launch on the canals (twice as many as Venice), visit museums, listen to concerts, dine out in almost any language of the world. This is the city with 6,000 hotel rooms, 800 places where you can buy a drink, including exotic nightclubs, for dancing and cabaret. Surprising Amsterdam abounds in shopping bargains, low prices are among the lowest in Europe, quality the highest.

Amsterdam Airport. And where you have to move on, don't forget to visit ShipSide and the largest continental tax-free shopping centre at Amsterdam Airport. Schiphol is the only European Airport where you can buy a tax-free car and drive away with completed documents in under an hour. The shopping centre boasts the cheapest Scotch on the continent at only 15/- 2/- bottles.

Reliable KLM. Another good reason for flying KLM to Amsterdam, your gateway to the States, is that KLM has 45 years to perfect its service and reliability — longer than any other airline.

Experienced travellers know they can rely on KLM — the airline of the careful, punctual Dutch. Even after you reach your destination, KLM's helpful offices extend a welcome to strangers in town and offer travel advice and assistance. Ask your travel agent, or contact us direct, for more details of KLM's schedules to Europe and the USA.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Pashtun Highway, Bank Building, Ground Floor, Tel. 20097, Kabul, Afghanistan K/5



Looking for flavor? Look into Lark.

Between two outer sections Lark has an inner chamber of charcoal granules that are enriched for flavor. Try new Lark. Richly rewarding, uncommonly smooth.



THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +24°C. Minimum 4°C.
Sun sets today at 5:50 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:00 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, NO. 160

KABUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1965, (MIZAN 15, 1344, S.H.)

Thant Reports Improvement Along India-Pak Ceasefire Line As UN Observers Arrive

UNITED NATIONS, October 7, (AP).—U.N. Secretary-General U Thant reported Wednesday "a noticeable improvement" in the situation along the India-Pakistan ceasefire line after UN observers moved into positions on both sides of the tense frontier.

Thant based the assessment on information from his chief observer in the field, Bruce F. MacDonald. It came as both India and Pakistan complained of new breaches in the two-week-old truce that brought the undeclared war over Kashmir to a halt.

MacDonald, Commander of the newly formed U.N. India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM) said he was pressing local commanders on both sides to pull back their forces by a few

Tories Want To Fight Against Chinese Threats

LONDON, Oct. 7, (Reuter).—Edward Heath, Conservative opposition party leader said in a major policy document published here Thursday that Britain's military presence must be kept up in Asia in the face of threats of Chinese expansion.

The document, which will form the basis of the party's next general election manifesto, reiterated that the Conservatives—like the governing Labour Party—support the entry of the Peking government into the United Nations.

After saying that the NATO alliance had stabilized the situation in Europe, the document declared: "The immediate threats to peace are now in the East."

It said: "Behind the conflicts in that area lies the threat of Chinese communist expansion, backed by almost unlimited manpower and the beginnings of a nuclear capability, which endangers the safety and freedom of hundreds of millions of inhabitants of Southern Asia."

"Now that the Position in Europe has been established by firm collective actions, we must aim at building up and safeguarding the independence of these countries."

"Present circumstances require that our military presence there continues."

India Protests To China Against Border Intrusions

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 7, (AP).—India protested to the People's Republic of China Wednesday against troop intrusions across the Yak La Pass in Sikkim Monday.

The protest note, handed into the Chinese Embassy here and released to the press, said Peking troops in platoon strength made an "unsuccessful attempt to encircle Indian Defence personnel well within Sikkim."

This was the second alleged Peking intrusion in three days. Indians said Saturday 20 Chinese troops crossed the Yak La Pass and fired at a three-man Indian border post.

This followed an earlier charge of September 19 claiming three Indian border police were killed after they were kidnapped in Ladakh by intruding Chinese troops. Peking has agreed to return the bodies in reply to India's protest and demand for their immediate return.

The fate of three others kidnapped from Bongchui La Pass is not known yet, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Peking said it had detained these three policemen.

French Experts Study Future Of Cottage Industries

KABUL, Oct. 7.—The French team which is here to make a study of cottage industries has submitted a preliminary report to the Ministry of Planning on cottage industries in eastern and northern Afghanistan.

The team which consists of experts on small-scale industries, carried out a survey of local and cottage industries in Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar and in Kunar and Nangarhar provinces.

According to the report, possibilities of improving cottage industries exist in several places, according to Planning Ministry source.

The report is under a study in the Ministry, the source added. France agreed recently to assist Afghanistan in its economic development.

Cabinet Approves Draft Law Concerning Basic Administrative Division

KABUL, Oct. 7.—The Cabinet meeting held yesterday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yusuf approved after certain amendments the draft of the law concerning the basic administrative division of Afghanistan. The draft was prepared by the Legislation Department in the Ministry of Justice.

The law will come into force after endorsement by the head of the state.

Possibility Of Tramway System Here Discussed

KABUL, Oct. 7.—Alan Shave, Chief of the Procurement Section of London Transport, and his Assistant Arthur Charles William arrived in Kabul Wednesday to discuss with the Afghan authorities the establishment of a network of electric tramway system. He will also discuss the possibilities of establishing a network of diesel engine bus services.

Syrian Oil Workers Strike To Protest UK Aden Policy

DAMASCUS, October 7, (Reuter).—THE flow of oil across the Syrian desert to the Mediterranean was stopped for the first time Wednesday since the Suez crisis in 1956 as oil workers went on a 24-hour strike in protest against British policy in Aden.

About 7,000 Syrian oil workers stopped pumping oil through the desert from Iraq and halted loading tankers at the Baniyas terminal in the Mediterranean.

The Iraqi Petroleum Company (IPC) in Damascus closed for the day. But a spokesman said in Beirut that the shipping of Iraqi oil from the company's terminal in Tripoli on the Lebanese coast and operations in the Tripoli refinery were not affected by the strike.

In Aden itself some 3,000 employees of western oil companies—British Petroleum, Mobil Oil, Caltex, and Standard Vacuum went on an indefinite strike in protest against the arrest of their leaders.

The strikes follow the suspension of Aden's constitution 11 days ago. Last weekend the Aden Trades Union Congress called a one-day strike which sparked off serious rioting in which an Arab was shot dead.

Soviet Animal Husbandry Team Here For Conference

KABUL, Oct. 7.—A three-man delegation of Soviet experts on animal husbandry arrived in Kabul Wednesday. The delegation will attend a conference on animals starting at the Ministry of Agriculture Thursday.

NEWS STALLS

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

PRICE 29.000

Sukarno, Cabinet Hold First Meeting Since Coup Attempt

SINGAPORE, October 7, (Reuter).—PRESIDENT Sukarno met his cabinet Wednesday for the first time since last week's attempted coup, and told them he was not thinking of revenge.

He appealed to the ministers to be on guard against "neocolonialist and imperialist" forces who wanted to destroy the unity of the armed forces and the nation.

Dr. Subandrio, Foreign Minister, in a report on the meeting quoted by Radio Jakarta, said the cabinet decided to ban the Revolutionary Council set up by the insurgent movement.

It also decided to establish an atmosphere of calm and order so that necessary action could be taken against counter-revolutionaries, and a peaceful solution achieved, he said.

The Air Force Chief, Air Vice Marshal Omar Dhani, had taken action against officers of the force who were involved in the "movement of September 30" (the insurgents) and some had been arrested at Halim Military Air Base for complicity, Dr. Subandrio said.

Reports from Jakarta Wednesday said fierce fighting was still going on at Klaten near Jogjakarta in Central Java and at Tirobon, 50 miles (80 km) east of Jakarta. Jogjakarta itself was recaptured from rebel hands Tuesday.

Radio Malaysia quoted unconfirmed reports that Wednesday's cabinet meeting at Bogor, a holiday Palace 40 miles (64 km) from Jakarta, was attended by two senior communists named as Lukman and Njoto.

Three Generals, Subrati, from Sumatra, Achmad, army information, and Gandi, army communications have accused the communists of brutality and demanded reprisals.

Radio Malaysia said tanks and infantry were involved in the Central Java fighting.

Civilians are reported to have been slaughtered there. Jogjakarta radio said last night the families of the city military commander colonel Karainso and his deputy were killed when the rebels occupied the city.

Dr. Mahmoud Habibi Returns From Moscow
KABUL, Oct. 7.—Dr. Mahmoud Habibi who had gone to the Soviet Union as the head of a delegation returned to Kabul Wednesday. He said on arrival at the airport that during his stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation was

was able to establish useful contacts with literary centres in Moscow and other Soviet cities. The Union, he said, is a great organization employing more than 6000 people.

He expressed the hope that further contacts will be made between the Afghan and Soviet writers and literary figures. Other members of the Afghan delegations had returned to Kabul earlier.

Czechoslovakia Marks Military Day



A reception was held at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Kabul yesterday on the occasion of Czechoslovakia's Military Day.

The reception was attended

by high-ranking Afghan military officers, government officials, and members of the diplomatic corps.

General Khan Mohammad, Minister of Defence (second

from right), and General Ghulam Farouk, Chief of the General Staff (third from right), are seen here with some other guests.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief:
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
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 7, 1965

Role Of Provincial Councils

Ratification of the draft bill on the formation of Provincial Councils by the Council of Ministers last week marks the completion of yet another task entrusted under the Constitution to the government of Prime Minister Dr Mohammad Yousuf. Under Article 126 of the Constitution, the interim government was required, among other things, to prepare the draft of a bill on Provincial Councils and submit it to Parliament.

In accordance with the Constitution, each province will have a Provincial Council, members of which will be elected by the people of the province in a free, universal, direct and secret election.

These councils are to play a very important role in the development of the provinces. They have to share the responsibility for achieving the developed targets of the state and will also advise the provincial governments on matters concerning the improvement and general progress of the provinces. In addition, each one of these councils will elect one of its members to the Meshrano Jirga (Upper House).

Although Afghanistan has a centralized form of government, the provinces have to deal with problems of their own and to preserve and promote their regional culture and distinctive way of life. To ensure that the whole country prospers the provinces will have to take initiative in implementing plans and performing functions assigned under the Constitution. Thus a law to regulate the affairs of Provincial Councils was necessary. Its provisions will be made public when it is introduced in Parliament opening next Thursday.

The preparation of this bill was one of the last legislative assignments of Dr. Yousuf's government under the Constitution. It is gratifying that all the tasks entrusted to it have been accomplished by the interim government well before its term ends in a week's time. The interim government has in fact put the country on the road to ordered progress and is entitled to the sincere gratitude of the people.

Asian Development Bank Described Historic Step Forward In Progress Of Asian Nations

The Asian Development Bank and the Mekong Development Committee proposals demonstrate the potential of a cooperative Asian programme, a leading U.S. official said Tuesday.

William P. Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, said the proposed developments are historically significant and point out the fact that, despite differences among the participating countries, worthwhile cooperative projects can be built in the area as long as they serve a useful, mutual purpose and stem from Asian initiative.

Bundy's appraisal came in a speech before the Far East-American Council of Commerce and Industry in New York. The conference is studying Asia-U.S. economic relations.

"The United States," Bundy said, "intends to continue and expand its bilateral efforts in southwest Asia as an integral part of President Johnson's proposal to accelerate development there."

Last April in his address in Baltimore, Maryland, Johnson pledged U.S. help in a huge Asia-planned development programme. Johnson called for the cooperation of Asian countries and said the United States was prepared to invest 1,000 million dollars in such an undertaking.

Bundy said a promising beginning has been made in economic and social development cooperation, but much remains to be done.

The Soviet Union said Wednesday that its relations with most foreign countries were improving but not with the United States, Britain and China.

The development of relations with the U.S. was frozen, with Britain they had slowed down, and China's leaders had shown no interest in Kremlin friendship overtures.

A long unsigned article in the Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda, reviewing Soviet foreign policy in recent months, said one of its main aims was to strengthen the unity of the Socialist camp.

NATO Committee Makes Preliminary Report On Reform

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, (Reuter).—A preliminary report on the reform of NATO was approved without dissent by a joint political-military committee at the NATO parliamentarians' conference here yesterday, according to conference sources.

The report by a working party set up at the last year's NATO parliamentarians' conference in Paris was prepared and presented by Evelyn Johnson, British Liberal Member of Parliament.

The life of the working committee has been extended for another year after which it will present a final report.

The report said, according to the sources, that all members of the working party are in agreement about the fundamental need to continue the Atlantic Alliance when it comes up for renewal in 1969.

Differences of opinion had centered on the alliance's structure and scope, its organization and the control of its nuclear weapons.

The report said that the basic dilemma facing the alliance was how to adapt it to changing world conditions without sacrificing strength and determination.

He expressed these hopes for Asian development:

—That the advanced industrial countries increase their assistance to southeast Asia under terms in line with the needs of the recipient countries.

—That the nations and institutions of the region promote new and varied programme including the development of human resources through the sharing of specialized training or research.

—That existing institutions be strengthened to carry out economic programmes.

—That countries of the region show they can abandon rivalries, work together, and sacrifice short-run interests for long-term advantages.

Bundy said he hoped the charter of the Asian Development Bank—to which the United States plans to subscribe—is proved this December. The United States feels, he said, that the bank can be a "significant multilateral method of mobilising capital and increasing the flow of capital into the region."

The bank should be able to encourage private and governmental financing of regional projects and to stimulate regional development, Bundy said.

He noted, too, that the United States also has proposed a south-east Asia regional development fund to be administered by the bank and to which the United States would contribute 100 million dollars.

Discussing the Mekong Development

Committee, Bundy said the United States has pledged to contribute 50 per cent of the 26 million dollars required to construct the first phase of a dam in Laos, the committee's highest priority project.

Addressing the conference Monday U.S. Undersecretary of Commerce Leroy Collins urged developing nations to encourage private investment in the search for greater benefits for their people.

"There is no question in my mind that U.S. government aid—commendable and essential as it was—cannot equal private American investment as a means of replacing despair with hope, and poverty with progress, in any community of the world."

He noted that the stated objectives of the Far East-American Council are "to help all people in their search for health, education, a decent standard of living, security and peace," adding:

"We are convinced that the greatest benefits flow to those countries with the most favourable climate for investment."

In urging the encouragement of private investment in developing areas, Collins said that what the United States seeks "is a world of the least possible artificial restraints to trade; a world of healthy people in healthy countries capable of both producing and purchasing needed goods and services, and free to be our friends, and to them we extend no lesser commitment of our own."

He also made a reference to the nature of the civil laws already in force. The editorial mentioned the Constitution as the central focus from which radiated several other laws, but made special reference to the Election Law.

The Election Law provided the people with an opportunity to exercise their right of franchise in the secret, direct and free manner in the recent general elections. The newly elected deputies and senators will assemble today for the first time to get ready for the inauguration of Parliament on October 14 by His Majesty the King. Thus, said the editorial, we are progressing from one stage to another towards a brighter future.

Developed to its own perfect length it can be read in an evening, yet often finishing this book one cannot explain why the reading of this book is so profound an experience.

After reading this book you have known a great hero, an old man striving to kill a fish whose size he does not know.

At the beginning the old man is in high spirits and thinks his trip is one of normal everyday fishing trips. But after finding the size of the fish he knows that it is not only killing a giant fish, but a fight of self defence between him and the giant fish. This is the time that he remembers his youth when he was strong and could endure hardships, but he does not lose hope and does not give up.

In the end you have known two heroes, one the old man who represents the essential nobility in human striving. The other a giant fish who the embodiment of animate nature. You have read a great tragedy which at last emerges without grief into beauty. You are likely to feel that you have been changed by what you have read.

A coed to dean of women: You said we should wear uniforms!!

PRESS At a Glance

In an editorial entitled "Competition in Outer Space" yesterday's Anis commented on Luna-7 which was launched on Monday and is equipped with scientific instruments for space research.

Launching of satellites and space ships by the two super-powers of the world is now a routine affair, said the editorial. Although figures of how much is spent on space programmes are not available, the expenses may be presumed to be extremely high.

Exploration of outer space is undoubtedly useful, but one cannot be sure whether there should be a competitive race in this field. The happiness of mankind, which is threatened by the increase in population and dangers of another world war, demands that this competition in outer space explorations should be banned.

International co-operation following the banning of outer space competition will increase mutual trust among the major powers and help in bringing about disarmament. At the same time huge sums now being spent on space projects could be used to fight against illiteracy, hunger and disease.

It is not necessary for the nations of the world to come together and plan for their prosperity," asked the editorial. With the money saved after ending space exploration rivalries, an international organisation should be formed to find new ways of providing food, controlling population and increasing literacy.

In a letter to the editor in the same issue of Anis, Ali Ahmad Etifaq said that the new Foreign Ministry building is extremely pretty. But the ugly buildings in the vicinity rob it of its charm.

Steps should be taken to remove all the ugly buildings from the Shari-Nau area.

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial entitled "Towards a Brighter Future". The editorial discussed the law-making and law-enforcing activities of the government.

It also made a reference to the nature of the civil laws already in force. The editorial mentioned the Constitution as the central focus from which radiated several other laws, but made special reference to the Election Law.

The Election Law provided the people with an opportunity to exercise their right of franchise in the secret, direct and free manner in the recent general elections. The newly elected deputies and senators will assemble today for the first time to get ready for the inauguration of Parliament on October 14 by His Majesty the King. Thus, said the editorial, we are progressing from one stage to another towards a brighter future.

His performance gave renewed emphasis to the way he has completely dominated the capital's life since he entered the White House almost two years ago.

It was as though the President was deliberately trying to allay any apprehension about his health by proving that he did not have a care in the world and would be back on the job after a minimum of fuss and delay.

As the President moved around on his non-stop schedule, White House officials were stressing the opinion of his doctors that the operation, although a major one, posed an extremely small risk.

They went out of their way to emphasise the medical view that no complications are expected to arise as a result of the severe heart attack which the President suffered in 1955 and from which he was said to have made a complete recovery.

So confident was their outlook that there were suggestions that Vice-President Hubert Humphrey would not have to make a single decision while Mr. Johnson was in the hospital.

Since the distribution of plots everyone of the new owners has spent between Af. 60,000 and Af. 70,000 on building a house. If they had no money and no property, how have they managed to build houses?

America suggested that the House Construction Department and the Prefabricating Factory should themselves construct apartment houses and distribute them to deserving people on long-term loans. This will put an end to black-marketing of land and enable the really needy to have houses of their own.

STUDENT SPECIAL

Shahdokht Bilquis School Trains 400 Girls In Secretarial Skills, Home Economics

Shahdokht Bilquis School was established nine years ago as an intermediate vocational school. Starting with 99 students and two teachers, it now has 400 students and 20 teachers.

The need for such a school was felt because of the ever increasing

number of graduates of primary schools and the shortage of vocational teachers for girls' schools.

At first it was proposed that the school should remain a secondary school and its graduates would serve as teachers in primary schools. But the students' desire to continue their education and suggestions made by the staff of the school provided sufficient reasons to promote the school to a 12 grade high school.

During the last three years 80 students have graduated from the school. Some of them entered the teaching profession and the rest enrolled in the Colleges of Economics, Education and Home Economics in the University of Kabul and the Institute of Industrial Management.

The school admits students in the seventh grade. The students take science courses up to the ninth grade. From the tenth year on they can take special subjects, such as typing, needlework, accounting, typing and secretarial training, English, commercial arithmetic and social subjects are also taught.

Teachers in the school have adequate training in their special fields. Some teachers have post-graduate degrees. Training in cooking is given by a Peace Corps (Contd. on page 4)



Typing and cooking classes at Bilquis School.

Sewing class in session.

A View Of The Old Man And The Sea

By Khushal Habib

The Old Man and the Sea written by Ernest Hemingway is one of the most famous simple short novels yet written. In fact it was as the result of writing this novel that Hemingway won the 1954 Nobel prize for literature.

When a writer of natural ability looks beyond basic forms of life in his own way for a theme in fiction, the result sometimes turns out to be world literature, and in this way some of the world's most famous classics have come into being. Each one is entirely different from the other and sets a new pattern for generations to follow.

The Old Man and the Sea, shorter than the accepted novel, than what can be called a long story, is a story of an old fisherman who for three days is trying hard to kill a giant fish in the vast, pervading world of the gulf stream.

Developed to its own perfect length it can be read in an evening, yet often finishing this book one cannot explain why the reading of this book is so profound an experience.

After reading this book you have known a great hero, an old man striving to kill a fish whose size he does not know.

At the beginning the old man is in high spirits and thinks his trip is one of normal everyday fishing trips. But after finding the size of the fish he knows that it is not only killing a giant fish, but a fight of self defence between him and the giant fish. This is the time that he remembers his youth when he was strong and could endure hardships, but he does not lose hope and does not give up.

In the end you have known two heroes, one the old man who represents the essential nobility in human striving. The other a giant fish who the embodiment of animate nature. You have read a great tragedy which at last emerges without grief into beauty. You are likely to feel that you have been changed by what you have read.

A coed to dean of women: You said we should wear uniforms!!

EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN

PART II

BY IBRAHIM SHARIFFE

As I stated in a previous article, the first problem which the educational authorities and the government of Afghanistan have to tackle concerns the rapidly growing needs of our youth for schooling from the lowest to the highest level.

It is interesting to note that only 14.1 per cent of all children of school-age avail of the existing facilities. This means that we have to provide schools for another 85.9 per cent of the budding population, if possible, without delay.

The importance of this statement can be gauged from the fact that in addition to the moral and social principles involved, we have also pledged our support to the UNESCO-sponsored scheme for eliminating illiteracy in Asia. The problem, seen on paper,

may be a simple one to solve, but in reality its ramifications are so vast that the educational authorities can only gaze at its magnitude and wring their hands in despair. To illustrate this point, let us consider the millions of children of all-ages—from seven to 20—trying to enrol in schools and colleges. Let us then add up the cost of school buildings and equipment and salaries of teachers as well as administrative officials. To these should be added the cost of running teacher-training schools. And when all these things are done, let us take into consideration the time-factor, which neither money nor equipment can change.

Teachers do not grow on trees nor can they be mass produced in factories. It takes years and years to train one good teacher. It is true that every possible effort is being made to accelerate the school-building and teacher-training programme. The people themselves are now lending a hand to the government by contributing towards the cost of school buildings and equipment.

Short-cuts are being explored to expedite teacher-training, but the problem is of such vast dimensions and so complex that these efforts can be likened to a snail's pace.

Should we then throw caution to the winds and invest everything we have to attain this goal? Perhaps we should take the risk, some people may say. But they forget that in a newly awakening and newly emerging country like Afghanistan to rehabilitate the educated youth is as difficult as it is to train and educate them.

Here then is another problem—a problem so complex and explosive that entrusted to inexperienced hands, it can cause a social and economic upheaval. Some people, including experts, are prone to minimise this danger at the planning stage and then sit back to watch with surprise the fireworks when they come. We have seen, and we are seeing, the aftermath of this over-ambition in many of the developing countries. I am happy that the educationists in this country are fully aware of this pitfall, and consequently, are moving ahead warily.

Afghanistan needs at least five universities—in Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Balkh and Nangarhar provinces. We have a full-fledged university in Kabul and another one in an embryonic state in Nangarhar province. Vigorous efforts are being made by the government to develop the latter with

Why Not Use Visual Aids To Teach Language?

BY M. A. RAZAQ

English Teacher at D. M. A. To teach a language in the best way and to make a lesson clear, interesting and understandable, the use of visual aids is very important.

With the use of visual aids, the language lessons will become interesting and easily learned.

In Afghanistan we usually use some simple materials for teaching a language. The language teachers mostly use only books, chalk and blackboards especially in teaching Dari and Pashtu. I have seen and used myself some other visual aids pictures, charts, flash-cards, colour cards, pocket charts, picture books, calendars, maps, cardboard clocks, puppets, chalk and blackboards. I found that the use of visual aids is very important in teaching a language.

Books, chalk and blackboards are very important in a language class, but they are usually prepared and provided in every school or language course.

Afghan teachers don't have and don't use visual aids very much, because they don't know how to make them or how to take care of them or what they are. Here I want to make clear what visual aids are. All the simple teaching materials that a teacher wants to use in teaching a language which he shows and which help the students learn the lesson easily are called visual aids. Although books, chalk and blackboard are visual aids too they are not enough to teach a language.

It is not difficult to make or prepare visual aids. We make most of them with paper and ink or with cloth and glue and also librarians can help the teachers in preparing the visual aids by giving them magazines and books to use in making visual aids.

KABUL, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Sharifa Khogyani, member of the publications institute of the Education Ministry who had gone to the U.S. for further training returned to Kabul Wednesday.



A coed to dean of women: You said we should wear uniforms!!

Agriculture Gains Behind Growth Of World Population

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Impressive food production gains of the past decade in developing lands have been virtually wiped out by the population growth, the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) said Wednesday.

Reporting on "The State of Food and Agriculture 1965", FAO pointed out that despite the notable overall food output increases, there was a rise in food production per person of but one per cent in the developing countries, whereas the per-person average in the developed countries rose 14 per cent.

The estimates, emerge from FAO's review of world agriculture over the years 1955-66.

A report on the review prepared in Rome was released in Washington by FAO's regional office.

The annual FAO report normally reviews the agricultural scene for the preceding year. The latest edition, however, covers developments during the second decade since the end of World War II and the founding of FAO 20 years ago in Quebec City.

The report characterises the past 10 years as "the Decade of National Planning" adding that "since the world is now in effect a single trading area, consultations and coordination must ultimately be on a global basis".

It said that work has begun at FAO on an "indicative world plan" for agricultural development. The plan is aimed at indicating the levels of production, consumption and trade in agricultural products that should be attained by the developing countries by 1975 and in a broader way by 1985—if their economic and social objectives are realised.

While the report warns that the attempt would inevitably have imperfections, it notes that it "should provide for the first time, an overall picture of the course which agriculture could take and of the consequences if development falls short of needs".

Education

(Contd. from page 3)

the help of other countries and international organisations. Other provinces, especially Kandahar and Herat, have also been clamouring for universities of their own. These and other universities will doubtless be established when conditions are just right for the assimilation of graduates in such spheres of life as industry, agriculture and commerce, not before.

I think that this point can be explained in a better way by looking at an agricultural jigsaw puzzle in the developing countries. For example, a chemical fertiliser plant is established and farmers are persuaded to use the stuff on their land. They do it slowly and with apparent distaste at first. But when they find that it is cleaner, more rapid in action and less burdensome to deal with, then they begin using organic manure as fuel. If this trend is allowed to continue, the time comes when their well-tended fields turn into urea-impregnated dust-bowls. This is exactly the case with unplanned education, which to the uninitiated youth is a means of becoming a 'Mirza' or scribe, occupying a dingy office and eking out a below-subsistence living.

KABUL, Oct. 7.—Miss Fahima Ayoubi, a graduate of the College of Letters who had gone to Beirut under a USAID scholarship programme for further studies in English, returned to Kabul Wednesday.

CHINESE EXHIBITION
A "Photo and Woodcut Exhibition of the People's Republic of China" opens from Oct. 5th to 10th, 1965 everyday, at 2:00-6:00 p.m. at the fifth floor of the Ministry of Press and Information. Every one is welcome.

Adv.

British, Rhodesian Talks Reported At Total Deadlock

LONDON, October 7, (AP).—The British and Rhodesian governments were reported in total deadlock Wednesday night over the demands of the white-ruled colony for immediate independence.

As a result, Prime Minister Harold Wilson arranged to interview personally Thursday in the talks which began Tuesday in the hope of setting the crisis over the future of the Central African country.

Indo-Pak Problem

(Contd. from page 1)

ceasefire line in Kashmir an international border and opposes any attempt by India to link the fighting outside Kashmir with the dispute over the Himalayan state.

Earlier, Ali claimed new breaches of the ceasefire by Indian forces in the Akhaur, Lahore, Sialkot and Kasur sectors, and he warned there was "danger of a renewed outbreak of war between India and Pakistan".

Neither side had pulled back to positions held before August 5 as demanded by the Security Council.

India, meanwhile, claimed violations in the past few days in the Uri, Muzaffargarh, Sialkot, Lahore, Fazilka and Rajasthan sectors by Pakistani forces. The Indian envoy asked Thant to bring the alleged breaches to the attention of the Security Council but he did not ask for a special meeting.

M.C. Chagla the Indian Education Minister has said that the ceasefire line in Kashmir before the Pakistan invasion does not exist any more. Now the question is of drawing a line which is more realistic and which can prevent further infiltrations from Pakistan.

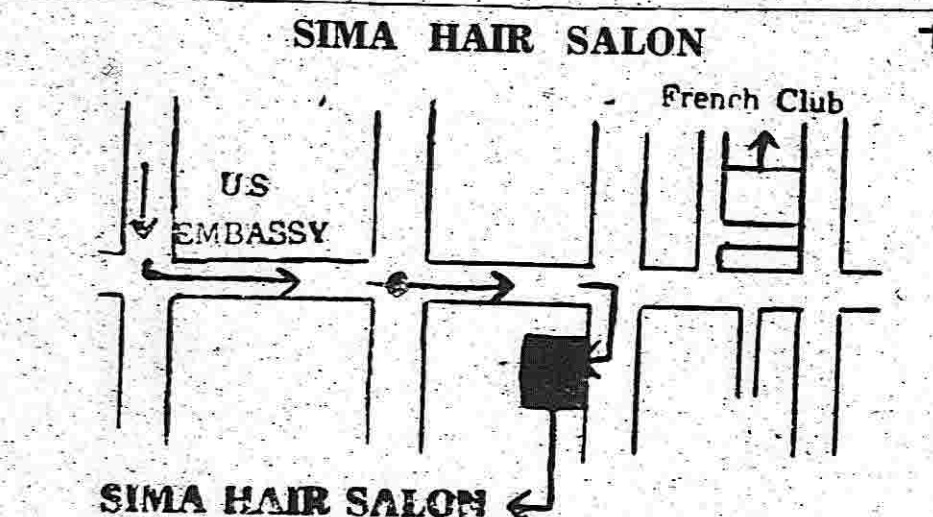
The Education Minister was addressing the Indian Council of World Affairs in New Delhi yesterday evening.

He said Pakistan wants a political settlement at the point of the gun. She is trying to blackmail the Security Council by refusing to have a military disengagement until the Kashmir question is solved.

Chagla made it clear that there can be no political talks with Pakistan until the ceasefire is honestly observed and there is complete military disengagement including a withdrawal of raiders. Even then there can be no discussion on the status of Kashmir which is an integral part of India. This country will never yield to Pakistani threats of blackmail. Kashmir is part of this country and the life line of our defence against China.

Chagla asked will 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. Pakistan Foreign Minister, Z.A. Bhutto will leave here on Thursday for Moscow for important talks with Soviet leaders on the Kashmir situation. It was reliably learned in Karachi here Wednesday night.

After visiting Moscow he is expected to proceed to New York to continue what political observers here describe as Pakistan's diplomatic offensive within the United Nations to find a political solution of the Indo-Pakistan dispute.



The best and well equipped hair dressing salon in town has been opened recently. It works under the expert guidance of Sima. Become Sima Hair Dressing Salon's permanent customer. Tel. 24550

Bilquis School

(Contd. from page 3)

member and a West German volunteer.

English is taught by Mrs. Aziza Seraj and Miss Masuma Hamidi, who have had their training in the United States. Training in Dari typing is done by Miss Bilquis.

The school is equipped with a modern kitchen where students can have practical experience in cooking both Afghan and European dishes.

Holding of conferences is a regular feature of the school's curriculum. Some countries have provided the school's kitchen with cooking equipment, including electric stoves, utensils and refrigerators.

Mrs. Simeen Askar, who has been the school's principal ever since its establishment, said that the school will soon have a library. The furniture needed for the library has already been ordered.

The school has also received some laboratory equipment. The laboratory will be opened when the rest of the equipment reaches Kabul.

Mrs. Askar received her B.A. from the College of Letters of Kabul University and has been working under the Ministry of Education since 1949.

Bilquis School was the first among girls' schools in the country to offer practical training in cutting and sewing. Courses in sewing are given by a West German volunteer. The school has two sewing machines and other equipment needed for tailoring.

A member of the British government said of the talks: "I cannot say there is any hope. We are not one inch farther towards agreement. Smith has simply not budged in his demands which we consider to be unacceptable."

Smith said his latest encounter with Bottomley.

"We had a more difficult passage," he said, "we are as far apart as we were."

Earlier, Smith had displayed unrestrained optimism about the prospects of agreement in talking with newsmen.

The mystified British leaders, who began speculating whether Smith's sunny disposition represented some sort of negotiation gimmick.

Bottomley had a long talk with Wilson at No. 10 Downing Street Wednesday night, clearly to settle the lines of strategy they will follow on Tuesday meeting.

Wilson had entertained Smith to lunch but the occasion was purely social.

If Wilson's intervention fails to produce the compromise he is seeking Smith will face the decision whether to urge Rhodesia's 250,000 white citizens to take the independence plunge.

Cuban Refugees

(Contd. from page 1)

tions which are a part of a co-operative inter-American undertaking to prevent the movement of subversives to Latin America. In offering a haven to the Cuban refugees, the President said inter-America's first concern "would be with those who have been separated from their families."

"Our next concern the President added, "is with those who are imprisoned for political reasons."

Tuesday, President Johnson asked Congress for 12,600,000 dollars to carry out the programme.

Since the advent of the communist regime in Cuba in 1959, some 270,000 Cubans have fled to the United States.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 7.—General P. N. Thapar, the Indian Ambassador at the court of Kabul met the Minister of Press and Information, Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal Tuesday morning.

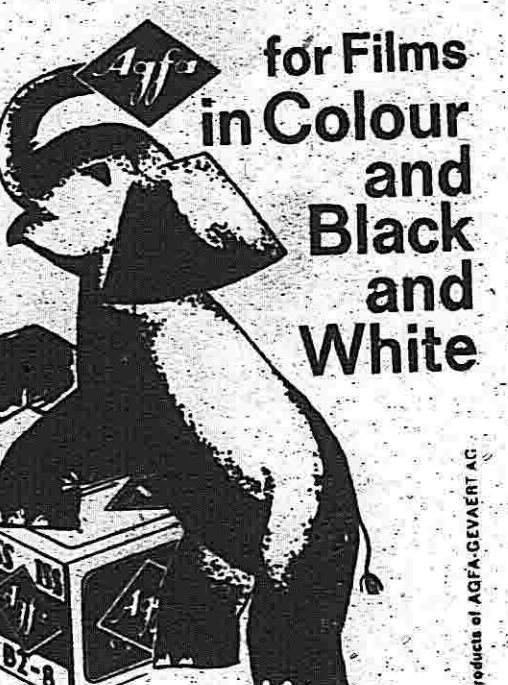
KABUL, Oct. 7.—Abdul Majid Mahmoud has been appointed chief of the Cultural Relations Department of the Kabul University.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film **THE PRIZE**.

GUEST HOUSE IN SHARE NAU

For 14 persons, complete with furniture, bed-linen etc., vacant. Please contact Tel. No. 21911 Mr. Kassem. ADVT.



TO ATHENS, PRAGUE, WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A. **CSA** CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES HOTEL SPINAR TEL 2022

new york

KABUL-NEW YORK US \$ 917,20

This 21-days excursion fare to New York is still valid until November 4th, 1965, providing a minimum stay of 14 days in the USA. Flying with Lufthansa is more than having jet-to-jet connections, it is your world of qualified service of an airline to be at home all over the world.

For further informations contact your travel agent or Lufthansa Kabul Shah-e-Naw Telephone 22501



Lufthansa

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

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.

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 Bottomley 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

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 Uruzgan 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 Ahifi, 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

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

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."

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)

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant: Kabul
Hotel: Shahr-e-Naw near
Park Cinema: Kabul International Airport.

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)

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)

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 Yaffali, 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 Yaffali, Minister of Planning (front row, second from right); Habibullah Mili 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
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
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

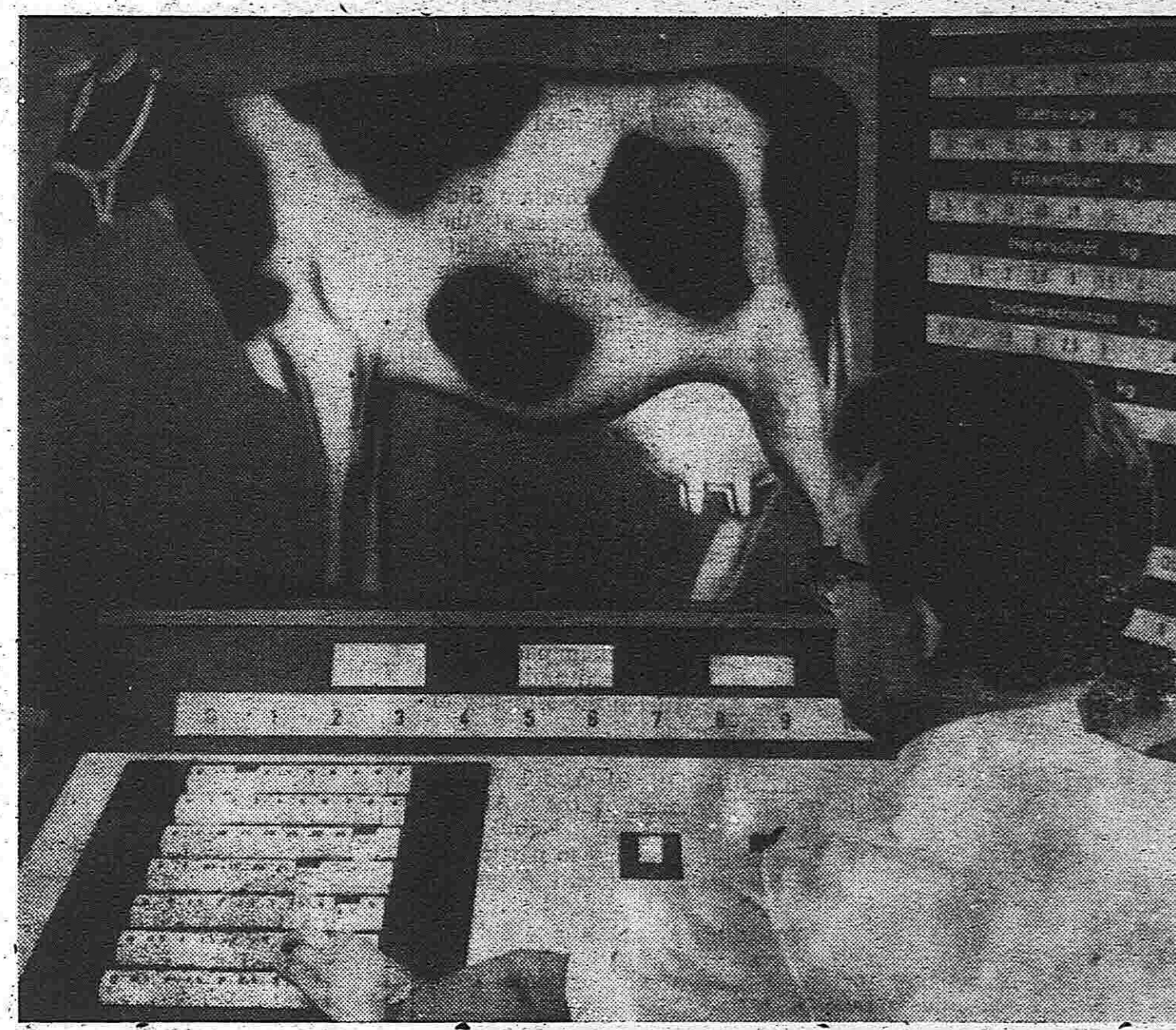
Important Telephones

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 20092	
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. 22619
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.

Deputy Minister of Education played a significant role in a student's promotion from a lower to a higher grade. However, an important feature of the changing pattern of education in Afghanistan was the inclusion of a new objective, namely the element of nationalism, which came into being as a result of the merger of feudalistic sub-divisions under a strong central government and the struggle against foreign domination at the end of the nineteenth century.

Educational contacts with the Western world after 1913 and the teaching of a national history beginning with the reign of the Emperor Ahmad Shah were carried on with renewed vigour until the groundwork was laid for the full recovery of Afghanistan's independence. During the War of Independence the leaders and intelligentsia thought not only in the terms of Islamism and Afghanism in the older sense, but also in the modern sense of nationalism. It was on this basis that in the first Handbook of Education issued to the school principals after the attainment of independence in 1921, Clause 13, Part II of the Manual said:

"To strive to the greatest possible extent to instill in the minds of the students respect for Islamic beliefs and obedience to the sovereign as well as love of nationalism in accordance with the teachings of Imam Abu Hanifa". This means that aside from the educational aspect of the Clause, Islamism, obedience to the sovereign and nationalism formed specific and basic features of education in the Manual of Education.

Love for the sovereign and the attachment of the people of Afghanistan for the Throne are deep-rooted in the minds of these people. These values have been upheld since the early beginnings of Aryana and constitute an integral part of religious education and it was for this reason that in the Manual of 1921 they were described precisely and in clear-cut terms instead of incorporating them in religious teaching and history lessons.

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

(Contd. on page 4)

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 gross 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.

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 shipment 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-storeyed 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.

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-Muslim 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

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, 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 nonproliferation 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 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 Safai 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 "dikwora" (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.

new york

KABUL-NEW YORK US \$ 917.20

This 21-days excursion fare to New York is still valid until November 4th, 1965, providing a minimum stay of 14 days in the USA. Flying with Lufthansa is more than having jet-to-jet connections, it is your world of qualified service of an airline to be at home all over the world.

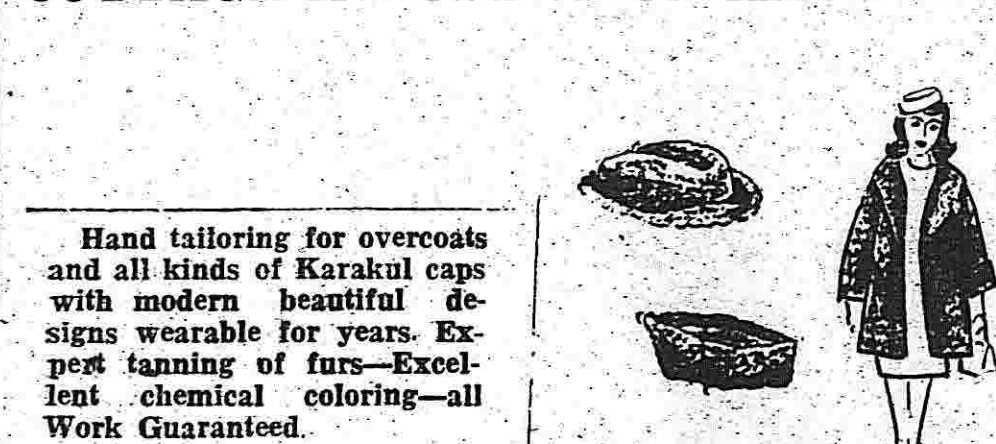
For further informations contact your travel agent or Lufthansa Kabul Shahr-e-Naw. Telephone 22501



Lufthansa



COTTAGE INDUSTRY OF KARAKUL



Hand tailoring for overcoats and all kinds of Karakul caps with modern beautiful designs wearable for years. Expert tanning of furs—Excellent chemical coloring—all Work Guaranteed.

M. Reza (Sanie), Baghban Kucha, Kabul

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +25°C. Minimum 6°C.
Sun sets today at 5:47 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:3 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, NO. 162

KABUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1965, (MIZAN 18, 1344, SH.)

Kunduz Deputy Elected As Temporary Head Of Parliament

KABUL, October 10.—MEMBERS of Parliament in a plenary session Saturday elected Deputy Abdul Rahman from the provincial centre of Kunduz as the temporary President of Parliament.

The temporary President will supervise the work of the commission, checking the credentials of members of Parliament and the election of the permanent President and other administrative staff of Parliament. With the election of a permanent President the duties of the temporary President will be over.

Deputy Abdul Rashid of Pul-i-Khumri was also nominated to stand for election as temporary President but he himself decided to withdraw his name.

The members of Parliament elected a 29-member commission to check M.P.'s credentials. The commission, which was to report back to Parliament today, is headed by Deputy Ghulam Nabi Chaknouri of Momanjareh, Nangarhar.

Parliament, which is to be officially opened by His Majesty the King on Thursday, met at 10:00 a.m.

A number of deputies were of the opinion that the commission elected yesterday to check members' credentials should also go into complaints of certain candidates defeated in the elections.

Under Article 44 of the Electoral Law candidates who have complaints about the way the election was conducted in their constituency and who do not agree with the ruling of the local supervisory committee can forward a petition to the House for which they were running.

After a 45-minute debate Parliament decided that the commissions should be appointed to consider candidates' complaints.

The credentials body has one member from each province and one member representing the Kochi tribes.

Deputy Haji Abdul Hakim, from Farah provincial centre, has been appointed as Deputy President and Deputy Mohammad Ismail Mobaligh, from Behsood first district in Wardak, and Deputy Mohammad Muhsen Formuli, from Chardhi, as secretaries to the commission.

The following are members of the commission: Abdul Kayum, Badakshan provincial centre; Mohammad Irshad, Alingar, Laghman province; Abdul Hamid, Chakhanur proper; Gulam Faruq, Ghazni provincial centre; Saleh Mohammad, Baraki, Logar; Wali Mohammad, Posht Rod Kuchis of Helmand; Mohammad Jan, Sarkano, Kunar; Habiullah Noorzai, Gulran, Herat; Alhaj Abdul Rashid, Nawai Barakzai, Helmand; Mohammad Nabi Aimaq, Badghis provincial centre; Mohammad Gildi, Daulatabad, Faryab; Mohammad Tahir, Nahr-i-Shahi, Balkh; Ali Mohammad, Darah Soof, Samangan; Amir Mohammad Hasib, Kohistan, Kapisa; Abdul Kayum, Andarab, Baghlan; Haji Mohammad, Samkani, Pakhtia; Mir Ali Gohwar, Ghorband, Parwan; Abdul Majid, Jozjan provincial centre; Laal Mohammad, Shah Wali Kote, Kandahar; Mohammad Akbar, Panjab, Bamian; Sayed Mohammad Akbar, Laal Sar Jangle, Ghor; Mawlawi Abdul Haq, Char Dareh, Kunduz; Ghulam Naqshband, Arghandab, Zabul; Mohammad Akbar, Dikundi, Urozgan; and Abdul Awal Koraisi, Takhar provincial centre.

Reza Back To Kabul
KABUL, Oct. Engineer Mohammad Akbar Reza, chief of the Water and Soil Survey Department returned to Kabul Saturday after inspecting the agricultural farms in Kandahar province and establishing a branch of the Water and Soil Survey Department in Herat.

British Premier Appoints Industrialist As Minister
LONDON, Oct. 10, (AP).—Prime Minister Wilson announced Saturday the appointment of an industrial tycoon to head Britain's export drive.

The appointment was part of a minor cabinet reshuffle, the first since the Labour government took office last October 16.

Wilson named Lord Brown, 55-year-old industrialist Minister of State at the Board of trade and changed him with special responsibility for increasing the exports of British industry.

Lord Brown, the former Wilfred Brown of Greenock, Scotland, was made a life peer last December. He is head of several metal companies.

Anwari Reports On International Red Cross Meeting

KABUL, Oct. 10.—A report on the Afghan Red Crescent development programme, which covers administration, health and social services, was received with special interest by participants in the International Red Cross conference in Vienna. Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Deputy Minister of Public Health and Secretary General of the Red Crescent Society, said in an airport interview Saturday.

Dr. Anwari who led the Afghan Red Crescent delegation at the conference, has returned to Kabul, while other members of the delegation will stay on until the end of the two-week conference.

Dr. Anwari said the conference discussed development programmes of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and approved a general programme which guarantees the training of medical services and the training of young personnel.

He added that the conference also elected a president of the International Red Cross League and six deputies from various countries. Dr. Anwari said the training programme will promote international understanding and world peace between groups of young men in the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

The conference decided that next year's meeting will be held in Morocco.

Dr. Anwari expressed appreciation for the warm reception accorded participants of the conference.

Indonesia Plans Continuation Of Fight Against Malaysia

SINGAPORE, October 10, (Reuter).—THE army-controlled Radio Jakarta has emphasised Indonesia's determination to continue its confrontation of Malaysia despite the 11-day-old political crisis.

An English-language broadcast heard in Singapore Saturday quoted the armed forces information chief, Brigadier-General Sugihardi, as saying anyone who believed the Indonesian people would drop their confrontation against Malaysia would be disappointed.

It was a false assumption that Indonesia's fight against the neo-colonialists, colonialists and imperialists was communist-inspired.

In fact, he said, Indonesia was facing internal confrontation between forces determined to keep the revolution along the lines laid down and those who wished to steer it in a different direction.

The army and Muslims have campaigned to have the huge and powerful Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) banned since the revolt. President Sukarno, however, has appealed for national unity and the PKI has supported his plea.

The oft-repeated broadcast statements of intention to continue confronting Malaysia are seen in Singapore as being partly aimed at regaining some unity among the Indonesian people by appealing to them to oppose a common enemy.

Brigadier-General Sugihardi said President Sukarno would find a political solution to the present crisis and that Indonesia would emerge from the affair stronger and more determined than ever to fight its enemies inside and outside the country.

Radio Malaysia Saturday said anti-communist demonstrations were spreading throughout Indonesia.

Bhutto To Meet Gromyko To Discuss Indian-Pak Summit

PARIS, October 10, (Reuter).—THE Pakistan Foreign Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, said Saturday he would meet the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, in New York to discuss the Soviet Union's proposal that an Indo-Pakistan summit on the Kashmir issue be held on USSR soil.

He told a press conference here that he had called off a visit to Moscow on Thursday when he found that Gromyko would still be in New York. "I want to discuss with him what appropriate measures should be taken to end the dispute," he said.

"I shall talk over the proposal made by the Soviet Prime Minister, Alexei Kosygin, for a meeting of the Indian Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and President Ayub Khan in Tashkent," he added.

Bhutto said that if the people of Kashmir chose to remain with India, "we would wish them well and our quarrel with India would stop there."

"But right now we must stop the slaughter of the people of Jammu and Kashmir in the name of 'humanity and democracy'," the Pakistan Foreign Minister described the argument that India could not afford to let Kashmir go because others might also demand secession which would lead to the disintegration of the India as "incorrect."

Kashmir's secession could not affect the rest of India, he said. "We do not want to see disintegration of the Indian Union because this might spread," he stated. "We want India to be strong, united and consolidated—but an India truly Indian. Kashmir has been part of India."

(Contd. on page 4)

Paris Speculates On De Gaulle's Re-election Plans

PARIS, Oct. 10, (Reuter).—Paris, now that Paris has accepted that he will stand again.

For, although there has been no official statement, leading government and opposition deputies say the General has at last made up his mind to seek a second term.

The Presidential elections will be held on December 5, and the socialist leader, M. Mallet, believes that President de Gaulle intends to hold a referendum at the same time.

This referendum would ask the nation to approve an amendment to the constitution which would allow the Premier to become President automatically should the latter die in office, or otherwise be prevented from carrying out his duties.

This would provide for a smooth and immediate succession, as in the United States. Observers said such an amendment would also justify the President taking a second seven-year term at the age of 75.

The source of the initial report that the General would stand again is still a mystery, but already poster spaces are being rented on a large scale by a pro-de Gaulle association and most French newspapers Saturday took the decision for granted.

The Figaro devoted a frontpage editorial to a review of the General's attitude to the presidency and his policies.

L'Aurore looked beyond the elections and suggested that the Prime Minister, Georges Pompidou, who constitutionally will have to tender his resignation on the election of the new President, would be kept on.

Of the source of the report, L'Aurore says: "There are whisperings that Pompidou, who had a long interview at the Elysee (presidential) Palace Friday, is pressing the head of state to announce his intentions, even if only to facilitate the preparation of the election campaign."

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant, Kabul
Share-Naw near
Park Cinema, Kabul
International Airport

PRICE Af 2

TO ATHENS, PRAGUE WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A. IL 18 PROP. SET CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES HOTEL SPINAR TEL 3922

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
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 che-
ques of local currency at
the official devalued ex-
change rate.
Printed at—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 10, 1965

Ian Smith's
Threat

The world has to be watchful to see that Rhodesia is not turned into another South Africa now that the London talks between Ian Smith and the British government have failed to yield any positive results. Not that much was expected from the talks since the government of Rhodesia is as stubborn in changing to its outmoded policies as any government of this type has ever been. The government of South Africa, which pursues a policy of apartheid, and the Portuguese government, which pursues a policy of extremism in denying the legitimate rights of the people in the areas under them.

During the London talks Ian Smith is reported to have been warned that a unilateral declaration of independence would be treated as rebellion. If so, the British government, which still has the final say on this issue, should do everything in its power to prevent a catastrophic situation arising from such a declaration. The African people and justice-loving people all over the world still hold Britain responsible for the Rhodesian developments and it is therefore for Britain to act firmly and decisively at this juncture.

With world opinion ranged against it, it will be a hazardous gamble for the government of Ian Smith to make a unilateral declaration of independence. He should realise that the three million Africans who are supported by strong world opinion in their struggle for equality cannot sit idle while their rights are completely suppressed. A rebellious move on the part of Ian Smith's government is sure to lead to rebellion on the part of the Africans which will have much graver consequences than any action by Rhodesia.

Supporting as we do the right of peoples to self-determination and equality everywhere in the world we are keenly concerned over the Rhodesian issue. Since the United Nations General Assembly is in session we earnestly hope that this world body will ensure that the Rhodesian government is not allowed to act irresponsibly and by

News Analysis:

Rhodesia Faces Economic Sanctions By Britain
If Smith Declares Independence Unilaterally

The big question Saturday, following the failure of the Rhodesian independence talks, was whether Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith would carry out his threat of unilaterally declaring the colony independent.

In a broadcast to Rhodesia Friday night he said: "There is no alternative."

But so far he has avoided coming right out and saying that he and his cabinet intend to go ahead with their plan.

There are two advantages to Smith in this course of action:

1. It leaves him freedom for manoeuvre on his return to Salisbury.

2. It avoids the danger that by an overt threat he would lay himself open to a charge of treasonable utterance and the possibility of arrest.

British editorial comment expressed regret at the failure. The Daily Express said: "This is a day of tragedy and sorrow for the people of Britain. The failure of Ian Smith's talks with Wilson would seem to make it inevitable that now he will fly home to issue his declaration of independence."

"It is inevitable that at a moment such as this emotion and passion will be around. It is, therefore, all the more important that the British government should act with understanding, moderation and statesmanship."

The Daily Telegraph commented: "This is a moment of

By Gaymond E. Palmer and James C. Moald

failure in reshaping the Commonwealth. It is grievous to those who saw many things better done in Rhodesia than elsewhere, and who remember the loyalties of past years. It is not true to say that Rhodesia is friendless at this moment, though governments may be prepared to stand aloof. Friendship from millions of people there will always be, as long as Rhodesia is temperate and just."

Meanwhile experts speculated on the effect of economic sanctions if Rhodesia declares independence unilaterally. The smoking habits of millions of persons could be affected by a showdown.

In response to threats by Smith that his all-white government might seek independence, the British government has warned of severe economic sanctions and trade embargoes. These would almost immediately cut off supplies of raw tobacco to Britain from Rhodesia. More than 50 per cent of Rhodesia's 40 million pound tobacco crop is exported directly to Britain. Large quantities are sold also to European markets.

It seems likely British and European cigarette manufacturers would have to turn to American Virginia tobacco, changing the flavour of many popular brands.

A British embargo on Rhodesian tobacco would seriously disrupt the Central African colony's economy. Tobacco is the country's chief revenue earner.

Smith has hinted he will be

able to find other buyers but British Commonwealth countries—and even the United Nations—might join Britain in her trade boycott, thus closing valuable markets to Rhodesia.

Members of the multi-racial Commonwealth are putting heavy pressure on Britain to stand firm against Rhodesian demands for immediate independence unless there are proper safeguards for eventual rule by the African majority.

Tanzania and Kenya have already indicated that if Britain grants Rhodesia independence without black majority rule they will pull out of the Commonwealth. This move would probably be followed by most other Afro-Asian Commonwealth members.

The United States is also backing Britain in its stand against a minority rule independence for Rhodesia's all-white government. U.S. Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs G. Mennen Williams said recently the U.S. would not only refuse to recognise Rhodesia if it declared independence unilaterally but would support Britain and neighbouring African states in "economic retaliation."

The eastern bloc countries, with their record of vehement opposition to colonialism and white minority rule, could be expected to back a trade blockade of a white-rule independent Rhodesia.

The country depends heavily on external trade and exports make up 37 per cent of the gross national product.

PRESS At a Glance

In an editorial entitled "Idle Machines" yesterday's Anis said that machines do not get tired as human beings do. But in order to make proper use of machines suitable technical conditions and supervision are necessary.

After huge amounts of foreign exchange have been spent on them machines sometimes remain idle. This is no better than freezing capital. Explaining why machines remain idle, the paper said they are either bought when not required or without advice from experts. Or they may be purchased without ensuring that trained personnel are there to handle them. In some cases machines are damaged, but there are no spare parts and they cannot be repaired. In some unusual cases machines are imported without any intention of using them.

Adequate safeguards should be provided to see that machines are properly utilised. An expert is as important for handling a machine as a good driver to take care of a car besides driving it. It is gratifying that the problem of personnel has been partly solved during the period of the first and second economic development plans.

Red tape in the administration, said the editorial, is another major reason for idle machines. After discussing this point, the paper said that a storekeeper or an equally junior man in the administrative hierarchy should not be allowed to make machines idle.

Describing the type of machines that remain idle, the paper said that in under-developed countries tractors, trucks and important industrial machines either remain idle or are used so rarely as to make them virtually idle. Such neglect of machinery causes labour problems too. Is it not possible to reconcile labour and machine round the clock?

In a letter in the same issue of Anis M. Mehdi dealt with problems of those living in the Said Nur Mohammad Shah area of Kabul. The area has no roads, drinking water, electricity, police station or markets.

In the absence of all these amenities how can people live there? asked the writer.

In another letter Saqi Danesh said that sometimes newspapers carry advertisements offering employment. But when applicants make inquiries they find someone with influential supporters already employed without having been asked to appear for an interview or a test.

Yesterday's Islah in an editorial entitled "Price Control" discussed ways of controlling prices and checking hoarding. The government, said the paper, cannot remain a neutral observer in the matter hoarding and rising prices.

The government has enacted a law to prevent hoarding and control prices. But the existence of a law without the machinery to implement it is of little use. Price control commissions and committees should be formed to observe market trends and implement the law. With vigilance on the part of such bodies hoarders may be prevented from indulging in illegal practices.

The Commerce Ministry and the Kabul Municipality have formed a commission for the control of prices. It is doing a good job, even though its scope is limited. After stressing the need for development of moral values, the paper said that the commission should be enlarged and it should seek public cooperation in its work.

In a letter in the same issue of Islah Mir Ammannud Zamani asked what had happened to the plans for a park in Karte Seb. A big park was planned in the heart of the area. But in the last few months the land allotted for the purpose has been quietly distributed among rich people who already have two or more houses.

(Contd. on page 4)

Arts And Culture

Dari Develops: From Avesta To Firdausi

If you ask an orientalist what is the most beautiful language of the East he will probably say Dari. And if you ask an occidental what is the most expressive language of the West, he will probably say French. And then if you ask someone who knows both languages why the orientalists and the occidentalists accept Dari and French as the most beautiful languages of the two areas he may give several reasons. Among them he may say that the two sound alike, and are widely used in poetry, and are used in the same way.

It may be so. But the orientalists ought to add that the Dari language of five thousand years ago, is not the same as that of today. Foreign invasion of literature and language is as common as conquest through war. This is not also of every language including English. The English of Chaucer was quite different from that used in the age of the "Lost Generation," of which T.S. Eliot and Faulkner spoke.

One of the earliest Dari literary works is the holy book of Zoroastrians—or the fireworshippers—called Avesta. Parts of this book still exist and the 75,000 fireworshippers of the world, most of whom live in Bombay, read it when they are in their fire temples or at sunrise on the sea shore. This small community has still kept the old tradition of Dari language and literature. Their name, and culture remind one of the Bokhdi civilisation which existed in ancient Afghanistan about five thousand years ago.

For instance one of the common names among Parsees—or fireworshippers—is "Homa". As Afghan history has recorded, Homa was the name of a white bird seen very rarely. If the bird sat on anyone's head the person would be chosen as the head of the tribe or king.

One of the kings in the Bokhdi civilisation was chosen this way.

There are other common names which also remind one of the old traditions of Dari language and literature.

Admittedly some words and sentences in the Avesta are so unfamiliar that they cannot be understood unless one knows ancient Dari. But there are some words which we still use in Dari. Examples are: atesh (fire), fereshta (angel), ateshkadeh (fire temple), mehroo (moon face) safaid (white) roshan (light) tarik (dark).

Is there any such thing as pure Dari language now? No, Dari was invaded by Arabic. With the Islamic invasion of Afghanistan two major events occurred: First, those fireworshippers who could escape, left the country and through the gulf of Persia migrated by ship to Gujarat and Bombay in India. Second, those who were converted to Islam were fascinated by the exquisitely beautiful language of Quran and Hadith (the sayings of Mohammad) that they began using different verses in their daily discourse, and in letters and later in poetry. There are cases of some Dari poets whose poems are mainly in Arabic. Even Hafiz and Saadi make use of Arabic words frequently in their works. In fact Hafiz's book of poetry which is arranged alphabetically begins with this line which is pure Arabic: "Alla Aiohas Saqi Eder Qasan wanovola" meaning "Oh Saqi give me cups of different wines". In Saadi's Bostan and Gulestan one finds hundreds of Arabic verses.

It seems that the use of Arabic words by Dari poets, thinkers, and philosophers, became a distinctive sign of the aristocratic intellectual. Perhaps because literary men were in close association to kings and queens. They wanted to use a language that was different from the down-trodden.

This trend continued for a very long while. In certain stages almost 60 per cent of Dari language consisted of Arabic.

With the rise of Firdausi, the great Dari poet, a definite break was made. It is said that Firdausi, in his Shahnama which consists of 60,000 couplets—which may be equal to 700,000 words—uses hardly ten Arabic words. This shows how rich the Dari language is.

Shahnama was greatly welcomed by Dari admirers. Parsees name their children after Shahnama's heroes—such as Rustam, Behram, Sohrab, Jahangir, Narsir. Undoubtedly, some of these names have been common in Dari literature since time immemorial.

The renaissance for Dari language and literature is continuing. Afghanistan, as the "cradle of Paktia and Dari languages strides hard to develop both of them simultaneously.

The woodcuts are done in traditional style in both black and white and colour by both young and veteran artists. This type of art is especially popular in China.

The woodcuts are done in traditional style in both black and white and colour by both young and veteran artists. This type of art is especially popular in China.

The woodcuts are done in traditional style in both black and white and colour by both young and veteran artists. This type of art is especially popular in China.

The woodcuts are done in traditional style in both black and white and colour by both young and veteran artists. This type of art is especially popular in China.

The woodcuts are done in traditional style in both black and white and colour by both young and veteran artists. This type of art is especially popular in China.

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

There are other common names which also remind one of the old traditions of Dari language and literature.

Admittedly some words and sentences in the Avesta are so unfamiliar that they cannot be understood unless one knows ancient Dari. But there are some words which we still use in Dari. Examples are: atesh (fire), fereshta (angel), ateshkadeh (fire temple), mehroo (moon face) safaid (white) roshan (light) tarik (dark).

Is there any such thing as pure Dari language now? No, Dari was invaded by Arabic. With the Islamic invasion of Afghanistan two major events occurred: First, those fireworshippers who could escape, left the country and through the gulf of Persia migrated by ship to Gujarat and Bombay in India. Second, those who were converted to Islam were fascinated by the exquisitely beautiful language of Quran and Hadith (the sayings of Mohammad) that they began using different verses in their daily discourse, and in letters and later in poetry. There are cases of some Dari poets whose poems are mainly in Arabic. Even Hafiz and Saadi make use of Arabic words frequently in their works. In fact Hafiz's book of poetry which is arranged alphabetically begins with this line which is pure Arabic: "Alla Aiohas Saqi Eder Qasan wanovola" meaning "Oh Saqi give me cups of different wines". In Saadi's Bostan and Gulestan one finds hundreds of Arabic verses.

It seems that the use of Arabic words by Dari poets, thinkers, and philosophers, became a distinctive sign of the aristocratic intellectual. Perhaps because literary men were in close association to kings and queens. They wanted to use a language that was different from the down-trodden.

This trend continued for a very long while. In certain stages almost 60 per cent of Dari language consisted of Arabic.

With the rise of Firdausi, the great Dari poet, a definite break was made. It is said that Firdausi, in his Shahnama which consists of 60,000 couplets—which may be equal to 700,000 words—uses hardly ten Arabic words. This shows how rich the Dari language is.

Shahnama was greatly welcomed by Dari admirers. Parsees name their children after Shahnama's heroes—such as Rustam, Behram, Sohrab, Jahangir, Narsir. Undoubtedly, some of these names have been common in Dari literature since time immemorial.

The renaissance for Dari language and literature is continuing. Afghanistan, as the "cradle of Paktia and Dari languages strides hard to develop both of them simultaneously.

The woodcuts are done in traditional style in both black and white and colour by both young and veteran artists. This type of art is especially popular in China.

The woodcuts are done in traditional style in both black and white and colour by both young and veteran artists. This type of art is especially popular in China.

The woodcuts are done in traditional style in both black and white and colour by both young and veteran artists. This type of art is especially popular in China.

The woodcuts are done in traditional style in both black and white and colour by both young and veteran artists. This type of art is especially popular in China.

The woodcuts are done in traditional style in both black and white and colour by both young and veteran artists. This type of art is especially popular in China.

The woodcuts are done in traditional style in both black and white and colour by both young and veteran artists. This type of art is especially popular in China.

The woodcuts are done in traditional style in both black and white and colour by both young and veteran artists. This type of art is especially popular in China.

The woodcuts are done in traditional style in both black and white and colour by both young and veteran artists. This type of art is especially popular in China.

The woodcuts are done in traditional style in both black and white and colour by both young and veteran artists. This type of art is especially popular in China.



Twelfth grade students at Nedjat High School gave three performances last week of Der Verschwendter (The Prodigal) at the Kabul Nandari Theatre. The play written for the People's Opera in Vienna in 1833 by the poet Ferdinand Raimund contrasts the traits or lavishness represented by the prodigal and gratitude represented by the loyal carpenter Valentin.

Dr. Beler directed the play which was performed in German.

Italian Professor Gives Lectures
On Bedil, Dante At University

For the last two weeks the College of Letters of the University of Kabul played host to the first Western orientalist who has made it his business to study Bedil the renowned seventeenth century Dari poet.

Prof. Bausani, who received his Ph.D. from the University of Rome in 1943, wrote his dissertation on the evolution of the syntax of Dari language. He said he first learned Dari from Afghans and spoke exactly the way Afghans do. But later on, as a result of working for four years in broadcasting Persian language programmes for Iran, his accent changed. "And I discovered Bedil through Afghans living in Italy," said Bausani.

Mirza Abdul Kadir Bedil was a "pleasant surprise" to Bausani. "I was under the spell of Khayam, Hafiz and Saadi's poetry before that—just like all the rest of the western people who know anything about Dari language and literature," he said.

In 1957 Bausani made a trip to India and Pakistan and there he broadened his studies of Bedil and collected all of his books he could find there. Bausani has so far published two papers on Bedil and has delivered two speeches in Europe. He has established communications with some of the Eastern European scholars who have been interested in Bedil life and works for many years.

Bedil wrote his first poem when he was ten and when he died he had written more than a hundred thousand of them.

He is said to have adopted Indian style in the poetry, but said Bausani, this is a wrong impression. He has made use of this style but he expanded it and in fact he changed it to what is now morning.

Prof. Bausani left Kabul this morning.

DOKHTARE KABUL

Transliteration of Dari words.

Tou Arous Asmani—Tou ramouz Eshk dani—Tou rawane ashekani

Ba hesabe zendagani

Mayelam batou, makon taghaful—zebaye khoshgel—dokhtare Kabul

Ze tou atre danesh aiad—ze tou boye sazech aiad—ba tou har dele

Graiaid—rokhath har dele rebaiad

Ashekam batou—pichida kakul—zebaye khoshgel—dokhtare Kabul

Tou mohabat ashenaie—tou anise bawafayee—tou kashange khoshnemayee

Tou fereshtaye samayee

Now baharat—shoda bulbulan fegarot

Ashekam batou—don az tahamul—zebaye khoshgel—dokhtare Kabul

Ba labat tabasome nez—chou nehada benaye parwaz—dou warak

Shawad ze ham baz—ze ketabe makhzane raz

Mayelam batou—al shakhaxie—zebaye khoshgel—dokhtare Kabul

Ba Hanifi yek negahe—nobwad batou gonahe—dehi armaghan rahe

Chou ba asheke tabahe

Ashekam batou—pichida kakul—zebaye khoshgel—dokhtare Kabul

Dokhtare Kabul (the girl from Kabul) is a song originally written and performed about two months by the students in Radio Afghanistan's music course. The music was written by Neda, and the lyrics by Pals Hanafi.

In the song a young man from the countryside is addressing a girl from Kabul. He praises her infinite understanding of life and love, admires her beauty and relates his love for her.

The poet finishes his song with the verse:
A glance at Hanafi would not be sin.
You will be saying how voyage to a destroyed lover.
I'm in love with you, curly haired, beautiful darling, the girl of Kabul.

"Rather Fight Than Crawl", Claims Rhodesian Premier

LONDON, October 10, (Reuter).—[AN Smith, Rhodesia's Prime Minister, said Saturday the white Rhodesians "would rather go down fighting than crawling on our hands and knees" if they had to get out of Rhodesia.

He was speaking at a press conference in London in the wake of the British-Rhodesian government negotiations on independence which ended in failure Friday.

He was asked how soon he expected his government to reach a decision on the next step now that negotiations had broken down and whether there was still a chance that it would not be necessary for the Rhodesian government to make a unilateral declaration of independence.

Indo-Pak Issue

(Contd. from page 1.)

ancient people was cut into two. He went out of his way to question the viability of my state," he said.

Ebutho said the Malaysian government had been given a chance to repudiate this statement. As the Malaysian Prime Minister said he had no quarrel with his U.N. representative "we considered this a very serious matter and were left with no option other than to sever relations," he said.

Of the Afro-Asian Conference, he said: "If this conference is held we will make our full contribution."

Meanwhile, President Radhakrishnan of India, who during his state visit to Rumania was addressing Bucharest University, said that the UN must be strengthened and given full powers to settle fratricidal disputes. He said that every nation must contribute to the common good of the world.

According to All-India Radio, the Czech Communist Party has described the talks held during Dr. Radhakrishnan's recent visit to Czechoslovakia as fruitful. The party's newspaper said: "We believe that the visit will be positively reflected in the mutual relations of the two countries."

Asoka Mehta, Vice-Chairman of India's Planning Commission, has said "it is possible that there will be some decline in external assistance and food supplies from abroad, but in no circumstances shall we accept aid designed to put pressure upon us or to take away our right to exercise our approach freely on important matters."

The Indian Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Dinesh Singh, has said Pakistan's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Malaysia shows that Pakistan is becoming more and more frustrated.

Singh was talking to newsmen in Singapore on the eve of his departure for Kuala Lumpur.

Pakistan told the United Nations Saturday that "Indian forces attacked in brigade strength" Thursday in two areas of the Chhamb sector of Kashmir.

Pakistani Ambassador Amjad Ali alleged this and other Indian violations in a letter to Secretary-General U Thant. Thant gave the Security Council a report Thursday saying there had been "an overall tendency toward improvement in the observance of the ceasefire" in the last two days.

All said Indian troops attacked in another area of Kashmir Wednesday and Thursday. He said they had "set up two new pickets near the ceasefire line in the Skardu area."

The Ambassador charged Indian ground attack, shelling and mortar and machinegun fire in 14 other instances in various sectors between September 23 and Tuesday.

He said UN observers in Kashmir had been "warned of the grave consequences which will follow from the persistent and blatant violations of the ceasefire by the Indian forces."

Ali asked that the letter be circulated as a Security Council document. But he did not ask for a Council meeting.

Johnson Continues Rapid Recovery

BETHESDA, Maryland, Oct. 10, (Reuter).—President Johnson displayed new evidence of rapid recovery from surgery by signing a Congressional bill in his bed here Saturday.

The President was reported to have awakened early, feeling well and cheerful, as he recovered from his operation Friday for the removal of his gall bladder.

Dr. James Cain, the President's family doctor and one of the team of doctors who performed the surgery, told reporters: "The President had a very restful night, and is feeling fine."

The White House said the President woke up early in the morning and 35 minutes later got out of bed and sat in a chair.

The bill he signed into law was legislation extending the interest equalization tax on foreign purchases of American securities.

Johnson asked the secret service to find a photographer to photograph him signing the bill. Friday afternoon he took a few steps supported by a doctor and nurse.

Bank's Annual Meeting Plans

Future Activities

KABUL, Oct. 10.—The Mortgage and Construction Bank held its annual meeting under the chairmanship of Sayyed Kassim Rishya, Minister of Finance, yesterday afternoon.

Mohammad Kabir, Deputy President of the Bank, read the annual report on the bank's activities and the balance-sheet of the bank was approved.

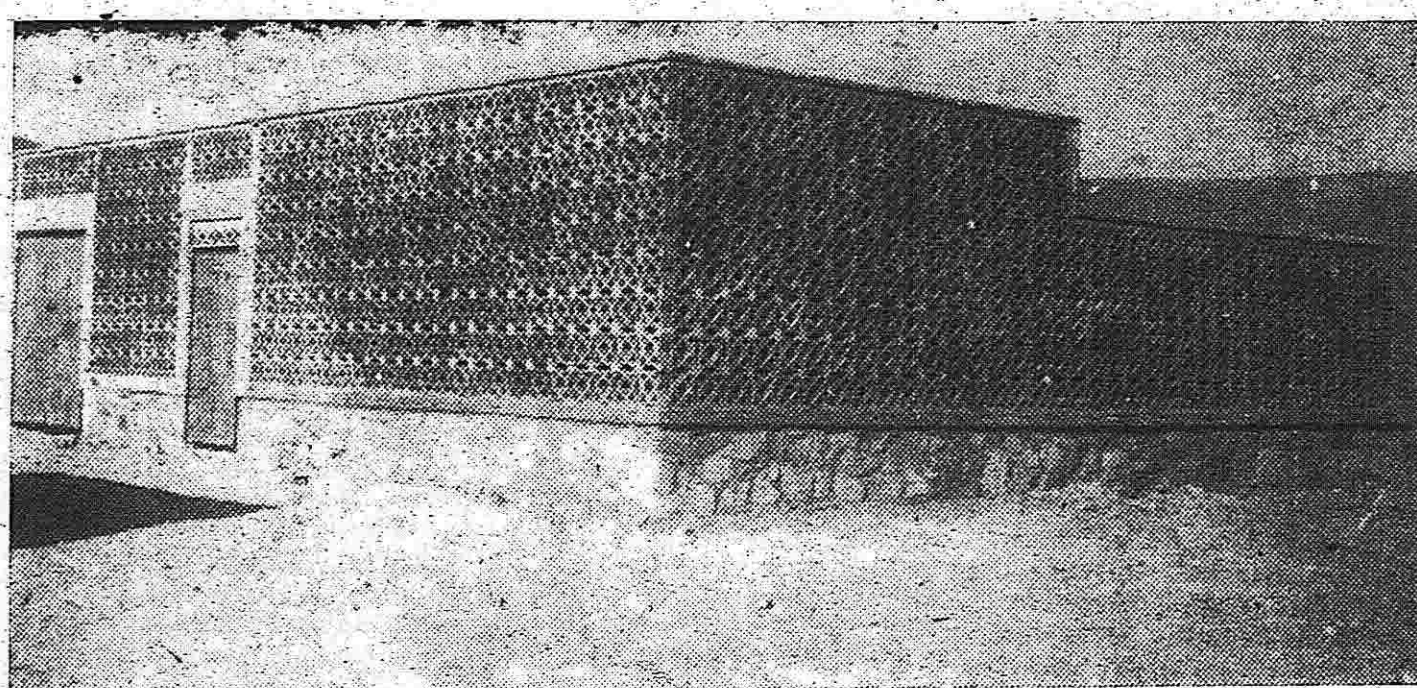
An official of the bank told Bakhtar that the bank's future activities will be concentrated in the following three basic fields:

Extending constructional credits on the basis of programmes for house and city construction; seeking ways for foreign investors to join the bank's construction activities; and carrying out studies about construction materials which should be imported and distributed in the country.

Nejat School Receives Stoves For Reading Room

KABUL, Oct. 10.—The Goethe Institute of the Federal Republic of Germany has presented three diesel stoves for the reading room at Nejat High School. Dietrich Venzlaff, the Cultural Attaché of the FRG Embassy in Kabul, made the presentation Saturday morning to Ahmad Shah Jalal, Principal of the school.

The reading room contains 2,000 books in the German language. This is in addition to the main library which contains another 18,000 volumes in various languages.



The plots in Sayyed Noor Mohammad Shah Mena were distributed this year to the homeless people in Kabul. Picture shows one of the already-completed houses in the new district.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 10.—The Department of Royal Protocol announced that His Majesty the King granted audience to Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf Saturday morning.

KABUL, Oct. 10.—Sir Gordon Whittieridge, the British Ambassador at the court of Kabul, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf at Sadarat Palace Saturday.

KUNDUZ, Oct. 10.—At an educational conference last Thursday held at Kunduz Middle School for boys, Engineer Ahmadullah, the governor, spoke about the need to wipe out illiteracy and urged the people of Kunduz to launch a relentless campaign for this purpose.

Dr. James Cain, the President's family doctor and one of the team of doctors who performed the surgery, told reporters: "The President had a very restful night, and is feeling fine."

The White House said the President woke up early in the morning and 35 minutes later got out of bed and sat in a chair.

The bill he signed into law was legislation extending the interest equalization tax on foreign purchases of American securities.

Johnson asked the secret service to find a photographer to photograph him signing the bill. Friday afternoon he took a few steps supported by a doctor and nurse.

Bank's Annual Meeting Plans

Future Activities

KABUL, Oct. 10.—The Mortgage and Construction Bank held its annual meeting under the chairmanship of Sayyed Kassim Rishya, Minister of Finance, yesterday afternoon.

Mohammad Kabir, Deputy President of the Bank, read the annual report on the bank's activities and the balance-sheet of the bank was approved.

An official of the bank told Bakhtar that the bank's future activities will be concentrated in the following three basic fields:

Extending constructional credits on the basis of programmes for house and city construction; seeking ways for foreign investors to join the bank's construction activities; and carrying out studies about construction materials which should be imported and distributed in the country.

Nejat School Receives Stoves For Reading Room

KABUL, Oct. 10.—The Goethe Institute of the Federal Republic of Germany has presented three diesel stoves for the reading room at Nejat High School. Dietrich Venzlaff, the Cultural Attaché of the FRG Embassy in Kabul, made the presentation Saturday morning to Ahmad Shah Jalal, Principal of the school.

The reading room contains 2,000 books in the German language. This is in addition to the main library which contains another 18,000 volumes in various languages.

USSR Press Shows Uneasiness About Indonesian News

MOSCOW, Oct. 10, (AP).—The Soviet press showed increasing uneasiness Saturday about the anti-communist tone of news transmitted by Jakarta radio after the attempted coup d'etat.

Several morning papers published a report carried by Tass under a Jakarta dateline saying: "The situation is increasingly tense because of the strengthening campaign against the communist party."

"Jakarta radio, controlled by the army, broadcasts statements of various rightist parties trade unions and Muslim youth organizations which demand a ban on the Communist party," the Tass report said.

Investigative big evening newspaper added that correspondents noted that "during the attack (on the Communist party headquarters) troops were masses in neighbouring streets, but made no effort to save the party headquarters."

For the past two days, Tass reported under a Jakarta dateline that the central committee of the Indonesian Communist Party had said it had no part in the uprisings in the province. Saturday the delegation visited Sanayee High School and several middle and primary schools.

JALALABAD, Oct. 10.—Four teachers and four laboratory technicians from the American Peace Corps who will work at Nangarhar university arrived in Jalalabad Wednesday.

After meeting the Rector of the university Sayed Abdul Kadir Baha they started work. The Rector said the volunteers will teach basic science at the University for two years.

Turks, Greeks Plan Talks On Cyprus Soon

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 10, (AP).—Turkish Foreign Minister Hasan Isik said Saturday bilateral talks between Turkey and Greece on Cyprus would start after the formation of a new Turkish government.

Turkey goes to the polls today to elect a new parliament. Speaking at a news conference, Isik said he and his Greek counterpart, Elias Tsirimokos, agreed on starting the talks after the government was formed.

Isik, who returned home Friday night from New York where he attended the UN General Assembly and met Tsirimokos, said: "We have emphasized the importance of good relations between Turkey and Greece."

On solving the Cyprus issue, he said: "We also agreed the Cyprus problem should be solved in a way which would not harm Turkish-Greek relations."

"The Turkish government has always supported the view that the Cyprus problem could best be solved between Turkey and Greece."

Fanfani Hospitalised With Torn Tendon

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, (Reuter).—Prof. Amintore Fanfani, the Italian Foreign Minister and President of the United Nations General Assembly, suffered a torn tendon above his right knee in a fall on a wet pavement on Saturday and doctors yesterday placed the injured area in a cast.

A United Nations spokesman said doctors would decide in a few days whether surgery would be necessary.

Prof. Fanfani, 57, was walking with his wife in Manhattan when he fell and was taken to hospital immediately.

The UN spokesman said Prof. Fanfani was in good condition and resting comfortably. He is expected to be in hospital for about two weeks.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA: At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film THE PRIZE starring Paul Newman, Elke Sommer.

PARK CINEMA: At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film THE CHARGE ON FEATHER RIVER with Farsi translation.

KABUL CINEMA: At 2, 5, 7 p.m. Pakistani film.

BEHZAD CINEMA: At 2, 5, 7 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

Guevara Reported Captured In Peru

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 10, (Reuter).—Ernesto "Che" Guevara—former co-revolutionary of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro has been reported captured while leading communist guerrillas in Peru.

The newspaper El Sol, published in Cuzco, a former Aztec capital, said Guevara was captured in a guerrilla camp in a rugged jungle region of Cuzco department.

Another report reaching here said a building where Guevara was presiding over a communist conference had been levelled. This was said to be in an area bordering the Cuzco department, centre of operations against communist led guerrillas in the region.

Guevara, once a right-hand man of Premier Castro and a former Cuban Industries Minister, vanished from the Cuban political scene.

This week Castro said he had left Cuba earlier this year "for a new field of battle in the struggle against imperialism."

Once the ceasefire and withdrawal are in effect, the Council is committed to consider "what steps could be taken to assist towards a settlement" of the underlying political problem—the dis-

On solving the Cyprus issue, he said: "We also agreed the Cyprus problem should be solved in a way which would not harm Turkish-Greek relations."

"The Turkish government has always supported the view that the Cyprus problem could best be solved between Turkey and Greece."

"The Turkish government has always supported the view that the Cyprus problem could best be solved between Turkey and Greece."

Fanfani Hospitalised With Torn Tendon

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, (Reuter).—Prof. Amintore Fanfani, the Italian Foreign Minister and President of the United Nations General Assembly, suffered a torn tendon above his right knee in a fall on a wet pavement on Saturday and doctors yesterday placed the injured area in a cast.

A United Nations spokesman said doctors would decide in a few days whether surgery would be necessary.

Prof. Fanfani, 57, was walking with his wife in Manhattan when he fell and was taken to hospital immediately.

The UN spokesman said Prof. Fanfani was in good condition and resting comfortably. He is expected to be in hospital for about two weeks.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +26 C Minimum 6 C
Sun sets today at 5:47 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:3 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, NO. 163

KABUL MONDAY OCTOBER 11, 1965 (MIZAN 19, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

UN Council To Debate Thant's Powers To Enforce Ceasefire Between India, Pakistan

UNITED NATIONS, October 11, (AP).—THE return of Pakistani Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Sunday foreshadowed new debate this week in the U.N. Security Council on the next step for India and Pakistan.

Bhutto returned to press for a UN plebiscite in Kashmir. He has been in Rawalpindi the last week and a half to consult his government.

Pakistani delegates said he would talk privately with members of the 11-nation council. The next meeting will produce a new confrontation between India and Pakistan over who is to blame for the continued skirmishing and what to do about it.

It also will bring out into the open a private quarrel among the big four over whether Secretary-General Thant needs the Council's approval for what he has done to supervise the shaky Sept. 22 ceasefire.

The United States and Britain hold that for everything he has done, Thant already had the needed authority in a Council ceasefire resolution of Sept. 20 asking the UN provide what was necessary to ensure supervision of the ceasefire and withdrawal of all armed personnel.

France argues that he needs the Council's retroactive authority for having expanded the old UN military observer group in India and Pakistan to supervise the new ceasefire inside Kashmir and for having created the new U.N. India-Pakistan observation mission (UNIPOM) to supervise it outside Kashmir.

The Soviet Union also contends he needs Council approval and further that he should use only one organisation to watch the ceasefire both inside and outside Kashmir.

India says there should be only one observer mission and has refused to help pay for the new one on grounds that the Assembly has laid down the principle that "victims of aggression" should not be charged for the resultant peacekeeping operations.

Pakistan says both missions should continue but charges that India is deliberately violating the ceasefire. Pakistan also contends the observers are unable to cope with the threat to peace and proposes to dispatch a committee composed of the big four to the area immediately "to ensure the disengagement of forces and their withdrawal," along with implementation of the ceasefire. India opposes this.

Once the ceasefire and withdrawal are in effect, the Council is committed to consider "what steps could be taken to assist towards a settlement" of the underlying political problem—the dis-

One Killed In Srinagar As Police Fire On Stone Throwers

NEW DELHI, October 11, (Reuter).—THE Kashmir Home Minister P. Dhar told reporters in Srinagar Sunday night that one person was killed last night when police opened fire after "acts of hooliganism and stone-throwing" in the city. The Press Trust of India News Agency reported.

Dhar said a curfew had been clamped on in some parts of Srinagar from 1930 to 0530 local time to "avoid any untoward incident," the news agency said.

The Press Trust of India said Mirwaiz Maulvi Farooq, 21-year-old President of Kashmir allegedly pro-Pakistan Awami Action Committee, and four others were arrested Sunday.

The Home Minister Dhar said there had been "acts of lawlessness and stone-throwing" after the arrests. Police fired in the air to disperse an unruly crowd, he said.

The agency said the four other person arrested under the defence of India rules included Mufti Bashir ud-Din, General Secretary of the Awami Action Committee, and Munshi Ishaq acting

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

Cabinet Holds Last Meeting



The Cabinet of interim period presided over by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, held its last session this morning. The interim government will end upon inauguration of new parliament October 14 by His Majesty the King. Picture shows the cabinet in its last session: First from left: Dr. Moham-

mad Haider, Communication Minister; Mohammad Sarwar Omar, Commerce Minister; Engineer Mohammad Hussein Mas, Mines and Industries Minister; Dr. Abdul Kayum, Interior Minister; Sayyed Kassim Rishya, Finance Minister. First from right: Dr. M. Nasser Keshawar, Agriculture Minister; General Mohammad

Azim, Public Works Minister; M. H. Malwandwal, Press and Information Minister; Dr. Mohammad Anas, Education Minister; Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh, Justice Minister and General Khan Mohammad, Defence Minister. Facing the Prime Minister is the Planning Minister Abdullah Yafai.

China Returns Bodies Of 3 Indian Soldiers

HONGKONG, Oct. 11, (Reuter).—The People's Republic of China returned to Indian authorities the bodies of three Indian soldiers killed in a clash on the Sino-Indian border on September 19, the New China News Agency reported.

The bodies, together with the belongings of the dead soldiers and four rifles, were handed over to Indian police officer R. K. Mehra who, together with nine other Indian personnel, met Chinese officials at an appointed place in the Spangur area in Tibet, the agency said.

The Indian officer signed a list of transfer and expressed his gratitude to the Chinese officials, the agency said.

The Chinese government's decision to return the bodies was motivated by "the spirit of humanitarianism" and a desire to maintain the friendship between the Chinese and Indian people, the agency added.

Justice Party Triumphs In General Elections In Turkey

ANKARA, Turkey, October 11, (AP).—THE rightwing Justice Party swept into power in a landslide in the Turkish general election Sunday, unofficial and incomplete returns showed early Monday.

Jubilant leaders predicted the Justice Party would win more than 250 out of the 450 seats in the national assembly.

Political newcomer Suleyman Demirel, 41, an American-trained engineer who took over the party's control a year ago, was expected to be named the next Prime Minister.

Demirel went to bed confident of victory.

An official of the opposition Republican People's Party conceded that Justice Party politicians had made a "surprising showing" and would win at least a plurality in the assembly.

With 50 per cent of the votes counted, the Justice Party appeared to be winning in nearly all 67 provinces and pulling more than 55 per cent of the vote.

Demirel and fellow candidates campaigned chiefly on anti-communism, charging the republicans as being "soft on communism."

The Justice Party had inherited mantle of the late Prime Minister Adnan Menderes, who was overthrown in May 1960 and later executed by an army revolution but never forgotten in peasant Anatolia. Only one incident of violence was reported during the election, in the province of Afyon, where Republican and Justice Party partisans battled with knives. Police reported two persons killed and three injured.

The delegation, Mackawee said, would seek to reward certain sections of a 1963 UN resolution which called for the "early" removal of British troops from South Arabia.

He said the delegation wants the resolution to be amended to call for "immediate and unconditional removal of British military bases."

There is no doubt, Mackawee added, that the British military bases "in our territory are being used for aggressive purposes and repressive actions against our people."

While in Kabul he will hold talks with the Afghan authorities on problems of mutual interest.

(Contd. on page 4)

Justice Party Triumphs In General Elections In Turkey

ANKARA, Turkey, October 11, (AP).—THE rightwing Justice Party swept into power in a landslide in the Turkish general election Sunday, unofficial and incomplete returns showed early Monday.

Jubilant leaders predicted the Justice Party would win more than 250 out of the 450 seats in the national assembly.

Political newcomer Suleyman Demirel, 41, an American-trained engineer who took over the party's control a year ago, was expected to be named the next Prime Minister.

Demirel went to bed confident of victory.

An official of the opposition Republican People's Party conceded that Justice Party politicians had made a "surprising showing" and would win at least a plurality in the assembly.

With 50 per cent of the votes counted, the Justice Party appeared to be winning in nearly all 67 provinces and pulling more than 55 per cent of the vote.

Demirel and fellow candidates campaigned chiefly on anti-communism, charging the republicans as being "soft on communism."

The Justice Party had inherited mantle of the late Prime Minister Adnan Menderes, who was overthrown in May 1960 and later executed by an army revolution but never forgotten in peasant Anatolia. Only one incident of violence was reported during the election, in the province of Afyon, where Republican and Justice Party partisans battled with knives. Police reported two persons killed and three injured.

The delegation, Mackawee said, would seek to reward certain sections of a 1963 UN resolution which called for the "early" removal of British troops from South Arabia.

He said the delegation wants the resolution to be amended to call for "immediate and unconditional removal of British military bases."

There is no doubt, Mackawee added, that the British military bases "in our territory are being used for aggressive purposes and repressive actions against our people."

While in Kabul he will hold talks with the Afghan authorities on problems of mutual interest.

(Contd. on page 4)

IWC Schaffhausen

The super-antimagnetic and waterproof self-winding INTERNATIONAL INGENIEUR automatic highest precision for professionals and sportsmen

International Watch Co. SCHAFFHAUSEN/SWITZERLAND



KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4,5 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques of local currency at
the official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 11 1965

Regulation Of
Prices

Attempts made by municipal authorities to regulate and control the prices of consumer goods have not so far yielded the desired results and the chronic public complaints about lack of standardisation continue. It is time the authorities concerned made a thorough study to find an effective solution to the problem.

Recently a joint commission consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Finance and Commerce and the Kabul Municipality announced that it was planning new measures to remedy the situation.

It is true that prices can be successfully regulated if there are adequate supplies to meet the demand. But in underdeveloped societies hoarding creates additional difficulties. It is therefore essential that special measures should be adopted to deal with local problems.

The joint commission should not only draft regulations but should have powers legally to enforce them. If there is a deliberate attempt on the part of tradesmen to create an artificial scarcity of goods—and such attempts are common in societies like ours—there should be provision to bring them to book.

In any case the commission should create an effective machinery to enforce price control regulations. Unless the regulations are strictly enforced no progress can be made towards stabilisation of prices.

With the coming of winter, the question of prices and the supply of certain basic commodities will assume added importance. It is for the commission to take timely action to prevent both shortages and any steep rise in prices. At the same time it should be realised that price control is a national problem and has to be treated as such. A single department in the capital cannot be expected effectively to deal with a complicated issue affecting the whole country.

Committee Drafts New Law On Schools
Changing Objectives Of Education:

After 1941 the growing consolidation of the constitutional monarchy on the one hand and the introduction of culture as a part of patriotism as well as the intensification of cultural contacts with the West on the other exerted a moderating influence upon the way of thinking of the people.

The idea of culture together with increasing educational contacts with other countries developed the idea of humanism and internationalism until, after Afghanistan's entry into international life after 1947 this trend towards broadmindedness was accelerated, first among the intelligentsia and later among the people. The ideal of humanism then took its place side by side with nationalism.

The formulation and adoption of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as also the principle of amicable co-existence brought national and international obligations closer together so that these sometimes overlapped. It was then that internationalism and humanism came to form a distinctive feature of the objectives of education in Afghanistan.

This objective is clearly described on page 2 of "Education in Afghanistan During the Past Half Century" published in 1956, which says: "The main target of education is to enlighten the public, impart literacy, raise the standard of living of the people and train capable persons to serve the nation and the government. The special objective of schooling is to train youths as true Muslims and capable, patriotic and industrious workers obeying the laws of the country and furthering national aims at all costs."

This description also included these lines: "The schools should discover the natural aptitudes of pupils and train them in accordance with their real interests and leanings to be of use to their country and people. It is also the duty of schools to promote international understanding for the attainment of the universal values suggested by the United Nations."

Wilson Meets British Conservative
Leaders To Discuss Rhodesian Situation

Prime Minister, Harold Wilson called in key ministers last night for a meeting on the explosive Rhodesia crisis with leaders of the Conservative Opposition.

He returned specially from Chequers, his country residence, for the consultations for which he called in the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Arthur Hopton, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Gardiner, Britain's chief law lord.

The Conservative Party leader, Edward Heath, Selwyn Lloyd, opposition spokesman on Commonwealth affairs, and former Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home took part in last night's meeting with Wilson.

The three Conservative leaders had earlier conferred for an hour and three-quarters with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, whose talks with the British government on Rhodesian independence broke down last Friday.

Heath declined to disclose the substance of their talks, describing them as confidential. He said Smith had explained "his view very fully."

Smith was expected to leave for home tomorrow to report to his cabinet on the failure of last week's talks.

He and his ministers are now confronted with a grim decision: whether to break from Britain and dig in for a bitter struggle.

At a press conference yesterday Smith left the impression that he was ready to seize independence despite British warnings that this could start a conflagration throughout Africa.

The Commonwealth Relations

By A. Hakim Ziai,
Deputy Minister of Education
PART II

and UNESCO so that friendship between different countries may be developed and strengthened.

This is a target which closely resembles those set in the preamble to the Manuals of Primary, Secondary and Vocational Education. It shows that the new objectives include, in addition to the previous ones, those outlined by the United Nations and UNESCO, and that, too, in the most practicable manner. Since the practical side of the matter, concerning the standard of living of the people, was stressed, the need for training personnel of use to the country and nation was also described in precise terms. This is a noteworthy point to remember because the booklet was issued at a time when the first five-year plan was being finalised and, therefore, the target while serving as an objective to be achieved, also incorporated within itself the practical side of the matter.

Implementation of the five-year economic development plan not only increased the country's need for manpower and brought into the open the inter-relationship between education and development in different fields, but it also proved, in a practical way, the role of education in economic development. Similarly, in all international organisations the economic importance of education, even if on an elementary level, became quite clear. It was thus that in the second five-year plan for educational development, the need of the country for technical personnel and experts was stressed further. The importance of elementary education as a means of promoting assimilation of general development by the people was also emphasised.

The second economic and social development plan had not gone beyond the first year when the new changes began and the work of the Ministry of Education, quantitatively and qualitatively, became heavier and more pronounced at all educational levels. It was at this juncture that the

basic objectives of secondary education also is to develop on a higher scale inherent skills and propensities for the following purposes:

- a) Physical and mental health.
- b) Social and moral well-being.
- c) Effective participation in family, community and national life.
- d) Assimilation of basic scientific principles for continuing training at a higher level.
- e) Loyalty to religious tenets, constitutional monarchy, all positive and laudable Afghan traits and attainment of national and humanitarian goals.

Office, in a formal statement, warned that any act of rebellion by Rhodesia would be met with the "utmost firmness."

Bottomley suggested that a new conference could be attended by Ian Smith, Harold Wilson, Joshua Komo, and the Reverend Ndabingi Sithole, leaders of the Zimbabwe African National Union, a representative of Rhodesia's tribal chiefs, and the elected leader of the African opposition in the Rhodesian Parliament.

Rhodesia House in London had no immediate comment on the proposal.

Smith drove about 25 miles north of London today to lunch with Lord Salisbury, a former Colonial Secretary, and an influential Opposition peer.

Lord Salisbury said yesterday he intended to move an emergency resolution on Rhodesia at the Conservative Party's annual conference this week at Brighton.

Lord Salisbury said he hoped his resolution would be debated on Saturday morning.

Meanwhile, African nationalists Sunday warned they will set up a "government of the people" inside Rhodesia if Smith's white minority government seizes independence from Britain.

At the United Nations, Guinea was beginning to voice support for a Trusteeship Committee resolution calling on Britain to prevent a unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia and to act firmly if such a declaration is made.

Press comments on the failure of Smith's talks in London on the independence issue included one

from the American Baltimore Sun, which said: "The grim truth is that Smith's position courts disaster for all whites throughout southern Africa."

In South Africa the Johannesburg Sunday Times said that if Smith declared independence unilaterally South Africa should promptly recognise the new state. But the editor in a separate article suggested South African Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd "would save a lot of trouble if he could prevail on Smith to play it cool."

According to a Reuter report from Lusaka, Zambia, the Zambian (Rhodesia) African People's Union (ZAPU), which is banned in Rhodesia, issued a bulletin saying: "In the event of a unilateral declaration of independence ZAPU shall establish a government of the people, and its headquarters shall be inside Zimbabwe."

It said it would use any means at its disposal to destroy Smith's "rebellious and illegal regime," and called on Britain to help "crush Smith."

A report from Johannesburg says emotional sympathy with the Rhodesian government among the white population in South Africa was tempered with doubts about the practical effects of Rhodesia seizing independence. The South African government has recently been silent on the issue.

There was a complete official silence in Salisbury on the breakdown in London as the talks between Prime Minister Smith and

Prime Minister, realising the importance of the subject, not only established committees to formulate the new Constitution and the Press Law, but also asked the Ministry of Education to prepare a new Education Law compatible with the current changes.

A number of Cabinet Ministers and competent officials of the Ministry of Education were appointed members of this committee. The commission or committee then established a sub-committee with myself at the head to draft the required law.

Keeping in view the provisions of Articles 34 and 35 of the Constitution on the one hand and the Manuals and Rules of the Ministry of Education and Kabul University on the other, the committee took up the task of formulating the new Education Law in accordance with modern requirements and changing circumstances.

In Chapter IV, Article 23. The basic objectives of elementary education is to develop inherent skills and habits and to instill values for these purposes:

- a) Physical and mental health.
- b) Social and moral health.
- c) Literacy and knowledge.
- d) Effective participation in family life and school, community and national life.
- e) Loyalty to religious tenets, constitutional monarchy, other Afghan traditions and national as well as humanitarian goals.

In Chapter (V), Article (33): The basic objectives of secondary education also is to develop on a higher scale inherent skills and propensities for the following purposes:

- a) Physical and mental health.
- b) Social and moral well-being.
- c) Effective participation in family, community and national life.
- d) Assimilation of basic scientific principles for continuing training at a higher level.
- e) Loyalty to religious tenets, constitutional monarchy, all positive and laudable Afghan traits and attainment of national and humanitarian goals.

The same issue of Anis carried an article by Shafie Rabel on "Secret Diplomacy." For 11 years, said the article, the USA and the People's Republic of China have been holding secret meetings in Warsaw. So far there have been 129 meetings between the American and Chinese Ambassadors there. Since there are no diplomatic relations between the two countries no one knows how long these meetings will continue.

After discussing the nature of diplomacy in the nuclear age and the old and new concepts of diplomacy, Rabel said it was Woodrow Wilson who proposed in 1919 that there should be "open covenants openly arrived at" between the nations of the world.

In conclusion, the writer expressed the hope that the negotiations between the USA which have been continuing for so many years and the People's Republic of China would yield positive results.

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial entitled "Seminar on Passports." After stressing the importance of tourism and its impact on the country's economy the editorial commented on the Ministry of Interior's plans to simplify passport and visa procedures.

In the seminar on passports it was decided that a tourist when entering Afghanistan should fill only one form which should remain valid throughout his stay and in all areas he visits. Special forms have been provided for travellers entering the country in their own vehicles.

These, said the paper, are hopeful signs of improvement in our passport and visa regulations.

In a letter in yesterday's Anis,

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

PRESS
At a
Glance

In an editorial on the Rhodesian problem yesterday's Anis gave an account of the historical developments in the area. In 1953 a federation was established including Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. From the very start it did not look like a happy union. The demand for independence continued until 1964 when Nyasaland was given independence and named itself Malawi and Northern Rhodesia becoming independent renamed itself Republic of Zambia. Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing area, was thus separated.

The constitution of 1961 granted more rights to the whites of Southern Rhodesia, who are in a minority. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister of Rhodesia, wants to preserve these rights and declare unilateral independence. But Britain and other justice-loving countries of the world are determined to amend the constitution in such a way that equal rights are guaranteed to the indigenous people of Rhodesia when it becomes independent.

After referring to the failure of Ian Smith's talks with the British government the editorial said that he may now declare the independence of the country unilaterally. If he does, Britain has declared its intention to use economic sanctions. But one really does not know whether this will bear any fruit. Although at the recent Labour Party conference in Blackpool it was proposed that Britain should force the Rhodesian government to grant equal rights to the Africans, the core of the matter is that the whites of Rhodesia are Britons settled in Rhodesia.

If Britain breaks economic relations with Southern Rhodesia, it will lose trade worth £40 million and most probably the governments of South Africa or Portugal will come to the aid of Ian Smith's government.

The paper expressed the hope that the nations of the world will succeed in convincing the Rhodesian government of the need to grant equal rights to the African population of the country.

The same issue of Anis carried an article by Shafie Rabel on "Secret Diplomacy." For 11 years, said the article, the USA and the People's Republic of China have been holding secret meetings in Warsaw. So far there have been 129 meetings between the American and Chinese Ambassadors there. Since there are no diplomatic relations between the two countries no one knows how long these meetings will continue.

After discussing the nature of diplomacy in the nuclear age and the old and new concepts of diplomacy, Rabel said it was Woodrow Wilson who proposed in 1919 that there should be "open covenants openly arrived at" between the nations of the world.

In conclusion, the writer expressed the hope that the negotiations between the USA which have been continuing for so many years and the People's Republic of China would yield positive results.

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial entitled "Seminar on Passports." After stressing the importance of tourism and its impact on the country's economy the editorial commented on the Ministry of Interior's plans to simplify passport and visa procedures.

In the seminar on passports it was decided that a tourist when entering Afghanistan should fill only one form which should remain valid throughout his stay and in all areas he visits. Special forms have been provided for travellers entering the country in their own vehicles.

These, said the paper, are hopeful signs of improvement in our passport and visa regulations.

In a letter in yesterday's Anis,

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

Towards Better Nursing Courses



Masturat Hospital Nursing School's students tending a patient.

Although the practice of nursing and midwifery has been carried on by women of certain family groups (often the wives and daughters of barbers) for centuries, organised programmes of instruction are of fairly recent origin and hospital nursing and midwifery as a career for Afghan women has been recognised only since 1932.

During the years 1929-1930, a hospital for women with 15 beds, chiefly for gynaecological patients, was opened on the site of the present Women's Hospital. An Italian gynaecologist and Italian midwife were in charge of the medical and nursing care.

With the civil war, this hospital closed but was re-opened in 1931 in another building with approximately 20 beds which increased in a few years to 50. The nursing was supervised by a German nurse who was assisted by Afghan women, mostly widows, who lived part of the time in the hospital. At this time a course of instruction in nursing and midwifery was started for Afghan girls.

Later general subjects were included in the course which lasted for three years and led to a diploma in midwifery. Members of the Turkish medical mission taught anatomy, medicine, surgery, and gynaecology. Two more German nurses arrived to assist the first German nurse in teaching practical and theoretical classes in nursing and midwifery. General education subjects were given by Afghan women teachers, one of whom took the nursing course. The original class in this school consisted of 15 students who formed a nucleus for the future nursing services in women's hospitals.



Miss Hades, a Masturat Hospital nurse.

in Afghanistan.

In 1935 the number of students in the school was increased to 40 students and it was decided to increase the course to five years and to include more general subjects. No other schooling was open to women at this time, and many students joined in the hope that higher education for girls would be established, which indeed it was in 1938.

With the separation of the girls high school from the midwifery causes, many of the students went on to continue their general education and now teach in elementary and secondary schools in Afghanistan.

The German nurses left Kabul in 1939, but the nurses with whom they had worked carried on. There was an average intake of ten students into the school each year, although the standard of teaching seemed to have falling during this time.

In 1945, the Women's Hospital moved back to its original site,

which had been used in the meantime as a hospital for men, with an increase in bed capacity to 100. A French medical mission, had joined the Turkish professors, and nurses from the French Red Cross were engaged to supervise nursing care.

The present school of nursing at the Women's Hospital was started under the control of the Medical College of Kabul University. A three-year course in general nursing was established and plans were made for this to be followed, in selected cases, by post-graduate work in midwifery and public health. The first course of midwifery for graduate nurses was commenced in 1952 and lasted for one year.

For the first years of the nursing course, large numbers were taken in, but many of the girls had little general education, and the drop out rate was high. In 1952 it was decided that the number of nurses taking the course together with those previously graduated was sufficient to fill the needs of the hospital and only small numbers were recruited each year to replace those who left nursing.

Also in 1952, a school of midwifery was established under the auspices of the Ministry of Health and was assisted by WHO and UNICEF. This school included antenatal clinic work and domiciliary work in midwifery. Girls from better educated groups applied for this course. In 1953, due to the demand of the newly established hospitals in Kabul, this

school of midwifery was changed to a school of nurse-midwifery. Presently, there are 36 students enrolled, and the course is three years.

Students receive classroom instruction at Shararah Maternity Hospital and receive clinical experience at Shararah Maternity Hospital, Antenatal Clinics, and Domiciliary Service, at Avicenna Hospital's medical and surgical wards and department for men and women. The Pediatric and Communicable Disease wards at Women's Hospital; at the Chaman, Tuberculosis Centre, and at the Psychiatric Department at Nadir Shah Hospital for men.

Students complete nine or more years of general education before entering the nurse-midwifery course. A WHO nurse advises and assists with this programme which also has four CARE-Medica nurses and seven U.S. Peace (Contd. on page 4)

New Nursing Coordinator
Explains Expansion Plans

ONE of the first essentials in improving nursing practice in a country, is to standardise the various curriculum that are to be used. In Afghanistan, suitable programmes for nurse training have now been prepared, and accepted by the government.

Upon receipt of a letter from the provinces, requesting assistance in the establishment of a nursing programme, a visit will be paid to the area concerned to see what facilities are available, and how the best of these can be made to implement the most suitable programme in the area concerned, then practical assistance will be given in its establishment. Assistance will be given in arranging teaching material, and instruction will also be given in the latest methods of instruction to the teacher selected to conduct the course.

Many provincial hospital and health centres throughout the country are in a position to conduct such training programmes. Most of these programmes are of one year's duration, and will lead to an auxiliary-nurses diploma. Several of such programmes have already been started under the guidance of the Ministry of Health, and the students under training are rendering a valuable health service to the community in which they are living. By the means which are outlined above it is hoped to produce a good standard of the health worker throughout the country.

Several provincial hospitals may have facilities to add to the programme a further six months training in midwifery, and if it is possible, then the student would be eligible for the aux/nurse-midwifery certificate upon successful completion of the course. This part of the programme, it is hoped will

"During the four years I have been working here," says Bubo Gul, a nurse in the surgery section at Women's Hospital, "I have memories of many patients. Some time ago, a young girl with peritonitis came to the hospital. When she entered I had no hope of her recovery but with much attention from both doctors and nurses, she slowly improved and has now left the hospital recovered." It is things like this, she feels, that make her job worthwhile.

Miss Bubo Gul completed her training in the nursing school and owing to her interest in surgery, she entered the surgery section. Working daily giving injections, dressing wounds, and caring for patients in the surgery section, after four years, she still finds her profession challenging and interesting.

eventually bring trained maternity care to every expectant mother in the country. It is also hoped that several of the women who are already practising midwifery, but who have had no formal training, will enroll for the course, thus adding to their experience the latest methods of midwifery practice.

All the courses that are established will be based upon the recommendations of WHO, who will also assist in the establishment of such programmes.

The successful establishment of courses, such as these discussed, should rapidly produce an improvement in the nursing care available in the provinces, and also a general strengthening of the general public health services.

However, to establish such health educational programmes will require a suitable number of people wishing to help their less fortunate brethren, and who are willing to undertake this essential, responsible work. Such work can give immense satisfaction to those men and women who volunteer for such training, and they can be sure of preparing themselves for a life of considerable value, in the development of the health services, of our beloved mother-services, of Afghanistan.

Mrs. Masuda Rakimi Azizi, recently appointed Nursing Advisor and Directress of the Paramedical courses of the Ministry of Health, explains her new duties.

This recipe for Ashak which is the second in a series on the Women's Page, was contributed by Masouma Hamidi an English teacher at Bilquis School. Ashak is usually served during the fall and spring. Umbels are specially noted for making it. The shape may vary from triangles to circles.

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

All About Women

SHOPPING NOTES:

Ceramics From Istalif

BLUE Istalif ceramic ware is a colourful accent for any house. Though available in many shops in Kabul, Istalif pottery is on sale in large quantities in the little village of Istalif, an hour's drive north of Kabul. There in a dozen or more little shops bowls and ceramic ware of every size, shape and description can be found.

From tiny egg cups to large platters for fruit or flowers, Istalif ware can be a practical and inexpensive household item. With a little design, or fully painted astrays, small nut and candy dishes, large bowls, small bowls, beer mugs, salt shakers, candle holders, small pitchers, chalams (hubbly bubble pipes), tall stemmed bowls, drums with hand-painted drum heads and a variety of small and not so small ceramic animals can be found.

Some shops in Kabul also carry Istalif ware. Several of these are located near the Pakistan Embassy. There is another near the American Embassy in the fruit bazaar. The Kabul Hotel has a very good display of Istalif ware for those interested in good quality work.

Although the traditional work is blue, some shops are experimenting with a green glaze and soon most of the articles will be available in both colours.

Two Trays Of Ashak

Ingredients:
4 lb. flour
1 lb. leeks
1 1/2 lb. sour cream
1 lb. shortening
1 1/2 cup chopped onions
2 cups tomato sauce
1 1/2 lb. hamburger meat
5 1/2 teaspoons salt
Pepper to taste.

1. Wash the leeks, cut them into small pieces and add 2 1/2 teaspoons salt, 1 1/2 teaspoons pepper, 1/2 cup margarine. Mix and put in drainer until water drains off.

2. Brown meat and onions in 1 1/2 cups of margarine for 15 minutes in skillet. Then add 1 teaspoon pepper, two cups of tomato sauce and stir until it becomes brown. Add two cups water and boil until tender.

3. Sift flour, add 2 teaspoons of salt. Slowly add water until you have a stiff dough. Roll

out dough and cut in circular pieces with cup. Place leeks on half of the circular piece and fold the other half over pressing the two sides together with your fingers. Put on tray keeping each ashak separate.

4. Boil water in large pan with tablespoon of salt. Put stuffed ashaks in boiling water for about ten minutes. Then take out and drain.

5. Place ashaks on plate and cover with sour cream, meat sauce, and margarine. Top with dried mint.

This recipe for Ashak which is the second in a series on the Women's Page, was contributed by Masouma Hamidi an English teacher at Bilquis School. Ashak is usually served during the fall and spring. Umbels are specially noted for making it. The shape may vary from triangles to circles.

U.S. Paratroopers, Viet Cong Clash Near Iron Triangle

SAIGON, October 11. (AP).—U.S. paratroopers reported they killed 40 Viet Cong Sunday in a sharp clash in the "iron triangle" about 30 miles north of Saigon, a military spokesman said Monday. He said the paratroopers of the 173rd airborne brigade suffered light casualties.

Elements of the brigade, together with Australian forces, have been carrying out a big search operation since Friday in the area where the borders of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia join. The clash late Sunday was the biggest reported so far. Before that encounter, the total killed in operation was reported at 13 Viet Cong.

The spokesman said the fighting occurred while a company size paratrooper unit was moving through a rubber plantation along one edge of the triangle. Scouts and security personnel who normally move out ahead during this type of movement came under severe fire.

The remainder of the company then moved up and joined in a fight that lasted 35 minutes before contact was broken.

The spokesman said the paratroopers were not ambushed. The "iron triangle" area long has been an uncertain area and the present operation is the most extensive carried out in the area. It is designed in the words of the officer, to "loosen up the triangle and find out what's in there." Meanwhile a Reuters reporter from Hong Kong said the Viet Cong guerrillas in

South Vietnam have announced they will put on trial anyone caught using "poison gas" against the population, the North Vietnamese news agency said yesterday.

They would be sentenced according to the laws by the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong.

North Vietnam complained to the international Control Commission Saturday alleging that U.S. by using poison gas has killed many men and women.

A U.S. military spokesman said on Friday that the U.S. paratroops had used tear gas in an effort to flush guerrillas from an underground bunker.

Nursing Courses

(Contd. from page 3)

Cover nurses assisting part time with clinical supervision and instruction.

There are 43 hospitals in Afghanistan of which seven are in Kabul and thirty-six are in the provinces. Auxiliary nursing and midwifery programmes are in Shewak, Bost, Wazir Akbar Khan, Avicenna, Puli Khumri, Khandahar, Herat, Maimana, etc.

Financial support for the various schools of nursing and midwifery comes from whatever agency controls the schools. Often there is not a separate budget for the school, but money is allocated as needed and made available by the responsible persons concerned i.e. provincial health officer, or director of the hospital or medical faculty, concerned i.e. provincial health officer, or director of the hospital or medical faculty.

At present there are no nursing organisations in Afghanistan and there is no legislation applying to nursing or midwifery. Nurses and midwives are employed as civil servants and have the same privileges and responsibilities as other civil servants in a comparable grade. Some nurses and midwives are in private practice.

Recently an Afghan Nurse midwife was appointed to a post in the Ministry of Public Health where she acts as a coordinator and adviser in nursing.

The future of nursing and midwifery in Afghanistan will depend on the ability and skill of the people attracted to nursing and midwifery on the financial support available and on the demand of the people of Afghanistan for good nursing and midwifery service.

At present there are no nursing organisations in Afghanistan and there is no legislation applying to nursing or midwifery. Nurses and midwives are employed as civil servants and have the same privileges and responsibilities as other civil servants in a comparable grade. Some nurses and midwives are in private practice.

Recently an Afghan Nurse midwife was appointed to a post in the Ministry of Public Health where she acts as a coordinator and adviser in nursing.

The future of nursing and midwifery in Afghanistan will depend on the ability and skill of the people attracted to nursing and midwifery on the financial support available and on the demand of the people of Afghanistan for good nursing and midwifery service.

At present there are no nursing organisations in Afghanistan and there is no legislation applying to nursing or midwifery. Nurses and midwives are employed as civil servants and have the same privileges and responsibilities as other civil servants in a comparable grade. Some nurses and midwives are in private practice.

Recently an Afghan Nurse midwife was appointed to a post in the Ministry of Public Health where she acts as a coordinator and adviser in nursing.

The future of nursing and midwifery in Afghanistan will depend on the ability and skill of the people attracted to nursing and midwifery on the financial support available and on the demand of the people of Afghanistan for good nursing and midwifery service.

At present there are no nursing organisations in Afghanistan and there is no legislation applying to nursing or midwifery. Nurses and midwives are employed as civil servants and have the same privileges and responsibilities as other civil servants in a comparable grade. Some nurses and midwives are in private practice.

Recently an Afghan Nurse midwife was appointed to a post in the Ministry of Public Health where she acts as a coordinator and adviser in nursing.

The future of nursing and midwifery in Afghanistan will depend on the ability and skill of the people attracted to nursing and midwifery on the financial support available and on the demand of the people of Afghanistan for good nursing and midwifery service.

At present there are no nursing organisations in Afghanistan and there is no legislation applying to nursing or midwifery. Nurses and midwives are employed as civil servants and have the same privileges and responsibilities as other civil servants in a comparable grade. Some nurses and midwives are in private practice.

Recently an Afghan Nurse midwife was appointed to a post in the Ministry of Public Health where she acts as a coordinator and adviser in nursing.

The future of nursing and midwifery in Afghanistan will depend on the ability and skill of the people attracted to nursing and midwifery on the financial support available and on the demand of the people of Afghanistan for good nursing and midwifery service.

At present there are no nursing organisations in Afghanistan and there is no legislation applying to nursing or midwifery. Nurses and midwives are employed as civil servants and have the same privileges and responsibilities as other civil servants in a comparable grade. Some nurses and midwives are in private practice.

Recently an Afghan Nurse midwife was appointed to a post in the Ministry of Public Health where she acts as a coordinator and adviser in nursing.

The future of nursing and midwifery in Afghanistan will depend on the ability and skill of the people attracted to nursing and midwifery on the financial support available and on the demand of the people of Afghanistan for good nursing and midwifery service.

At present there are no nursing organisations in Afghanistan and there is no legislation applying to nursing or midwifery. Nurses and midwives are employed as civil servants and have the same privileges and responsibilities as other civil servants in a comparable grade. Some nurses and midwives are in private practice.

Recently an Afghan Nurse midwife was appointed to a post in the Ministry of Public Health where she acts as a coordinator and adviser in nursing.

The future of nursing and midwifery in Afghanistan will depend on the ability and skill of the people attracted to nursing and midwifery on the financial support available and on the demand of the people of Afghanistan for good nursing and midwifery service.

At present there are no nursing organisations in Afghanistan and there is no legislation applying to nursing or midwifery. Nurses and midwives are employed as civil servants and have the same privileges and responsibilities as other civil servants in a comparable grade. Some nurses and midwives are in private practice.

Recently an Afghan Nurse midwife was appointed to a post in the Ministry of Public Health where she acts as a coordinator and adviser in nursing.

The future of nursing and midwifery in Afghanistan will depend on the ability and skill of the people attracted to nursing and midwifery on the financial support available and on the demand of the people of Afghanistan for good nursing and midwifery service.



The People's Republic of China celebrated the 16th anniversary of its National Day on October 1. Members of the Afghan medical delegation, which is on an official visit to China, are seen here in a crowded Peking area during the celebrations.

Afghans Leave For Further Studies

KABUL, Oct. 11.—Engineer Gul Mohammad, technical advisor to the Government Printing Press, and Roohullah Panjsheri and Nizamuddin Khudayar, officials of the Printing Press, left Kabul for Switzerland under a Swiss government scholarship programme for further studies in offset printing.

Ghulam Sakhi Akbari, an official of Ministry of Agriculture left Kabul for Canada under the Colombo Plan to study plant diseases.

Ghulam Aref Shaheed Khosht, a member of the staff of Teachers Training Academy, left for England under a UNESCO fellowship programme to receive higher training in mathematics.

Mohammad Nabi Aslami, a teacher of the College of Agriculture, who had gone two years ago to India for higher studies in animal classification under a Usaid programme has returned to Kabul.

Dr. Mohammad Sadik Siddiki returned to Kabul from India after getting his doctorate degree in surgery and internal diseases.

Abdul Khalik, who had gone four years ago to the Soviet Union for studies in the field of petroleum and natural gas has returned to Kabul after completing his studies.

Others who have returned from the USSR include Abdul Wahid Azizi, Mohammad Wali, Ghulam Sakhi, Ghulam Hussein Bazgar and Sayeed Yakoub Shah Hairan, all agriculture officers of the Nangarhar Development Authority.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said at a rally yesterday: "The Smith regime is going to collapse sooner or later."

"If he continues to block the genuine desires and demands of the people of Rhodesia, he is going to block the future good relationship between all races in that country," President Kaunda said.

In Johannesburg the Afrikaans language newspaper, Dagbreek said unilateral independence could have far-reaching and even dangerous reactions for the whole white population of South Africa.

In Durban the Durban Sunday Tribune said that if Smith declared independence, "we cannot think of one nation that would recognise such a regime."

In Wellington the New Zealand Prime Minister, Keith Holyoake, said any illegal declaration of independence could seriously harm both Rhodesia and the Commonwealth.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.

Swiss Press Notes Afghan Progress Toward Democracy

KABUL, Oct. 11.—The Swiss Daily, Neue Zürcher Zeitung, in an article entitled "Afghanistan on the Way to Democracy" says anyone who has seen the city of Kabul in earlier times should revisit the city. He will find many important new constructions such as the airport, government offices, banks, hotels and paved roads. He will see more cars than before and witness a change in the very atmosphere of the city.

The newspaper adds that Afghanistan is trying to establish a democratic system in the country. During the interim period all development work has been progressing smoothly. Afghanistan is trying to strengthen its industry. The paper adds that in accordance with the new Constitution, the interim period will end soon and the parliamentary regime will start.

The paper notes that Kabul University gave a month's leave to all college students so that they could go to their respective constituencies and discuss democratic principles with the electorate.

208 Japanese Feared Lost After Typhoon

TOKYO, Oct. 11 (AP).—An extensive air and sea search continued Sunday for 208 Japanese fishermen from six fishing boats missing since last week in the typhoon-swept West Pacific near the Marianas islands.

The Maritime Safety Agency, however, said hope for their survival was virtually given up.

A search party of 14 fishing boats and 10 antisubmarine reconnaissance planes of the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) combed the sea off the Marianas, and discovered an unidentified decomposed body and some floating debris northeast of the island, the agency said.

The six fishing boats involved were operating near the Marianas some 700 to 800 miles southwest of Tokyo when typhoon Carmen with maximum winds of 151 miles per hour lashed the area.

The British Foreign Secretary in a number of public statements in New York and Washington, repeatedly said that the need to create such a force should be re-examined.

The statements were interpreted here as meaning that the allied nuclear forces project to bargain with the Soviets, specifically to reach an agreement with Moscow against proliferation of nuclear weapons.

U.S. officials however, reporting on day-long talks with Stewart said that they could not detect any such reservation in his position.

It was agreed, they said, to take up the issue with Erhard, who is expected to visit Washington some time in November.

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically Monday again that he and his government still support the Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF), the British version of the Multilateral nuclear force (MLF) sponsored by the United States.

Rusk and his guest, the officials stressed, made no attempt to come to any conclusion on this intricate problem. This would not have been appropriate if only two powers were present, with the number of other allied nations interested in the project, they said.

(See also page 2)

Stewart, the officials said, stated very categorically

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4.5 and 6.
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques of local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 12, 1965

Interim Cabinet's
Main Gift

The interim government's Council of Ministers, which held its last meeting yesterday, will be remembered for a long time for many of its achievements. Among other things, it was assigned the historic task of paving the way for a Parliament elected through direct, universal and secret elections. The Parliament has now been brought into being and is to be inaugurated on Thursday by His Majesty the King, who has been hailed throughout the world as the founder of the new order.

The main responsibilities of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's government were in the legislative field. In addition to drafting a new constitution for ratification by the Loya Jirga, the interim government had to work out a number of other legislative measures. These laws have either been promulgated or drafted as required by the Constitution.

Although its chief assignment was to create what the Prime Minister has described as a framework for the "new order", his government has also pushed the country towards economic and social progress. The work for implementation of the second five-year development plan has been continued with vigour and zeal and Afghanistan has secured substantial aid from friendly countries.

In his broadcast to the nation on the eve of the Jeshan less than two months ago, Dr. Yousuf gave a realistic account of his government's performance. He not only enumerated its achievements but also mentioned its shortcomings.

To find a solution for the many difficulties faced by the country in the management of public affairs it was necessary to provide a legal framework within which future governments could act. Our problems are manifold and we are tempted to attack them all at once and see them solved without delay. This however is impossible. The first essential was a legal and administrative framework to enable the government effectively to deal with national problems. It is to the credit of the outgoing Council of Ministers that the framework has been provided well in time for the new government to get off to a flying start.

Stewart Urges Priority To Negotiations With USSR On Nonproliferation Of Weapons

The United States and Britain appeared to be split Monday over how urgently to push for formation of an allied nuclear force within NATO.

Britain evidently favours priority for negotiation with Soviet Union on a treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. The United States wants to speed the NATO force project. Efforts to overcome this difference and at least agreement on common tactics for dealing with these two problems were to be made Monday by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart in a series of policy talks at the State Department.

"We want NATO to be effective," Stewart said in Washington Sunday, but we don't want to occupy ourselves with NATO so exclusively that we ignore opportunities for political settlement with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe."

He said in an interview on the CBS radio-television programme "Face the Nation" that the western allies must maintain a careful balance between preserving their security and seeking agreements with the Soviet Union.

Japanese Parliament To Consider Treaties Normalising Relations With South Korea

Emperor Hirohito of Japan yesterday opened a special session of the Japanese Parliament mainly devoted to ratifying the Japanese-South Korean treaties normalising their mutual relations.

The session was delayed for one week by a fierce quarrel between the ruling Liberal Democrats and the opposition Socialist Party over procedural questions.

The opposition—Socialists, Communists and a tiny wing of the Liberal Democrats—are planning to thwart ratification of the normalising treaties by all means possible.

On the basis of its Parliamentary strength—the Liberal Democrats hold 233 seats in the Lower House compared to 145 held by Socialists—the ruling party enforced its demand to have the new session last 70 days. The opposition had called for a 40-day session.

Voting on the disputed treaties in the Lower House is expected to take place on November 13. Thirty-one days later the treaties would be regarded as ratified by both houses—according to Japanese law—even if the Socialists succeeded in preventing an Upper House debate on the subject.

Japanese government quarters believe, however, that the new Parliament session just opened would have to last until December 31, ie. beyond the 70 days fixed for it.

The reason is that it is feared the Socialists will apply all de-

Letter to Editor

Dear Sir,

In connection with the remarks on Pakhtunistan made by the Education Minister of India, Mr. Mohammad Currim Chagla, I would like to elucidate as follows: India has always been sympathetic to the brave Pakhtunists who have been denied fundamental and human rights and we support the Pakhtunistan's legitimate demand for a separate identity.

India's policy on this issue was officially stated in the Indian Parliament recently, when in reply to a question, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Dinesh Singh said that India has every sympathy for the aspirations and the legitimate demands of the Pakhtunistanis.

L. Venkateswaran
Press Attache
Embassy of India, Kabul

BY JOHN HIGHTOWER

On another foreign policy question, Stewart said "It's true, we hear rumours of greater willingness on the part of North Vietnam to enter into peace negotiations now, after eight months of U.S. bombings."

But Stewart said he was not aware of any actual change in position on the North Vietnam side in the Vietnamese conflict.

The British Labour government has long backed the U.S. policy in Vietnam and Stewart's support of it under questioning Sunday came as no surprise in Washington although he heavily emphasised Britain's hope for an end to the war and readiness to do anything possible to bring it about.

More importance appeared to lie in the stress which Stewart placed on avoiding barriers to agreements with the Soviets when it was possible to do so.

The NATO nuclear force project has been on the shelf for some years. The United States several years ago proposed creation of a nuclear missile surface fleet to be jointly controlled, manned and operated by all allied countries willing to join.

The United States particularly hoped for Britain and Italy to join up alongside West Germany

laying tactics possible to frustrate ratification of the treaties concluded with South Korea last June 22. The Socialists together with the Japanese Trade Union Council (Sohyo) and the Communists plan to launch their first extra-parliamentary anti-treaty campaign as early as today.

Today is the fifth anniversary of the murder of Socialist Party chairman Inejiro Asanuma who was stabbed by a right wing extremist on the rostrum of a meeting hall while delivering a pre-election speech.

The campaign is expected to reach its climax around the middle of November when the treaties come up for voting in Parliament. Right wing extremist elements too have indicated their determination to use violence to thwart the left wing campaign, which they described as a "dress rehearsal" for the overthrow by violence of the bourgeois regime in 1970.

Meanwhile in Seoul 32 of the 53 South Korean opposition poli-

ticians who had boycotted the Parliament for several weeks returned to the National Assembly Monday, the South Korean News Agency "Hapdong" reported.

In an attempt to thwart ratification of the Japanese-South Korean normalisation treaties 53 delegates had laid down their mandates. They boycotted the Parliament although the presidium of the National Assembly refused to accept their decision and although the treaties found a safe majority last August 6.

Mrs. Pak Sun-Chon speaking for the opposition said in the house Monday the earlier move of the delegation to lay down their mandates was "an act of suicide."

"We had to return to Parliament in order to avert the danger of a new military dictatorship," she added. After close examination of the Japan-Korea treaties, government sources said however the ratification was definite. (DPA)

Nakamura further said that a

in the Multilateral Nuclear Force (MLF) project. The U.S. aim is to create some NATO system in which West Germany could have a voice in nuclear strategy.

The British more recently proposed what they call an Allied Nuclear Force (ANF) which would be a looser and more cooperative kind of organisation than the MLF.

"We put forward the ANF," Stewart said, "because we thought it would be useful to NATO and that it would not constitute a proliferation of nuclear weapons."

At the same time he said, the Soviet government has taken the position that a nuclear system including Germany would mean the proliferation of nuclear weapons into German hands.

"It is reasonable," Stewart said, "for the Atlantic allies to look together at the matter and see if they can get a non-proliferation agreement without throwing away anything that is important to NATO."

Everything he said on the point indicated that he favoured stalling on the nuclear weapons project while sounding out the Soviet Union on what it would be willing to do on the treaty. (AP)

Steps taken to ease the visa formalities will not by themselves attract tourists. All the necessary amenities have also to be provided for those visiting the country.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis Faezulmuram suggests that since there is no newspaper or press department in Samangan province the Press and Information Ministry should open an office there. The writer says that the Afghan Red Crescent Society should also open an office there.

Another letter by Sujadi refers to the completion of the Ajmir Canal headworks and points out that the land acquired by the government before the start of the work has not been restored to the owners. It urges the government to let the landowners have their property back.

In its editorial entitled "Drinking Water for the Provinces" yesterday's Anis referred to the attention being paid by the government to plans for the provision of drinking water in major towns of the country. For the last few years a Japanese firm has been working in Kabul to provide clean water for the people. All the pipelines have not yet been laid, but in a few years Kabul residents will have clean drinking water.

There are some cities which do not have drinking water and there are no plans to supply water to them: Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif, Herat, Maimana and some other cities should be provided with clean drinking water.

The provincial municipalities should get in touch with the Kabul Municipality and the Department of Soil and Water Survey of the Ministry of Agriculture. It would be futile to expect immediate supply of drinking water in all areas since both money and trained personnel are required to undertake such projects.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis Abdul Wakil Amirie an Afghan student in the U.S. complains about the lack of good Pakhtu and Dari typists in the Afghan embassies and legations abroad. It suggests that the Foreign Ministry should employ good typists in Afghan diplomatic missions abroad.

According to informed sources here, opinion was growing among Japanese government and JAL circles in favour of an early signing of a provisional civil aviation agreement with the Soviet Union if the Soviet Union agreed in principle to the man Japanese intentions.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial on promotion of tourism. After referring to the simplification of the visa and passport regulations it said that the changes will help attract more tourists to Afghanistan which has both historical monuments and natural resorts.

One of the problems tourists have to face is that airlines—particularly Afghan Ariana Airlines—do not run on schedule. Tourists usually arrange a definite programme and do their best to stick to it. When they do not get air services in accordance with what they have already planned they get irritated and cancel their visit to some countries.

Discussing other amenities for tourists the editorial stressed the need of regular bus services and good hotels in places of tourist interest. Since Ariana has to play an important role in developing tourism, it would be profitable both for the airlines and the country if Ariana were to invest some money in building hotels. These hotels, said the paper, should be of different categories to suit the pockets of all classes of tourists.

A big and luxurious hotel is proposed to be built in Kabul, but will not be enough. Tourism is a growing business. There are some expensive hotels in the Jade Maiwand in Kabul, but they are not of the required standard.

Steps taken to ease the visa formalities will not by themselves attract tourists. All the necessary amenities have also to be provided for those visiting the country.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis Faezulmuram suggests that since there is no newspaper or press department in Samangan province the Press and Information Ministry should open an office there. The writer says that the Afghan Red Crescent Society should also open an office there.

Another letter by Sujadi refers to the completion of the Ajmir Canal headworks and points out that the land acquired by the government before the start of the work has not been restored to the owners. It urges the government to let the landowners have their property back.

In its editorial entitled "Drinking Water for the Provinces" yesterday's Anis referred to the attention being paid by the government to plans for the provision of drinking water in major towns of the country. For the last few years a Japanese firm has been working in Kabul to provide clean water for the people. All the pipelines have not yet been laid, but in a few years Kabul residents will have clean drinking water.

There are some cities which do not have drinking water and there are no plans to supply water to them: Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif, Herat, Maimana and some other cities should be provided with clean drinking water.

The provincial municipalities should get in touch with the Kabul Municipality and the Department of Soil and Water Survey of the Ministry of Agriculture. It would be futile to expect immediate supply of drinking water in all areas since both money and trained personnel are required to undertake such projects.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis Abdul Wakil Amirie an Afghan student in the U.S. complains about the lack of good Pakhtu and Dari typists in the Afghan embassies and legations abroad. It suggests that the Foreign Ministry should employ good typists in Afghan diplomatic missions abroad.

Architect Attempts To Revive Ancient Designs, Crafts

"I am trying to convince the people of Herat that they should construct homes and public buildings which, while using modern building techniques, have the best characteristics of the historic Ghori period which reached its height in Herat 600 years ago," said Haji Joma Gul, an architect and head of the tileworkers in an interview in Herat recently.

Joma Gul, the son of a bricklayer, became interested in drawing as a child and at 18 followed his father in becoming a bricklayer. He rapidly became a foreman on construction projects and eight years ago received a special certificate allowing him to practise as an architect after an examination had shown that he was proficient in all the required skills.

Now he is one of the two architects in Herat who draw plans for new homes and help design the new district north of the old city.

His most significant recent achievement is the plan for a new park, nine kilometres from the city, which includes a coffee house and 75 acres of gardens.

Although he has just depicted the new and old Herat—the just-completed hotel for the western highway and the 600-year-old mosque among the pines and other landmarks of the city—on a mosaic done at the request of former Governor Abdul Karim Hakimi for the coffee house in the park, Joma Gul does not feel that such work is really art and prefers to restore ancient tiles on the buildings of the Ghori period.

He would like to see the aesthetic sense of the Herati people develop so that they, too, appreciate the beauty of their rich heritage of Ghori art and build the new city and preserve the old monuments in accordance with this tradition.

For the last nine years he has headed the team engaged in restoration work on the grand mosque of Herat. Repair work on the mosque began 22 years ago. So far 4,500 square metres of tiles have been placed on the mosque. The new designs follow the earlier ones as far as the tileworkers can judge from studying what

was left of the original tilework. Joma Gul has directed this work as a public service accepting no payment for it.

Once the golden minarets are strengthened structurally, Joma Gul feels he could restore the tilework by following the design of the few remaining pieces.

Joma Gul has also designed the Sher Por mosque in Kabul and produced the tiles for it. The inscriptions from the Koran, verses and Dari poetry for both the Sher Por mosque and the grand mosque in Herat have been done by Mohammad Ali, who runs an apothecary shop in Darawza Kandahar in Herat.

Joma Gul first developed interest in tilework by watching two master tileworkers, Muhammad Zender and Haji Mohammad Ismail, both now dead. Now he has trained 12 students of his own.

The tileworkers are located near the mosque in Herat. No machinery is used in the process, Joma Gul points out he opposes introducing machinery in making tiles because he feels it would no longer be an art medium but would become a common place rather than a prize skill.

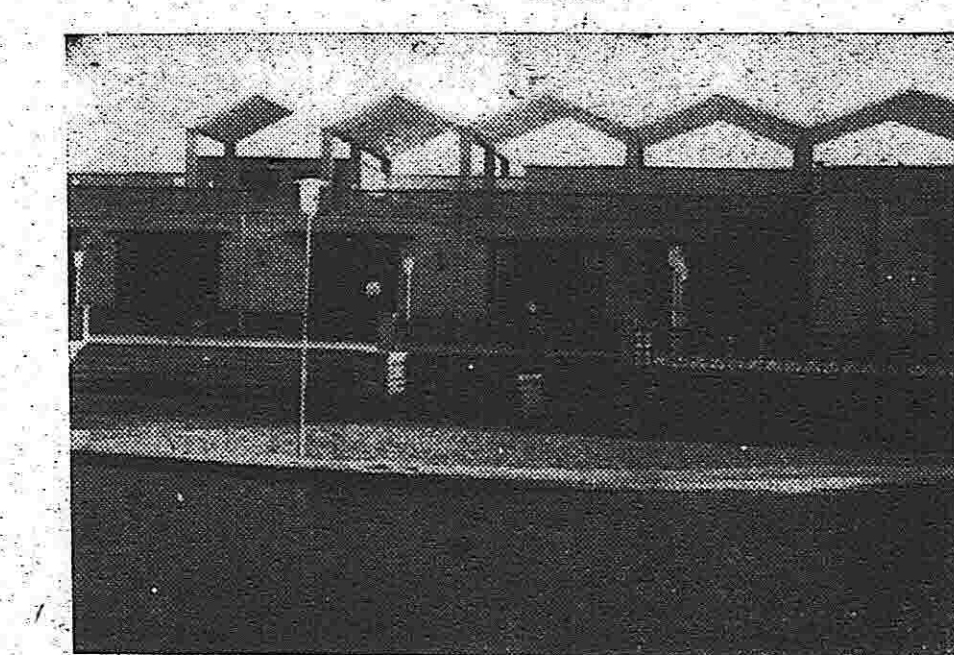
Two kinds of tiles were produced 600 years ago during the Ghori period. The tiles with a marble base still remain on the mosque while those which had a baked mud base have long ago deteriorated. The new tiles are being made with a concrete base.

Colours for the tiles are made from sources ranging from old batteries and stone for black tiles to gold for the yellow ones.

Five-member teams work together in placing the tiles on the building. If the design is particularly intricate it may take them four days to make and place the tiles on one square metre.

Joma Gul, who is 47, was born in Herat and has lived in the city's second district all his life. He is married and has five sons and two daughters. All are in school except the eldest son who spent some time as a bricklayer but has now become a business man.

Architect Joma Gul



A view of the new restaurant in Zahir Shahi Park.

HERAT



A view of a park downtown Herat. The old citadel can be seen in the upper left corner.

The Province Where Maurin Is Woven

Herat Province, in the west of Afghanistan, is situated at a height of 920 meters above sea level. The distance between Herat and Kabul via Chaghchirhan and Hazarajat is 870 kilometres and via Khandahar and 1160 kilometres. Herat is irrigated from the Harirod river which passes south of the city at a distance of 10 kilometres. The river's source is Koh-e Baba located in Hazarajat.

Herat city has a 2,000-year history. Historical relics, such as the citadel and the arg, are conspic-

uous signs of the city's great past when a rich civilisation flourished there. The city was capital of Khurasan, 1500 years ago.

Herat's last golden days were during the reign of Sharukh and Timurid kings 500 years ago. In those days the city was a great cultural centre which had attracted noted calligraphers architects and stone workers. The golden minarets of Herat, the Shahrugh Madrasa, and the school of Sultan Husain Bayukra were built during this time. Parts of these structures

are still standing. The ruins of these minarets, mosques and schools provide ample evidence of the artistic aptitude and aesthetic taste of the era of cultural boom in the city.

Herat's present revival began some 40 years ago. The old city, which was originally surrounded by walls, was expanded. In the north a new city with modern structural designs was built, and on the east a vast orchard and a green belt were added.

The Province of Herat is a huge basin with the Safid Koh and Sia Koh towering in the north and south. The entire basin, through which the Harirod meanders, is suitable for growing all kinds of temperate region plants. Besides grapes, which are the principal crop, peaches, mulberry, cherry, apples, pomegranates and many other fruits are grown in Herat's orchards. Wheat, barley, rice, melons, watermelons, cotton, tobacco, beans, and alfalfa constitute the main crops of the city. The farmers in Herat are skilled silk producers and cotton weavers, although this work is done mostly by the women of family. In the country side most of the people raise animals such as cows and karakul sheep. Poultry raising is also a hobby of Herati farmers.

Work on popularisation of cotton farming began several years ago. Appropriate seeds were imported and distributed to the farmers by the Ministry of Agriculture. Cotton production soon enabled a cotton company to be started in the province and the farmers were helped to set up cotton ginning and pressing plants.

Herat is one of the greenest cities in the country. Almost all the streets are lined with evergreen trees and there are flowerbeds and small rectangular or round patches of lawn all over the city. Furthermore, the roads going to and from Herat are also lined with more willows and evergreens.

It has become a tradition in Herat that every mayor during his term of office should do something to improve the looks of the city.

The present mayor, of Herat, Ata M. Nakshbandi decided to lay out a new 200-acre park. The park, which is called Zahir Shahi Park, is almost half-completed.

It is Herat's answer to Kabul's new Zarnegar Park. The Municipal Corporation has spent no more than A12 million on it, but Herat's park has a number of features lacking in Zarnegar Park.

First of all the grass looks greener, the and is very well tended. All around are fountains and running water. There are many more ornamental trees than in the Kabul park and a variety of imported varieties of flowers

are grown there. In addition, Zahir Shahi Park has an outdoor kabab stand which serves people who do not want to go to the restaurant. The park is 10 kilometres from downtown Herat.

While Zahir Shahi Park is only two years old, Herat has one of the oldest parks in Afghanistan. This is Takht-e Safar, the history of which goes back 500 years. It is a large 400-acre summer resort which is comparable to Kabul's Istalif.

Herat's other parks include Nadir Shahi Park, which is 20 years old, the Grand Mosque Park, in the heart of the city, and Hashimi and Behzad Parks in northwest Herat.

Herat municipality is not only keeping the city green, it is also paying due attention to its other functions.

As the streets are not paved it could well be a dusty city. But the municipality has employed a number of men just for sprinkling the streets and they do this at frequent intervals, not once or twice a day.

Herat therefore is less dusty than Kabul in spite of its paved

(Contd. on page 4)

Herat Municipal Corporation Lays Out Parks, Runs Buses

Herat is one of the greenest cities in the country. Almost all the streets are lined with evergreen trees and there are flowerbeds and small rectangular or round patches of lawn all over the city. Furthermore, the roads going to and from Herat are also lined with more willows and evergreens.

It has become a tradition in Herat that every mayor during his term of office should do something to improve the looks of the city.

The present mayor, of Herat, Ata M. Nakshbandi decided to lay out a new 200-acre park. The park, which is called Zahir Shahi Park, is almost half-completed.

It is Herat's answer to Kabul's new Zarnegar Park. The Municipal Corporation has spent no more than A12 million on it, but Herat's park has a number of features lacking in Zarnegar Park.

First of all the grass looks greener, the and is very well tended. All around are fountains and running water. There are many more ornamental trees than in the Kabul park and a variety of imported varieties of flowers

are grown there. In addition, Zahir Shahi Park has an outdoor kabab stand which serves people who do not want to go to the restaurant. The park is 10 kilometres from downtown Herat.

While Zahir Shahi Park is only two years old, Herat has one of the oldest parks in Afghanistan. This is Takht-e Safar, the history of which goes back 500 years. It is a large 400-acre summer resort which is comparable to Kabul's Istalif.

Herat's other parks include Nadir Shahi Park, which is 20 years old, the Grand Mosque Park, in the heart of the city, and Hashimi and Behzad Parks in northwest Herat.

Herat municipality is not only keeping the city green, it is also paying due attention to its other functions.

As the streets are not paved it could well be a dusty city. But the municipality has employed a number of men just for sprinkling the streets and they do this at frequent intervals, not once or twice a day.

Herat therefore is less dusty than Kabul in spite of its paved

(Contd. on page 4)

HERAT CRAFTS

Herat is most famous for its silk products. Going around the town one can see many a shops where workmen are busy weaving colorful Kanawez cloth and a variety of head and handkerchiefs.

In recent years the Herati workmen have been turning out dress material and skirts, too. This has begun owing to the increasing number of Afghan and foreign tourists to Herat.

Another specialty of Herat market place is a heavy cloth, made of cashmere, called Kora. Although it looks very fine, like any cashmere, it is a durable cloth and is good for making overcoats and jackets.

The finest of the Afghan carpets are found here, too. In various villages around Herat the Maurin carpet is woven and sold. Owing to its intricate designs, and the fine wool it requires, Maurin carpets are the most expensive type. But since production of this kind of carpets requires more work, and takes longer, it is not always easy to find them on the market.

The Province of Herat is a huge basin with the Safid Koh and Sia Koh towering in the north and south. The entire basin, through which the Harirod meanders, is suitable for growing all kinds of temperate region plants. Besides grapes, which are the principal crop, peaches, mulberry, cherry, apples, pomegranates and many other fruits are grown in Herat's orchards. Wheat, barley, rice, melons, watermelons, cotton, tobacco, beans, and alfalfa constitute the main crops of the city. The farmers in Herat are skilled silk producers and cotton weavers, although this work is done mostly by the women of family. In the country side most of the people raise animals such as cows and karakul sheep. Poultry raising is also a hobby of Herati farmers.

Work on popularisation of cotton farming began several years ago. Appropriate seeds were imported and distributed to the farmers by the Ministry of Agriculture. Cotton production soon enabled a cotton company to be started in the province and the farmers were helped to set up cotton ginning and pressing plants.

Herat is one of the greenest cities in the country. Almost all the streets are lined with evergreen trees and there are flowerbeds and small rectangular or round patches of lawn all over the city. Furthermore, the roads going to and from Herat are also lined with more willows and evergreens.

It has become a tradition in Herat that every mayor during his term of office should do something to improve the looks of the city.

The present mayor, of Herat, Ata M. Nakshbandi decided to lay out a new 200-acre park. The park, which is called Zahir Shahi Park, is almost half-completed.

It is Herat's answer to Kabul's new Zarnegar Park. The Municipal Corporation has spent no more than A12 million on it, but Herat's park has a number of features lacking in Zarnegar Park.

First of all the grass looks greener, the and is very well tended. All around are fountains and running water. There are many more ornamental trees than in the Kabul park and a variety of imported varieties of flowers

are grown there. In addition, Zahir Shahi Park has an outdoor kabab stand which serves people who do not want to go to the restaurant. The park is 10 kilometres from downtown Herat.

While Zahir Shahi Park is only two years old, Herat has one of the oldest parks in Afghanistan. This is Takht-e Safar, the history of which goes back 500 years. It is a large 400-acre summer resort which is comparable to Kabul's Istalif.

Herat's other parks include Nadir Shahi Park, which is 20 years old, the Grand Mosque Park, in the heart of the city, and Hashimi and Behzad Parks in northwest Herat.

Herat municipality is not only keeping the city green, it is also paying due attention to its other functions.

As the streets are not paved it could well be a dusty city. But the municipality has employed a number of men just for sprinkling the streets and they do this at frequent intervals, not once or twice a day.

Herat therefore is less dusty than Kabul in spite of its paved

(Contd. on page 4)

Algerian Minister Meets De Gaulle For "Fruitful Talks"

PARIS, October 12, (DPA).—ALGERIAN Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Bouteflika Monday handed a personal message from his Prime Minister, Colonel Houari Boumedienne, to French President Charles de Gaulle. His audience with the French President, the first given to any member of the Algerian government after the ousting, on June 19, of President Ahmed Ben Bella, lasted for over one hour. Bouteflika, who had arrived earlier Monday for a two-day visit, said at leaving the Elysee Palace that his talks with de Gaulle had been "very interesting and fruitful."

Their talks had dealt with all problems of French-Algerian cooperation. Such contact had been indispensable, he added.

The contents of the message to General de Gaulle have not yet been made known.

Asked by newsmen which countries would participate in the second "Bandung" Conference of Afro-Asian countries in Algiers on November 5, Bouteflika said the decision was up to the respective Foreign Ministers during their meeting on October 28 to prepare the agenda for the Afro-Asian "summit."

U.S., S. Vietnamese

Trap Viet Cong, Northern Regulars

AN KHE, South Vietnam, Oct. 12, (Reuter).—Thousands of American and South Vietnamese soldiers were closing in Monday on hundreds of Viet Cong guerrillas and North Vietnamese army troops trapped 32½ kilometers east of here.

Intelligence reports said the government forces quarry included part of the 325th North Vietnamese Infantry Division. At least two battalions of North Vietnamese regulars were believed to be trapped within the corridor.

By noon, after 30 hours' fighting in one of the biggest operations of the Vietnam war, the Viet Cong had lost 60 killed and many captured by U.S. units.

South Vietnamese infantry battalions also reported heavy fighting but no figures were immediately available. U.S. and government casualties were reportedly light.

Three companies of Viet Cong were also said to be caught in the trap, sprung at daybreak Sunday when waves of helicopters landed American troops in the Suoi La Tinh valley, some 280 miles North-east of Saigon.

As Vietnamese marine and infantry units advanced into the area on foot and in motor vehicles, sealing off the northern and southern ends of the broad, rolling valley, while U.S. troops secured the valley's western wall, U.S. military officials said.

Monday morning, additional South Vietnamese battalions swept in from the east, driving the Viet Cong towards U.S. positions in a classic hammer-and-anvil maneuver.

Artillery and rocket-firing helicopters have kept the retreating Viet Cong on the move. They have abandoned large caches of rice and other supplies in their flight.

One report received said more than a dozen weapons, including machine-guns had been captured.

A U.S. spokesman said 17 helicopters had been hit by Viet Cong round fire, but only one had been brought down and no one was injured.

Parks In Herat

(Cont'd. from page 3)

The Herat Municipal Corporation also runs a bus service. It has ten buses and, according to the Mayor, the service brings the corporation some profit. He expressed surprise that the Kabul Bus Company, which is operating more than 300 buses, is losing money.

Herat's Park Hotel is also managed by the municipal corporation. But this hotel will not arouse envy of those running the country's other hotels. Last year the corporation imported Af. 500,000 worth of new furniture for the hotel which is no way better than home-made furniture. Most of this furniture has been packed into a reception hall recently added to the hotel.

The company plans to set up edible oil and soap production plants too. Herat's exports include wool, karakul pelts, goat and sheep hides, carpets, wood, medicinal herbs and casings.

The best Afghan carpets, called Maurin, are produced in Herat.

West German Press

Reports Progress In Afghanistan

KABUL, Oct. 12.—The West German Newspaper Zöfner Tagblatt carried an article on modern Afghanistan in its Monday issue. It said Afghanistan is taking vigorous steps for the development of its Economy, Communications, Education and Health Services.

Referring to the parliamentary elections in this country the paper writes that without any violence Afghanistan has succeeded in bringing about a parliamentary system. The new Constitution, which was promulgated last year, regulates Afghanistan's national life in accordance with the requirements of modern times. By holding its first general and free elections Afghanistan has placed itself in the ranks of free nations.

Correction

In the news item which appeared under the heading "Water Greatest Problem In Herat, Reza says" in the Kabul Times of October 9 the reference was to the United Nations Special Fund and not to the International Monetary Fund.

DINE AND DANCE

AT THE KHYBER HOTEL
Thursday, October 14, 9 p.m.
to 1 a.m. Filipino Combo playing

Advt.

Affiliation Agreement Signed



KABUL, October 12.—An affiliation agreement between the College of Medicine in Nangarhar and medical institutions in the United States was signed at the Ministry of Planning Monday.

The contract was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by Hedayatullah Azizi, Director General of Foreign Liaison, (left) and on behalf of the United States by Robert Steiner, Chief of the United States Peace Corps in Afghanistan (right).

Under the terms of the agreement the Peace Corps will make available the services of a number of Internists, Surgeons and Doctors and specialists in the field of Bacteriology, Pathology, Chemistry, Physiology, and Physics. They will serve terms covering two academic years at Nangarhar College of Medicine and will then be replaced by a new group.

Erhard Resents Attempts To Influence Choice Of Cabinet

BONN, October 12, (Reuter).—Dr. Ludwig Erhard, the West German Chancellor Monday publicly rebuked his predecessor, Konrad Adenauer, for complicating his task of forming a new government.

The chief government spokesman said at a press conference that statement he made a fortnight ago expressing regret at attempts to influence his work by public statements.

Political observers said its obvious target was the 89-year-old former Chancellor.

Dr. Adenauer, who brooked no interference from the president when he was Chancellor, maintained in a Sunday newspaper interview that the President, Dr. Heinrich Lübke had asked that the planned government programme be submitted to him before he nominated a new Chancellor.

Political observers said that the Adenauer interview, which also challenged the intent of the Chancellor's power to determine policy was designed to weaken Dr. Er-

Indo-Pak Issue

(Cont'd. from page 1)
(322 km) miles northeast of Karachi.

A communique said Indians had attacked the post several times since the ceasefire and finally Pakistani forces pulled back to the post on the Pakistani side of the border.

Kelnor, on the Indian side, was taken by Pakistanis prior to the ceasefire. The communique said a complaint was filed with a UN observer.

The announcement also said Indian forces launched a "strong attack" on a Pakistani post at Achchri Toba, also in Rajasthan sector, Sunday.

It said the Indians withdrew after suffering heavy losses of men and material.

Chief UN observer Lieutenant General Nimmo flew to Rawalpindi from Srinagar Monday for an overnight stay. He met with high Pakistani army officers but refused to disclose the nature of his visit.

Meanwhile, John Sherman Cooper, a former U.S. Ambassador to India has said a division of Kashmir between India and Pakistan would be the best way to settle the dispute between them.

Cooper, now a United States Senator from the state of Kentucky, said in an interview that if a settlement isn't reached "this trouble will continue."

"The best way to settle is not by plebiscite, but by division whereby the Indians would control the territory on the Chinese and Tibetan border," Cooper said.

He said India wanted Kashmir "chiefly because it extends to the border of China" and doubted, whether India would agree to withdraw from all of Kashmir.

In tracing the history of the dispute, Cooper said:

"Kashmir did accede to India and legally became part of it. Fighting broke out and it agreed to hold a plebiscite. It is not generally known, but Pakistani troops were to withdraw from Kashmir and a plebiscite to be held under an authority from the Indian government."

"This trouble will continue unless we can settle Kashmir in some way. It could go three or four years and break out again. India has said it won't have a plebiscite. So I doubt if there will be one."

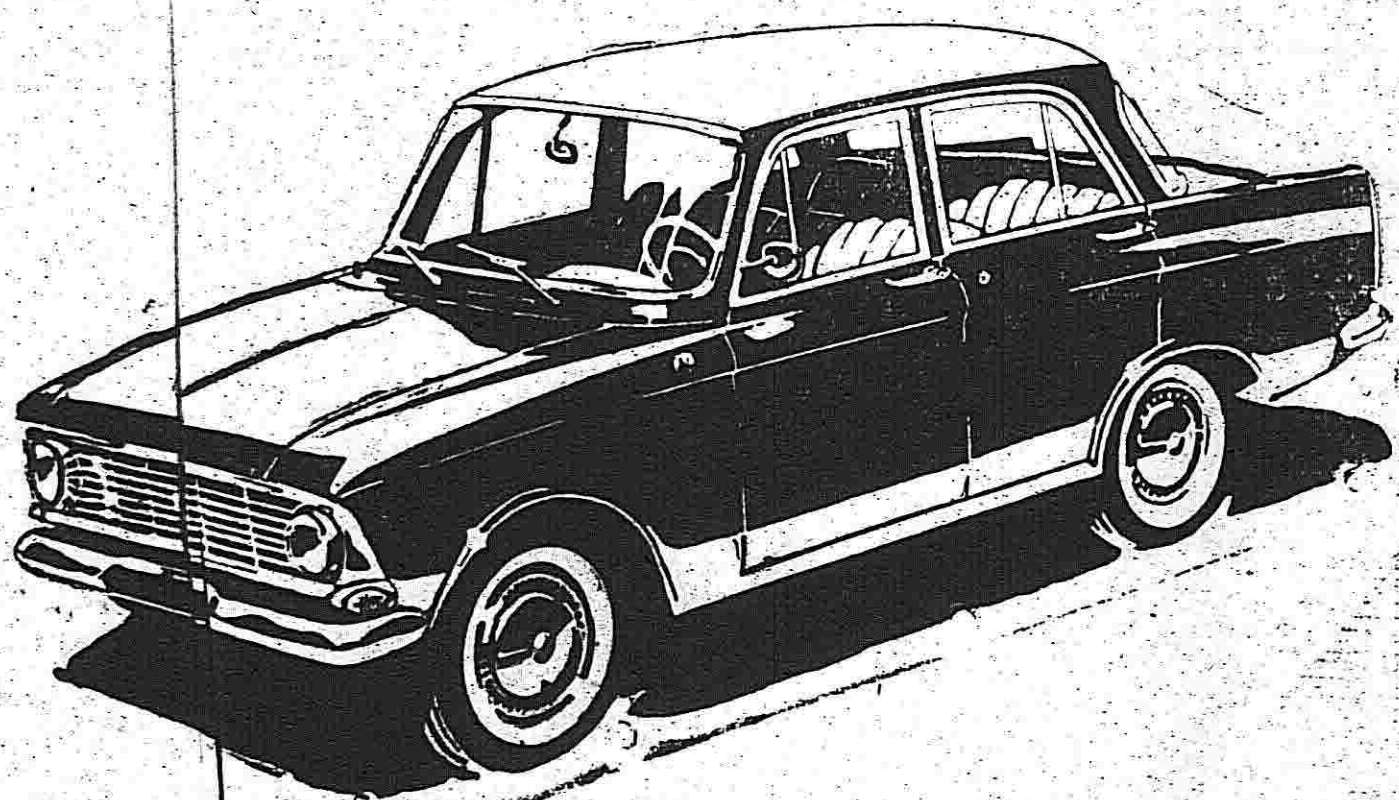
Cooper also said he felt China lost status as a result of its ultimatum to India during the crisis which was subsequently withdrawn.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB OCTOBER FEST

All the fun of a typical German Fall Fest. Informal notices Thursday, October 14, 8 p.m. Members, Af. 100. Non-members, Af. 150. Free Dinner. ADVT.

CAR WANTED

Landrover or VW-Bus telephone 22927. ADVT.



LONG DISTANCES NO PROBLEM WITH MOSKVICH-408

The trouble-free economical engine and fast speed synchromesh transmission combined with smooth running characteristics make fast acceleration, high cruising speeds and permit travel over long

distances on roads of any profile and condition. The roomy luggage compartment will take care of the needs of the most exacting motorist, and the collapsible backs of the front seats provide comfortable

sleeping facilities en route. V/O "Autoexport" 32 Somlenskaya-Sennaya, Moscow G-200, USSR.
Or, Commercial Attache Of USSR Embassy in Kabul.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +27°C. Minimum 6°C.
Sun set today 5:44 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:53 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, NO. 165

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1965, (MIZAN 21, 1344, S.H.)

NEWS STALLS

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

PRICE Af. 2

Premier Reports To His Majesty As Interim Govt. Ends

KABUL, Oct. 13.—The interim cabinet met at 10 a.m. today at the Prime Ministry.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf arrived at the meeting at 10:15 a.m. and announced the termination of the interim government to the members of the cabinet.

Dr. Yousuf praised the services of his colleagues during the interim period and hoped they would achieve even greater success in the future.

Later Dr. Yousuf was received in audience by His Majesty the King at the Gulshana Palace. The audience continued for one and a half hours.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf presented to His Majesty the King a report on the termination of the interim government along with the resignation of his government.

It is expected that a declaration will be made tonight by the Royal Secretariat about the appointment of a new Prime Minister.

According to Article 91 of the Constitution the outgoing government has to continue in office until a new government is formed.

Sukarno Holds Top-Level Talks In Jakarta

SINGAPORE, Oct. 13, (Reuter).—President Sukarno held top-level talks in Jakarta Tuesday after it was announced that the revolt in Indonesia had been 90 per cent crushed and its leader captured, according to Radio Jakarta.

Dr. Sukarno called the Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio to his summer palace after earlier holding a cabinet meeting, the second since the abortive coup 12 days ago.

The radio quoted Dr. Subandrio as saying the President believed recent events would not weaken Indonesia but would "strengthen our resolution and unity and solidarity."

The Indonesian armed forces announced a ban on two student organizations in Jakarta.

According to the radio, the coup leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Untung, a battalion commander of the presidential bodyguard, was caught Monday near Tegay on the northern coast of central Java.

Another leader of the revolt, identified as Colonel A. Latif, was also reported to have been captured.

The Indonesian armed forces newspaper said Tuesday that 90 per cent of the rebel movements strength had been broken.

UN General Assembly Adopts Resolution On Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, October 13, (AP).—THE UN General Assembly—in an atmosphere of urgency—Tuesday called on Britain to use force if necessary against Rhodesia in the event its white minority government issues a declaration of independence.

By a vote of 107 to two, with one abstention the Assembly adopted a resolution asking Britain to "take all steps necessary" to end what the Assembly said would be regarded as an act of rebellion by Rhodesia against British rule. France abstained. Portugal and South Africa voted no. Britain did not participate.

The Assembly suspended its policy debate to vote on the resolution co-sponsored by 40 Asian-African members and supported firmly by the United States.

Before the voted U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg warned



Dr. Zahir Hopes To Discharge Duties In People's Interest

KABUL, October 13.—At a preliminary session of the Wolesi Jirgah Tuesday Dr. Abdul Zahir, deputy from Laghman, was elected President of the Wolesi Jirgah by an overwhelming majority.

The House met under the chairmanship of the temporary President, Deputy Abdul Rahman Makhdoom, and discussed matters relating to the election of the administrative staff of the Wolesi Jirgah. It decided by an overwhelming majority to elect the administrative staff before the official inauguration of the Wolesi Jirgah.

There was voting for the election of the administrative staff and Deputy Dr. Abdul Zahir, who was the only candidate, was elected by an overwhelming majority as the permanent President of the Wolesi Jirgah.

Deputy Abdul Rahman, the temporary President, introduced Deputy Abdul Zahir as President and handed over to him the chairmanship of the meeting.

After taking the chair Dr. Zahir said: "Now that you have entrusted me with the heavy responsibility of the Presidency of the Wolesi Jirgah with full confidence, I consider it my duty to thank you for this confidence. I hope that I will be able to discharge my duties in the interest of the people of Afghanistan and for the progress of the country in a satisfactory manner."

In reply a number of deputies congratulated the new President and stressed the importance of the role of the Wolesi Jirgah in fulfilling the aspirations of the people.

During the afternoon session presided over by Dr. Zahir the Wolesi Jirgah discussed matters relating to the inauguration of Parliament. The meeting decided to discuss the election of vice presidents, secretaries and assistants.

The 55-year-old Dr. Zahir holds a long record as a medical doctor, diplomat and public figure. Before being elected as a deputy from Laghman to National Assembly this year, he had served as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Health. He was also for three years as Ambassador in Karachi. He resigned from that post to become a deputy, during the 11th term of Parliament.

After entering the National Assembly, he was also elected as the President of that body. He also served earlier this year as Chairman of the Constitutional Advisory Commission. The members of Loya Jirgah on new constitution elected him as Acting Chairman of their sessions recently.

From 1955-1958 he served as Minister of Public Health. He has received his MD from College of Physicians and Surgeons from Columbia University in 1939. From 1939-1942 he was resident physician in Flushing, New York, and Sarjion, Pennsylvania.

After returning home he served in several medical institutions. Dr. Zahir has received the Order of Sardar Aali and Stor III. He has

Book On Interim Period Published

KABUL, Oct. 13.—A book entitled "Afghanistan During the Interim Period", including a chronology of events, an account of changes in Afghanistan and a review of its relations with foreign countries, has been published by the Government Printing Press.

The 350-page book has been compiled by a group of Foreign Ministry officials and has been published in cooperation with the Ministry of Press and Information. News published was supplied by the Bakhtar News Agency and published in the newspaper constituted the main source in compiling the book.

In addition to mentioning the main events, the book contains texts of important speeches, official communiques and other documents of historic importance, including results of the parliamentary elections and lists of sena-

TO ATHENS, PRAGUE, WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A. **CZA** MONDAY: ATHENS
IL 38 PROP-JET PRAGUE
CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES
HOTEL SPINAR TEL 2102

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"

Telephones:
21494 (Ext. 03)
22851 (45 and 6)

AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200

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

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

Printed at:
Government Printing House

OCTOBER 13, 1965

Food for Thought
All experiences are an arch, to
build upon.

Henry Adams

The Beginning Of A New Era

Tomorrow's opening of the new Parliament by His Majesty the King will be a momentous occasion in the history of political and social evolution of this country. The occasion is significant because the Parliament has been elected on the basis of universal, direct, free and secret voting on His Majesty's own initiative.

Parliament is to function as a free institution, enjoying equal status with other organs of the state. It has heavy responsibilities to the nation and the future generations. It may at times be difficult for some of its members not to be carried away by the excitement of the long-term responsibilities. But it is our earnest hope that any such developments will not take place.

All members of the Wolesi Jirga and one-third of the members of the Meshrano Jirga have been elected directly by the people. A third of the members of the Upper House have been appointed by His Majesty the King. The background and abilities of both the elected and nominated members of the Meshrano Jirga should convince us that the nation has not misplaced its trust in that body. What is essential is that Parliament, the members of which have been chosen in an unprecedented manner, should play its role effectively as the country's legislature and as an organ of the state responsible for keeping a check on the way the government works.

The Wolesi Jirga has yet another responsibility that of giving a vote of confidence to the government soon after its formation or at some other time. This is a grave responsibility requiring all members of the House to be guided by nothing else than the highest national interests.

His Majesty the King has appointed Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi as President of the Meshrano Jirga and yesterday Dr. Abdul Zahir was elected by the Wolesi Jirga as its President by an overwhelming majority. They held the same positions when the last Parliament was

Aquanauts Complete 45-Day Experiment In Sealab-2 Off Coast Of California

The United States has ended a 45-day experiment which proved that men can live and work beneath the sea.

The last of three aquanaut teams which spent 15 days each in a cigar-shaped steel cylinder called Sealab-2 at 205 feet (61.5 metres) below the Pacific Ocean off the Coast of California, was brought to the surface Sunday.

"Smooth ride," said team leaders Bob Sheets.

Technicians joined a pressurised transfer capsule carrying the aquanauts to large decompression chamber on the deck of the escort ship Berkose.

The aquanauts were to spend 30 to 36 hours in the chamber while its pressure was gradually reduced to that of sea level.

"Sealab-2 has proved that man can successfully do work for extended periods of time at depths under high pressure at the bottom of the ocean," a project spokesman said. "That is basically what we set out to prove."

Although each of Sealab's three successive 10-man teams stayed below for 15 days; two men stayed below 30 days.

Navy Lieutenant Commander M. Scott Carpenter, who flew a three-orbit space mission as an astro-

naut, remained below the first 30 days. Lieutenant Robert Sommerburg, a Medical Corps Doctor, was a member of both the first and third teams.

The aquanauts who came up Sunday spent part of their time below testing new procedures with potential application in air-craft and ship sinkings. This included trying to make an airplane fuselage buoyant by filling it with a foam from a high-pressure hose.

President Johnson telephoned congratulations to Commander Carpenter when he emerged after his 30 days below on September 26.

"You have convinced me and all the nation that whether you are going up or down you have the skill to do a fine job," the president said.

On the first day Commander Carpenter was below he exchanged greetings with astronauts Gordon Cooper and Charles Conrad as the Gemini-5 astronauts flew by more than 100 miles (160 kilometres) above earth during their record-breaking eight-day space flight. The undersea-to-space conversation was on August 28, the day before the Gemini-5 pilots landed.

Sealab-2 the 57-foot, 17-metre-long home on the ocean floor for the aquanauts, rested on a continental shelf about 3,000 feet (900 metres) off shore. Inside was a

mixture of 85 per cent helium, 11 percent nitrogen, and four per cent oxygen. Long-term breathing of normal air at such pressure could have been deadly.

The aquanauts adjusted to the gas mixture quite easily, through the helium affected the vocal cords so that their voices are high-pitched. An electronic space unscrambler made clear communications with surface possible.

During the day the aquanauts left Sealab-2 with aqualungs and rubber diving suits to work in the ocean, they ate and slept in Sealab.

The two broad aspects of the Sealab experiment were to test man's ability to function and work beneath the ocean and to gather data on the physiological and psychological effects of the aquanauts.

Analysis of the results will take some time, but a project spokesman said that the men apparently "did very well."

The impact of Sealab-2 and similar experiments scheduled later this year could be great. The underwater continental shelves are believed to contain rich resources.

For the long term, the project is a small but successful beginning toward the time when men may live and farm the oceans from permanent under water stations.

PRESS

At a Glance

Most newspapers of the country yesterday carried articles on the last meeting of the interim government's Council of Ministers.

The daily Anis said that when His Majesty the King inaugurates the new Parliament on Thursday, the term of the government of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf will end in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Dr. Yousuf's government, said the paper, paid great attention to basic national problems. It drafted the Constitution and other important laws. The Press Law, the Electoral Law, the draft law to regulate the formation of political parties, the judicial reform law and the administrative division of the country law, were prepared by the government in addition to its normal duties, which included the control of the country's foreign policy and implementation of the development plans.

Commending the foreign policy pursued by Dr. Yousuf, the paper said it was due mainly to our adherence to the traditional attitude of non-alignment that we received increased foreign aid for our development plans from friendly countries. "During this period, in addition to the USSR and the U.S., Britain, France, the German Federal Republic, the People's Republic of China and Japan gave Afghanistan financial and technical assistance," said the editorial.

Expressing the hope that the new government will tackle some of the problems which, due to lack of personnel and means, have not so far been solved, the paper said that the social evil of corruption should be eradicated. The new laws provide the legal means for continuing the fight against this social cancer.

Discussing the nature of the people's responsibilities as regards cooperation with the new government, the editorial urged all to avoid the use of luxury goods and thus prevent waste of foreign exchange. It also asked businessmen and capitalists to invest more capital in industrial enterprises.

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial entitled "Balance of Work under the interim government". After pointing out that the interim government held its last meeting yesterday and that His Majesty the King will inaugurate the new Parliament tomorrow, it said that we are steadily advancing from one stage of political development to another.

One of the most significant developments in our national life, said the paper, has been the establishment of rule of law. In the light of the new judicial reforms everyone is equal before the law. The power of Parliament is obvious from the fact that the new government has to receive a vote of confidence from it. This by itself is a most outstanding feature of democracy in the country.

When forming his government two and a half years ago, Dr. Yousuf faced the task of reorganising the state on a modern democratic pattern. It is gratifying that it has been eminently successful in achieving this goal.

The laws drafted and adopted have laid the foundation for a new democratic order in Afghanistan.

Instructions have been issued by the interim government, said the paper, to prepare the draft for the third five-year plan. The first and second five-year plans have been highly successful. As we look back, concluded the editorial, we realize how much has been done for the progress and development of the country during the short period of two and a half years.

Main Achievements Of Dr. Yousuf's Interim Government New Framework Provided For Immediate Action In Future

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

THE government of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, which took office on March 10, 1963, reports to His Majesty on completion of its term today in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

During its term of two years and eight months the government has prepared the ground for proper functioning of parliamentary democracy.

A year has passed since the new Constitution came into force. Adoption of the Constitution was a landmark, but much else has been done during the Yousuf Era to put the country firmly on the road to progress.

There has been great activity in the spheres of foreign policy, education, judiciary, administration, and culture.

FOREIGN POLICY

In foreign policy Dr. Yousuf's government preserved and further nourished the country's fundamental approach which is based on non-alignment.

This attitude was fully demonstrated during the recent conflict between India and Pakistan when Afghanistan remained completely neutral. Afghanistan was not only able to get more foreign aid from countries like the Soviet Union, the United States, the German Federal Republic, the People's Republic of China, Britain and Japan but also to present the country's image to the world in a better light. Besides receiving greater aid, we also saw an increase in the number of countries offering assistance. The People's Republic of China and Japan may be mentioned among the new countries with which we made agreements for economic cooperation.

The role of Afghanistan in the international forums has been to contribute to world peace, speed up the establishment of international harmony and create an atmosphere of peaceful co-operation.

Official visits paid by Afghan leaders to foreign countries during this period helped us to strengthen friendly and cordial relations with other countries and gave an opportunity to foreign countries to know us better. His Majesty the King paid official visits to the People's Republic of China, the USSR and France. Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf visited India and the USSR. He also went to Cairo to attend the second summit conference of non-aligned nations.

As a result of these diplomatic activities the USSR the USA and the German Federal Republic promised to increase their assistance to Afghanistan in the implementation of its development plans.

tion of its development plans. Afghanistan continued to give firm support to the efforts being made by the people of Pakistan to win their right to self-determination.

EDUCATION

In the field of education great strides have been in increasing the number of primary and secondary schools and to spread literacy throughout the country. Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Minister of Education, participated in the Congress for the Fight Against Illiteracy held recently in Tehran.

A notable feature of Afghan education is that in the past several years those who have the training and talent to teach have been exempted from military service. This pattern is now being followed by some other countries as well.

The Women's Institute has planned a big campaign to wipe out illiteracy, particularly among women. Literacy courses will also be started for men and women prisoners. Nangarhar University is another result of the government's drive to expand educational facilities. Affiliated with some medical institutions in the U.S., the College of Medicine at Nangarhar will shortly be well-equipped.

Publication of educational books, pamphlets and other publications has not been neglected. Attempts are also being made to modernise the educational system.

JUDICIARY

In the past little was done to bring about a reform in the country's judiciary. Bold steps were taken to create a judicial system that would reconcile the secular judicial system of the West with the general principles of Islam. As the results show, it has been a great achievement and today our judiciary functions within a new framework.

The most important factor for the success of any judicial system is the personnel responsible for the administration of justice. In the past almost all Afghan judges were people who had received their education in religious schools. Their knowledge was limited. But now some of those acting in various capacities in the judicial offices of Kabul and the provinces do possess general knowledge of both Islamic and

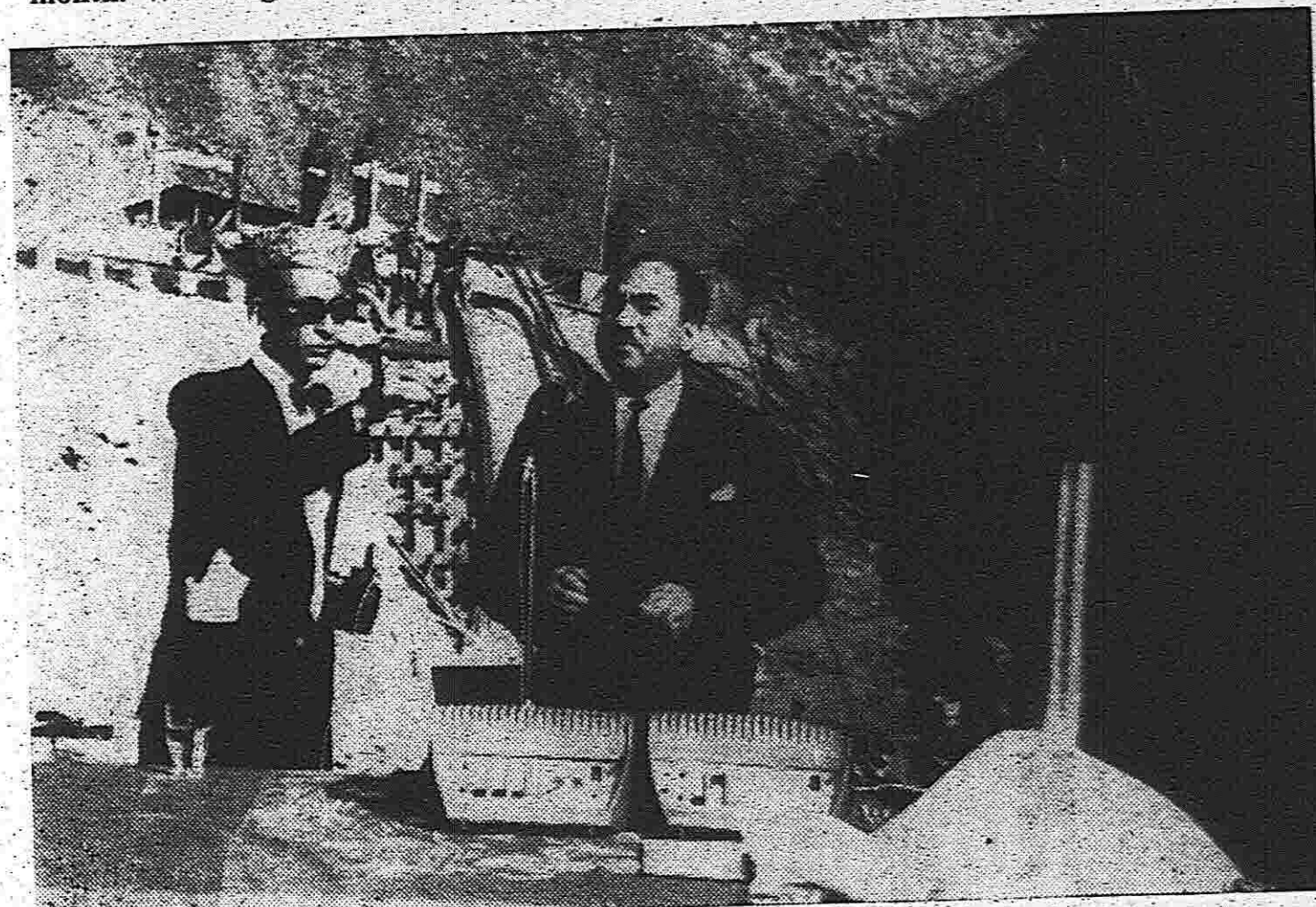
secular systems of law. The return of Afghans studying constitutional law in other countries should further improve the situation.

The fight against corruption has been started not only in all government departments but also in judicial institutions.

A feature of the new judicial system is decentralisation. Unless judges are given the opportunity to judge what they think is right



His Majesty the King signed the new Constitution of Afghanistan a year ago this month. Watching is Dr. Yousuf, head of the interim government.



Dr. Yousuf inaugurated the work on Mahipar Power House this year.

it is difficult to talk of justice in any society. Laski said that the worth of a government can be judged by its judicial system. Though much depends on the fairness of judge in dealing with cases which come before them, the conditions prevailing in the administrative set-up are equally important.

The fight against corruption has been started not only in all government departments but also in judicial institutions.

A feature of the new judicial system is decentralisation. Unless judges are given the opportunity to judge what they think is right

the law has now been enforced. In general it provides legal safeguards against encroachments on the freedom of the press. It also permits the publication of newspapers owned by individuals.

Last but not least is the law to regulate formation of political parties. The draft is now ready and has been approved by the cabinet, but it has to be ratified by the new Parliament. This law will allow the formation of political parties and help further develop the system of parliamentary democracy. We have great hopes that the opposition in Parliament will play a constructive role when it does come into existence.

It is to the credit of the government that during the last two years and a half years it has drafted and passed a number of laws which will mould our future national life.

Great steps have been taken to stabilise the financial position of the country, in spite of the rise in national expenditure. For instance, the salaries of civil servants were doubled.

To find new sources of income the national economy had to be reviewed and measures taken to increase revenues. These steps resulted in larger yields from income-tax, customs tax, land revenue, and cattle tax. The farmers' Congress called earlier this year approved a 100 per cent increase in land revenue.

With developments taking place in every sphere—particularly the grant of the right of freedom of expression to the public—there was great need for a new Press Law which should create conditions, conducive to freedom of expression and guarantee the dignity of the individual.

Because of criticism from the general public the first draft of the Press Law was not accepted. A new draft was prepared and

the law has now been enforced. In general it provides legal safeguards against encroachments on the freedom of the press. It also permits the publication of newspapers owned by individuals.

Last but not least is the law to regulate formation of political parties. The draft is now ready and has been approved by the cabinet, but it has to be ratified by the new Parliament. This law will allow the formation of political parties and help further develop the system of parliamentary democracy. We have great hopes that the opposition in Parliament will play a constructive role when it does come into existence.

It is to the credit of the government that during the last two years and a half years it has drafted and passed a number of laws which will mould our future national life.

Great steps have been taken to stabilise the financial position of the country, in spite of the rise in national expenditure. For instance, the salaries of civil servants were doubled.

To find new sources of income the national economy had to be reviewed and measures taken to increase revenues. These steps resulted in larger yields from income-tax, customs tax, land revenue, and cattle tax. The farmers' Congress called earlier this year approved a 100 per cent increase in land revenue.

With developments taking place in every sphere—particularly the grant of the right of freedom of expression to the public—there was great need for a new Press Law which should create conditions, conducive to freedom of expression and guarantee the dignity of the individual.

Because of criticism from the general public the first draft of the Press Law was not accepted. A new draft was prepared and

the law has now been enforced. In general it provides legal safeguards against encroachments on the freedom of the press. It also permits the publication of newspapers owned by individuals.

Last but not least is the law to regulate formation of political parties. The draft is now ready and has been approved by the cabinet, but it has to be ratified by the new Parliament. This law will allow the formation of political parties and help further develop the system of parliamentary democracy. We have great hopes that the opposition in Parliament will play a constructive role when it does come into existence.

It is to the credit of the government that during the last two years and a half years it has drafted and passed a number of laws which will mould our future national life.

Great steps have been taken to stabilise the financial position of the country, in spite of the rise in national expenditure. For instance, the salaries of civil servants were doubled.

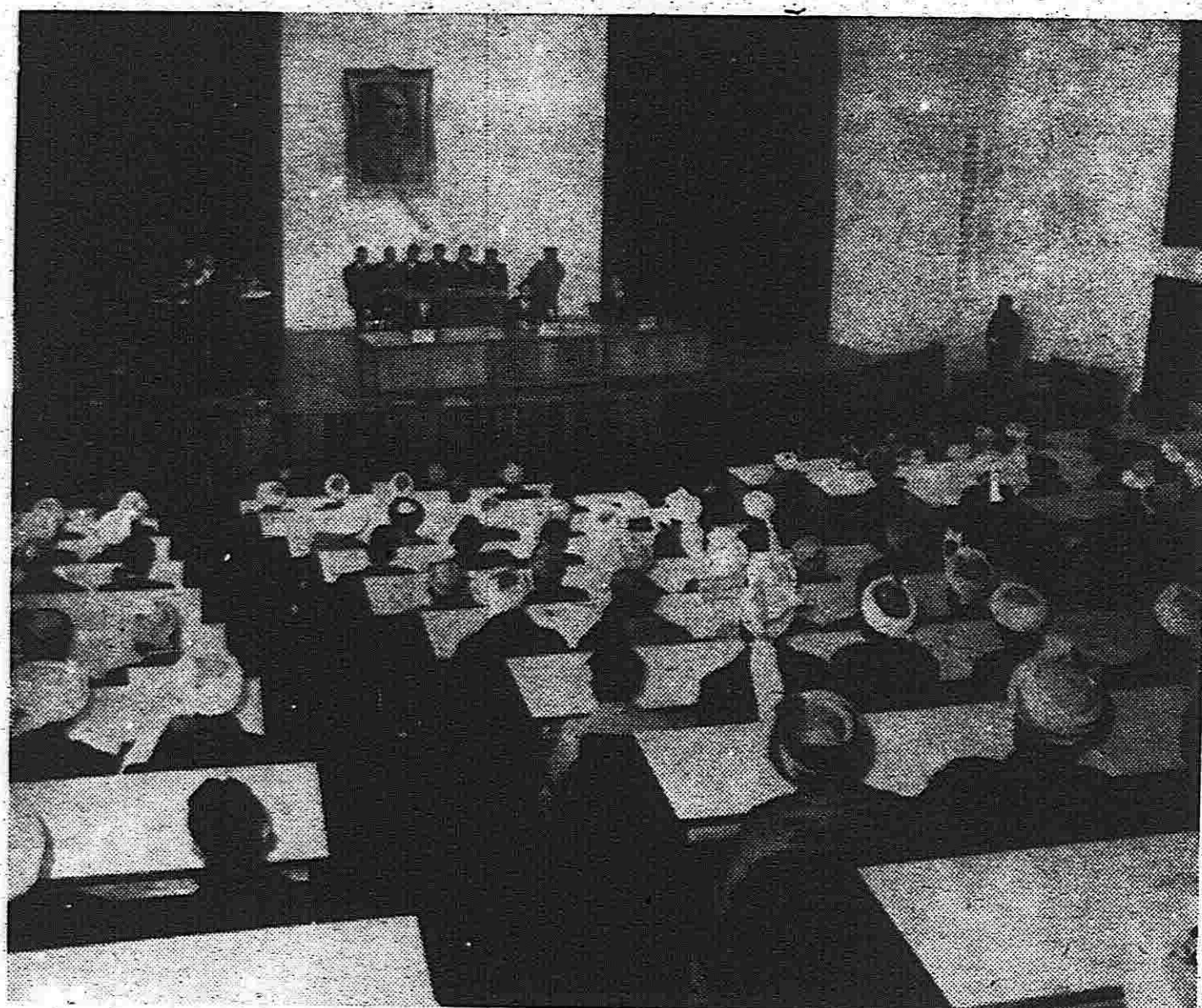
To find new sources of income the national economy had to be reviewed and measures taken to increase revenues. These steps resulted in larger yields from income-tax, customs tax, land revenue, and cattle tax. The farmers' Congress called earlier this year approved a 100 per cent increase in land revenue.

With developments taking place in every sphere—particularly the grant of the right of freedom of expression to the public—there was great need for a new Press Law which should create conditions, conducive to freedom of expression and guarantee the dignity of the individual.

Because of criticism from the general public the first draft of the Press Law was not accepted. A new draft was prepared and



Dr. Yousuf addressed the conference of Non-Aligned Nations in Cairo last year.



Dr. Yousuf spoke to the Farmers' Congress which met in Kabul April 17 to 22 to discuss agricultural problems. The farmers agreed that tax on farms should be doubled. They talked with experts about use of machinery, fertiliser, forestry, livestock breeding and cooperatives.

Transitional Government Reforms Administration

(Contd. from page 3)

governor had a great deal on his hands. Now the country has been divided into 28 units, each governed by a well-educated and experienced man.

The system of appointments has changed. Neither in the Ministries nor in our foreign diplomatic missions abroad can there be changes merely on the whims of some influential people.

The development of the national language, Pakhtu, an important factor in our na-

tional life, has not escaped the government's attention. The draft of some laws have been prepared in Pakhtu. The Commission for the Development of the Pakhtu language has taken practical steps for the spread of the language and to improve methods of teaching it.

Nation-building activities continued apace. The Salang Pass and the Nangarhar and other projects have been great achievements of the period. The Third Five-Year Plan is being drafted now. These in a nutshell are the

problems tackled by Dr. Yousuf's government. No one can claim that everything was perfect. In a machinery run by thousands of people weakness are inherent. Some of them may be competent and hard-working and others mere passengers. Some try to fulfil the aspirations of the people and others may not be even conscious of them. Not all of them are unselfish and some may be concerned only with their own interests. Thus no government can rid itself of weakness which are part of the very nature of

man.

But this period proved one thing, namely, that the Afghans have the capacity to work and live the way modern societies do. There has been a new movement and a new social consciousness and a new vigilance and alertness have been created. The nation now has ample opportunities to develop in every sphere. It will be for the new government to show how best it can make use of the new opportunities.

Social Achievements:

New Hospitals Built; Projects To Develop Provinces Begun

In this article, prepared by a staff writer of Kabul Times, the social services rendered by the interim government are enumerated.

Development of education and training of personnel is entering a crucial stage. While there is greater demand for trained personnel and the people all over the country are demanding more schools, shortage of teachers and financial difficulties still persist.

Nevertheless special attention has been paid to the expansion of educational facilities. During the years 1963 and 1964 ten per cent of the country's budget was allocated for this purpose and the figure rose to 15 per cent in 1965-66. The development plans for education was implemented with greater success than expected despite these difficulties. From four to 100 per cent more schools than planned were opened in different parts of the country. The number of children enrolled in rural and primary schools rose two and a half times more than anticipated.

The interim government opened a number of vocational schools and new training programmes were launched by the Ministry of Education, the University of Kabul and other organisations to meet the demand for trained personnel at different levels. Work on

several projects has begun. They include the Polytechnic Institute, the Technical High School, new vocational schools, the Petroleum and Jangalak Technicoms, the Communication Training Institute and the Agricultural Training Institute.

As a result of the changes in the country's education programme the Ministry of Education is studying how to maintain adequate academic standards while providing educational facilities for larger numbers of students.

MORE HOSPITALS

To expand medical services hospitals and health institutions were opened in different parts of the country. Among these are the 200-bed Ali Akbar Khan Hospital, the Institute of Public Health, the Civil and Women's Hospitals in Logar, Nangarhar, Baghlan and Ghalzai provinces. In some provinces hospital buildings are nearing completion and in others where there were no hospitals work has started on new buildings.

Construction of a maternity home, a dental clinic and polyclinic, which will be completed with aid from the Federal Republic of Germany is also planned. Survey work on these projects has been completed.

To raise living standards of the people, the rural development department, while continuing its medical, educational and health services, launched ten more development projects in various parts of the country.

Requests from people for launching more rural development projects are being received by the department.

The idea of regional development plans originated during the term of the interim government. The first regional development project was inaugurated in the province of Fakhria. Such projects are being drawn up for the provinces of Herat, Hazarajat, Badakhshan and the Kunar.

SAFE WATER

A new project for providing more drinking water for the city of Kabul was also launched and work on digging wells and piping the water will be soon started.

According to a recent agreement Japan is to extend a \$2 million credit for extending drinking water networks in Kandahar, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Baghlan and Jalalabad.

The Master Plan for the city of Kabul was prepared and a prefabricating factory was put in operation.

The factory is already turning out construction pieces for two micro-districts being developed in Zenda Bazar and is expected to provide material for various other construction projects in the city. Preliminary work has been done on the development of new residential areas in Kabul and plans have been drawn up for demolishing the older parts of the city to make way for implementation of the Master Plan.

Construction of a new 30,000-ton silo began two years ago and will be completed in a year's time. The silo is located beside the 20,000-ton silo built several years ago in Kabul.

Studies connected with a number of other silos, hangers and oil storages are continuing.

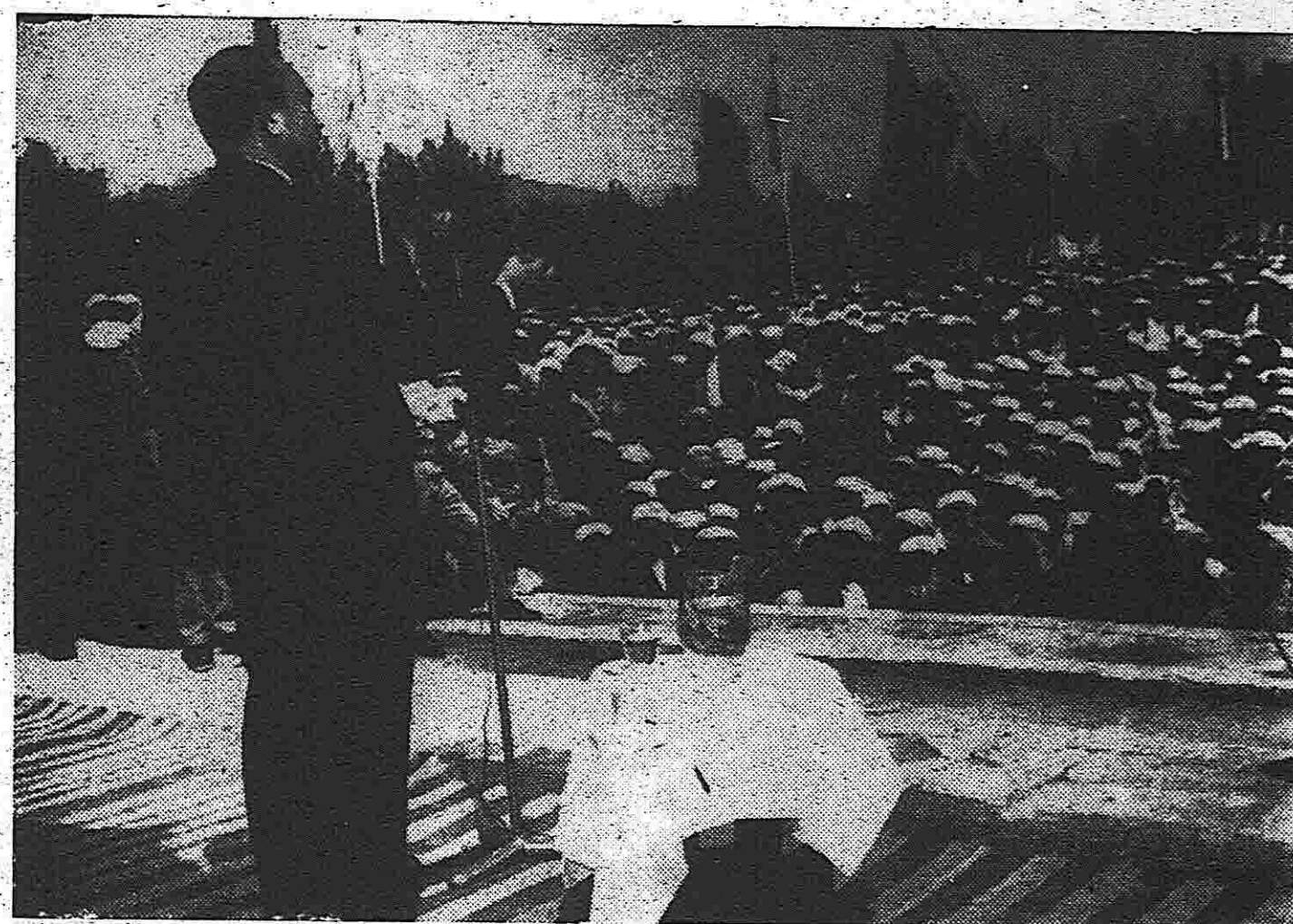
The country's foreign trade is developing. During the last three years exports rose from \$58 million to \$70 million.

Attempts were made by the Ministry of Commerce to improve packing, cleaning and handling of Afghan export commodities and a number of establishments for treatment of raw material are expected to be established soon.

CAR WANTED

Landrover or VW-Bus telephone 22367.

ADVT.

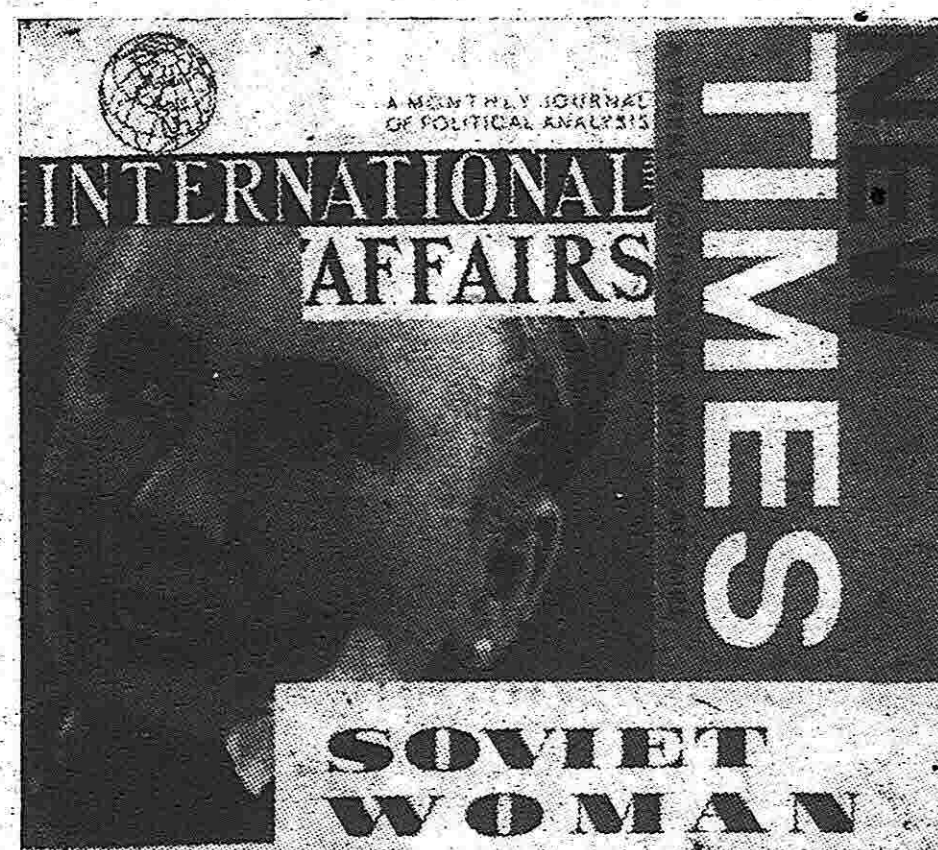


Dr. Yousuf talked frankly to the people of Kandahar about the tasks of the transitional government during his trip there last spring.



Dr. Yousuf was welcomed during his tour to Kandahar by some twelfth grade students. He promised them that dormitory facilities would soon be built in Kabul for girls wishing to attend the University.

SOVIET MAGAZINES



If you like to be informed of Cultural, Political, and Economic life in the USSR, as well as international incidents, you will find Russian publications best for all these purposes. Minimum subscription charge for all the above mentioned bulletins and magazines is from Af. 20 to Af. 70 to be paid in Kabul and the provinces as follows:

1. Pano Zay, Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Maidan, Kabul
2. Ibne-Sina book store, Rotunda, Ministry of Education (formerly Russian Books Exhibition).
3. Jawiad Book Stall, last bus stop, Sarai Ghazni, Kabul.
4. Mr. Rashid c/o Kandahar Press Office—Kandahar.
5. Mr. Shah Zaker, Jami High School Herat.

Further details may be obtained from the above addresses. Last date for subscriptions is Akrah 17, 1344 (November 1, 1965).

ADVT.

Congolese Troops Capture Insurgents Major Stronghold

LEOPOLDVILLE, Oct. 13. (Reuters).—Congolese government troops have captured the town of Fizi, headquarters of the last major insurgent stronghold in eastern Congo.

An army communique issued here Monday said the insurgents fled when government troops advanced, leaving a considerable number of dead behind.

The communique said only a small number of government troops were wounded.

The fall of Fizi, which had been held by the insurgents since early last year, completes government operations to cut off all major routes for foreign arms and equipment to the insurgents.

Government troops launched a two-pronged attack on the Fizi region two weeks ago.

One force led by Colonel Mike Hoare, landed near Baraka.

Another group, led by mercenary Major Alistair Wicks, marched on the town from the south.

Other reports reaching Leopoldville Monday said government troops "virtually drove into Fizi".

The reported capture of Fizi came as a surprise to military circles here following earlier heavy fighting in Baraka and the large quantity of arms known to be in insurgent hands.



Women voted for the first time in parliamentary elections this fall.

Economic Achievements:

Dr. Yousuf's Govt. Carries Out Irrigation, Mining Highway, Other Development Projects

The interim government was not only assigned the task of creating a constitutional and legal framework for the new order; it had also to pay attention to the economic development of the country. Despite many difficulties, it has succeeded in both, and today one finds that Afghanistan is on the road to progress both socially and in the sphere of economics.

For the last three and a half years Afghanistan has been busy implementing the five-year plan. During this period, even in the face of shortage of technical personnel, financial resources and adequate statistics many achievements can be recorded.

A large number of projects undertaken during the first plan period had to be carried over into the second plan period. As the result of a re-evaluation of expenditure to be incurred during the second plan period it became obvious that the total expenditure needed for the carry over projects could be one and a half times the total expenditure incurred during the first plan. In other words, Af. 15,000 million had to be spent on carry over projects during the second plan.

AGRICULTURE

Although the country has made considerable advances in industrialisation, agriculture still remains the most important economic sector. Expenditure on agriculture must not only be in proportion to the country's spending ability but it should also be based on accurate statistics and sound surveying. Without such preliminary studies, which usually require a long time and considerable expenditure, implementation of projects many not yield the desired results.

Therefore, instead of embarking on building gigantic dams and working on huge projects, it was considered appropriate to build small diversion dams, improve the irrigation system and introduce better irrigation methods, layout experimental farms, popularise the use of chemicals and pay higher prices for cotton, oil bearing grains and fruit.

However, study and survey of larger projects and work on several large irrigation projects continued during the second five-year plan period. The Nangarhar project was completed last year and the Sarde dam is to be completed before the end of this year.

In the last two and half years one-fourth of the development budget was allocated for the development of mines and industries. To increase power production the Mahgloo, Mahipar and Mazar-i-Sharif power plant projects were launched. Preliminary steps were taken to utilise the power potential of the Helmand Valley. It was decided to launch an initial project there for the production of

50,000 kw. of energy. During the last year of the second five-year plan power production is expected to be three times as much as it was during the last year of the five-year plan.

Production of mines and important industries such as coal, hydroelectric power, cement, cotton textiles and vegetable oil rose two and a half times as compared to the figures of 1962. Work on utilisation of natural gas resources was begun. It is proposed to build a power production plant, and a chemical fertiliser plant, and to extend pipelines from gas fields to the sites of factories and to the Soviet border for the export of gas to the Soviet Union.

In 1963, 51 per cent and in 1964 36 per cent of the country's financial resources were allocated for the development of communications, especially roads and highways. In the current year 26 per cent of the budget has been allocated for this purpose.

Work on the construction of 2,000 km. of highways connecting the country's economic centres with one another and with border points began two and a half years ago and was completed in stages.

Several of these highways, including the Salang Highway, the Kabul-Torkham Highway and the Kandahar-Torghundi Highway, were completed through the interim government's special efforts despite financial difficulties.

Several local and international airports were built during the period. The new highways and airports will greatly facilitate communications within the country. These developments are of particular significance in a land-locked country like Afghanistan. The new facilities not only save time but have also cut down transport costs.

HIGHWAYS

During the last two and a half years work was started on a number of other highways, including survey work on the Kabul-Herat highway passing through the Hazarajat. This road will be a part of the Asian Highway.

After completion of the new roads, most of which pass through difficult terrain, maintenance presented a problem. A new maintenance organisation was set up and a highway toll was imposed to meet the costs.

To improve the telephone telegraph services work on channel systems, automatic exchange stations and telegraph lines was begun during the last two and a half years.

For the development of information media, new studios were built for Radio Afghanistan, new premises were built to house the expanded Government Press in Kabul and new short and medium wave transmitters are being set up.

Now 'Famous' Pall Mall gets a FILTER

When you buy a packet of 'GOLD BAND' PALL MALL filter you get the same perfect mildness, the same

King Size satisfaction, that has made PALL MALL famous around the world—plus a pure white modern filter.

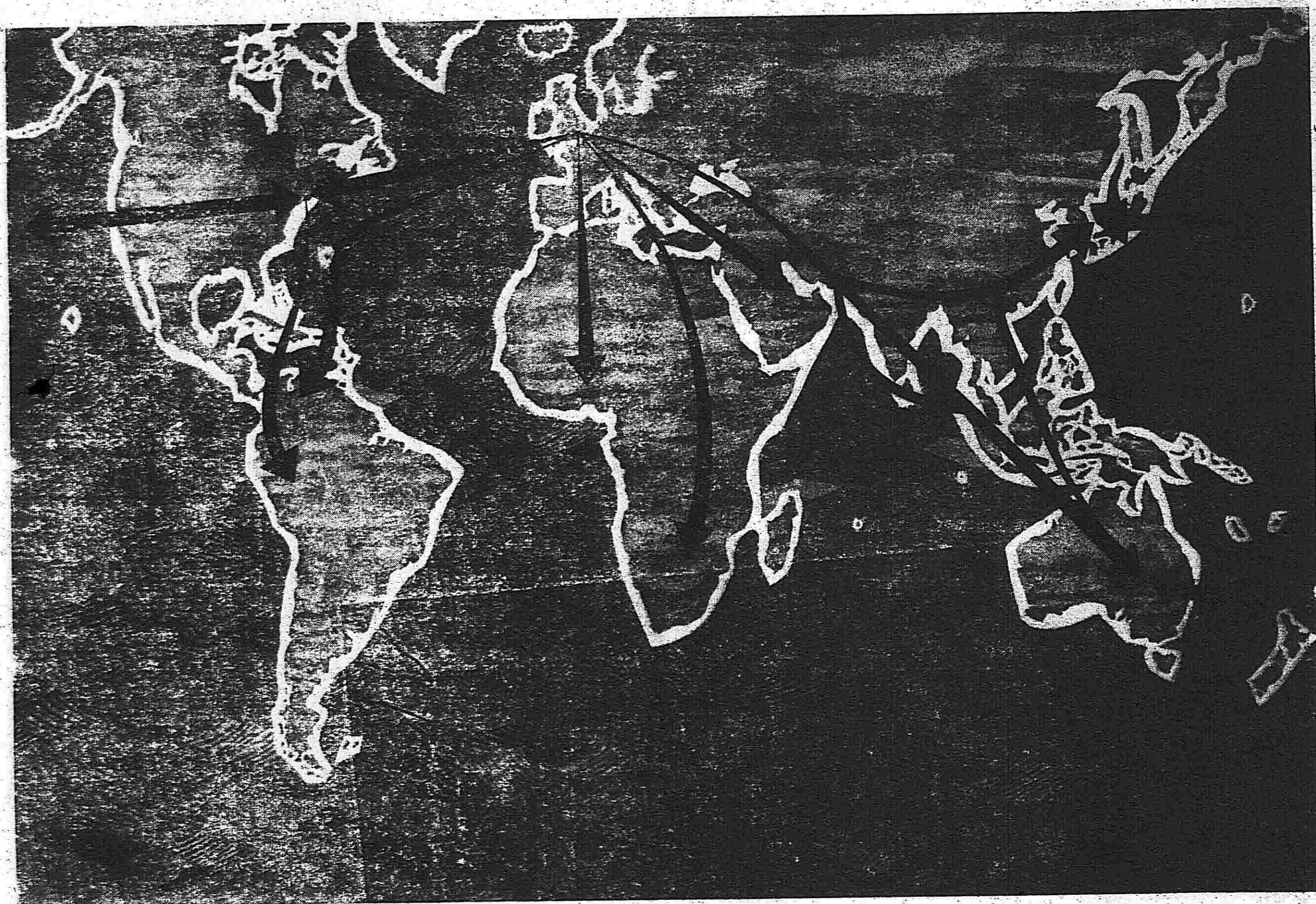
Look for the 'GOLD BAND'—your guarantee of genuine American blend

GOLD BAND

PALL MALL
FILTER CIGARETTES



Greater World Coverage than any other airline,
supreme Rolls - Royce jetliners - that's BOAC



and the object of it all is simply this



You, the passenger, are the most important item in our book. Our planes, our staff, the entire resources of BOAC exist solely for your comfort and convenience. You'll discover this when you jet BOAC from Karachi, Delhi or Tehran.

Consult your BOAC appointed travel agent or BOAC General Sales Agent
Kabul Travel Services, Pashtany Tejarty Bank Building. Tel: 20220

ALL OVER THE WORLD BOAC TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU

BOAC

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION WITH AIR-INDIA AND QANTAS

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 777 Kcs on 62 m band
English Programme:
6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band
Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 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

THURSDAY

Khost-Kabul
Arrival-0950
Herat, Kandhar, Kabul
Arrival-1530
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0730
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
Departure-0830
IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0845
Kabul-Tehran-I
Departure-0940

AFGHANLOT
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow
Departure-1030
PIA
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1106
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

TMA
Kabul - Beirut
Departure-1100

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24533
New Clinic	24372
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashtany Tejarty Bank	22092
	20783
	20582
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22319
Ariens Booking Office	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20082
	22328
	22561
Lufthansa	
Aerodot	22300
ASTCO	20550-21504
TMA	22325
PIA	22155-22355-22865
CSA	21022
KLM	20907
Iranian Airways	28714-21405
Indian Airlines	22537
BOAC	20220

Pharmacies

Ariana	Phone ... No 20527
Zineth	24644
Nawi Houmayoun	20524
Bo-Ali	23527
Pashtoonistan	20528

Wilson Proposes Mission To Rhodesia From Commonwealth

LONDON, Oct. 13, (AP)—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said last night that he has proposed to Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to receive a Commonwealth mission for talks on the future of Rhodesia.

Wilson announced that Britain's High Commissioner in the Rhodesian capital of Salisbury took his proposal for a Commonwealth summit mission to Prime Minister Ian Smith Tuesday.

Wilson said he asked Smith to receive "a mission of senior Commonwealth Prime Ministers representing all the Prime Ministers and Presidents and peoples of the Commonwealth, to see if agreement can be reached, without bloodshed, without economic disruption, in harmony and on a basis designed to secure the future stability, security, prosperity, welfare and independence of a Commonwealth country we all want to help."

SMITH LEAVES

Smith flew home to Salisbury Tuesday night after the total collapse of London negotiations on Rhodesia's bid for independence.

The Rhodesian leader has repeatedly threatened to make a unilateral declaration of independence unless Britain guarantees continued rule by the white minority.

Wilson warned in his speech that such a course "a so-called independence illegally taken, could start a chain reaction in Africa of which no one could see the end. 'Many innocent people—men, women, children of all races, black and white—could lose their lives.'"

"It is a nightmare with which I have to live, that this could be enacted again on British soil."

The British leader said any go-it-alone action by Smith "may be dangerous not only for Rhodesia but for a far greater area of Africa—they may extend even wider and involve the world."

"Once cry havoc", said Wilson, "once let slip the ugly passions of race and colour and tribal conflict, and it is but a short step to communal rioting and worse. 'I cannot believe that Smith and his colleagues can go from

here and take action which they know to be illegal, and which must destroy the very harmony they seek to establish in their country.'"

"At least, after the warnings they have had, they can no longer harbour any illusions about what the British reaction must be, about what the world reaction will be, about what the more incalculable reaction—in terms of human life and human misery—might be."

Wilson stressed Britain's determination to "go on talking, to examine even now the possibility of coming at any rate a little closer together on the issues which still so deeply divide us."

"We are not giving up. Too much is at stake."

The Prime Minister, in the most solemn statement of his year in office, said he had directly consulted all the heads of Commonwealth governments about his proposal to send a top-level mission to Rhodesia.

Wilson concluded his broadcast on this emotional note: "I know I speak for everyone in these lands—all parties, all our people—when I say to Smith, Prime Minister, think again."

Wilson did not specify what action Britain might take in the event of a Rhodesian declaration of independence. But he did say this: "Under our laws, a Rhodesia which took its independence by unilateral declaration without consent of (the British Parliament) would be acting illegally, in a state of rebellion, and we would have to act accordingly."

"But more than that, Rhodesia would—for all practical purposes—be without a friend in the world."

Kieta To Invite Three African Leaders To Bamako

CAIRO, Oct. 13, (AP)—A highly placed UAR official source disclosed Sunday Mali President Modibo Keita plans to invite three African heads of state to his capital, Bamako, Oct. 14, to urge them to reconsider attending the African summit at Accra, Ghana, later this month.

The three presidents are Felix Houphouet Boigny of Ivory Coast, Sokrou Migan Apathy of Dahomey, and Hammi Diori of Niger.

Enjoy Wonderful Holidays In The U.S.S.R.
You Are So Close-Don't Miss Visiting The Soviet Union



Sochi on the Black Sea provides a perfect spot for you and your family to vacation for relaxation, and comfort. For detailed information on travel accommodations, contact.



Intourist

Kabul New Russian Embassy Compound
Intourist Office Phone 21151.

unrecognised illegally governed, alone.

Wilson threw the blame squarely on the Rhodesian leaders for the breakdown of the London talks.

He said Britain had proposed independence based on guaranteed progress toward majority rule by the colony's 3.8 million Africans.

He went on "We have made proposals for a period during which Africans would have multi-racial government, trained as junior ministers and parliamentary secretaries, while a massive and dynamic programme for education and training is introduced with our help."

"These and other proposals—including one for a constitutional conference at which the white Rhodesian people would be represented—were rejected by Smith."

TOTAL DISAGREEMENT

"The disagreement between Britain and Rhodesia, Smith added, is almost total, absolute."

Wilson spoke in grave, measured tones throughout his 16-minute broadcast from the cabinet room at No. 10 Downing Street.

Conservative leader Heath listened to Wilson's broadcast in his Brighton hotel, then commented: "Last night we appealed to the British government to make a further attempt to reach a solution by negotiation...I am glad that efforts are being made to do so."

"We shall carefully study the details of these proposals."

Smith returned from London to a hero's welcome from more than 1,000 whites in Salisbury Tuesday. It was generally expected that the white-dominated colony should seize independence now that Britain has refused to grant it.

Make Your Choice Afghan Textile

My choice is Afghan Textiles. I have my reasons. They are beautiful, lasting, and inexpensive. Their sales also promote home industry. You too make Afghan Textiles your choice



COTTAGE INDUSTRY OF KARAKUL

Hand tailoring for overcoats and all kinds of Karakul caps with modern beautiful designs wearable for years. Expert tanning of furs—Excellent chemical coloring—all Work Guaranteed.



M. Reza (Sanie), Baghban Kucha, Kabul

India Wants UN To Name Pak Aggressor; Bhutto Meets Thant

UNITED NATIONS, October 13, (AP).—INDIA charged Tuesday that Pakistan was the aggressor in the conflict over Kashmir.

Indian Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh, in a major policy speech before the General Assembly, said: "Twice in the last six months my country and my people have faced blatant and adventurist aggression from Pakistan."

At the same time, he added, China presented India with "serious threats and aggression," indicating a "sinister connection" between the two nations.

Singh expressed "deep disappointment" over the failure of the U.N. to "condemn the aggressor and lend succor" to the victim of aggression.

Singh called for the representation of the People's Republic of China in the U.N. and the return of Indonesia to the Assembly.

Meanwhile, a communique issued in New Delhi by the Indian Defence Minister yesterday evening claimed 14 Pakistanis were killed in scattered clashes during the past few days along the entire ceasefire line.

It reported that in the Rajasthani state "our troops cleared the Pakistanis from Sobhala." This town was occupied by the Pakistanis after the ceasefire, the communique said.

According to AP Pakistan's Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto conferred with UN Secretary General U. Thant Tuesday on resolving the dispute over Kashmir between his country and India.

Bhutto, it was reported, was seeking to persuade the members of the Security Council to act on their own to move toward a solution of the Pakistan-India dispute.

If this is not successful, a spokesman for Bhutto said, Pakistan will call for Security Council meeting to seek action toward a plebiscite.

The prevailing view among members of the Security Council, it was understood, was that the ceasefire must be effective and withdrawal of troops should be completed before steps are taken to work out a long-range solution to the problem.

Raul Castro Meets USSR Minister Of Defence

MOSCOW, Oct. 13, (Reuter).—Major Raul Castro, brother of the Cuban Prime Minister and his country's Defence Minister, called Tuesday on the USSR Minister of Defence, Marshal Malinovsky.

Johnson Recovering

BETHESDA, Oct. 13, (Reuter).—President Johnson, recovering from his gall bladder operation, had a good night's sleep last night but is still experiencing mild discomfort, it was announced Tuesday.

OAU Ministerial Meeting Postponed

ACCRA, Oct. 13, (Reuter).—Diallo Telli, Secretary General, announced Tuesday night that the ministerial meeting of the Organisation for African Union (OAU) due to start yesterday had been postponed until Thursday.

He said this would not affect African summit due to start on October 21.

He explained the postponement was at the request of African foreign ministers attending the UN General Assembly in New York.

They had asked for more time in order to attend the opening of the ministerial meeting.

Telli made it clear that many delegations had already arrived. Telli made his statement at a private meeting of delegations here.

He said that the chairman of the council (Joseph Murumbi of Kenya) had noted with satisfaction that 31 member countries had indicated they would attend the council of ministers' meetings.

He said this was "more than a success—a great victory."

The meeting unanimously accepted postponement until Thursday, October 14, at 1700 GMT.

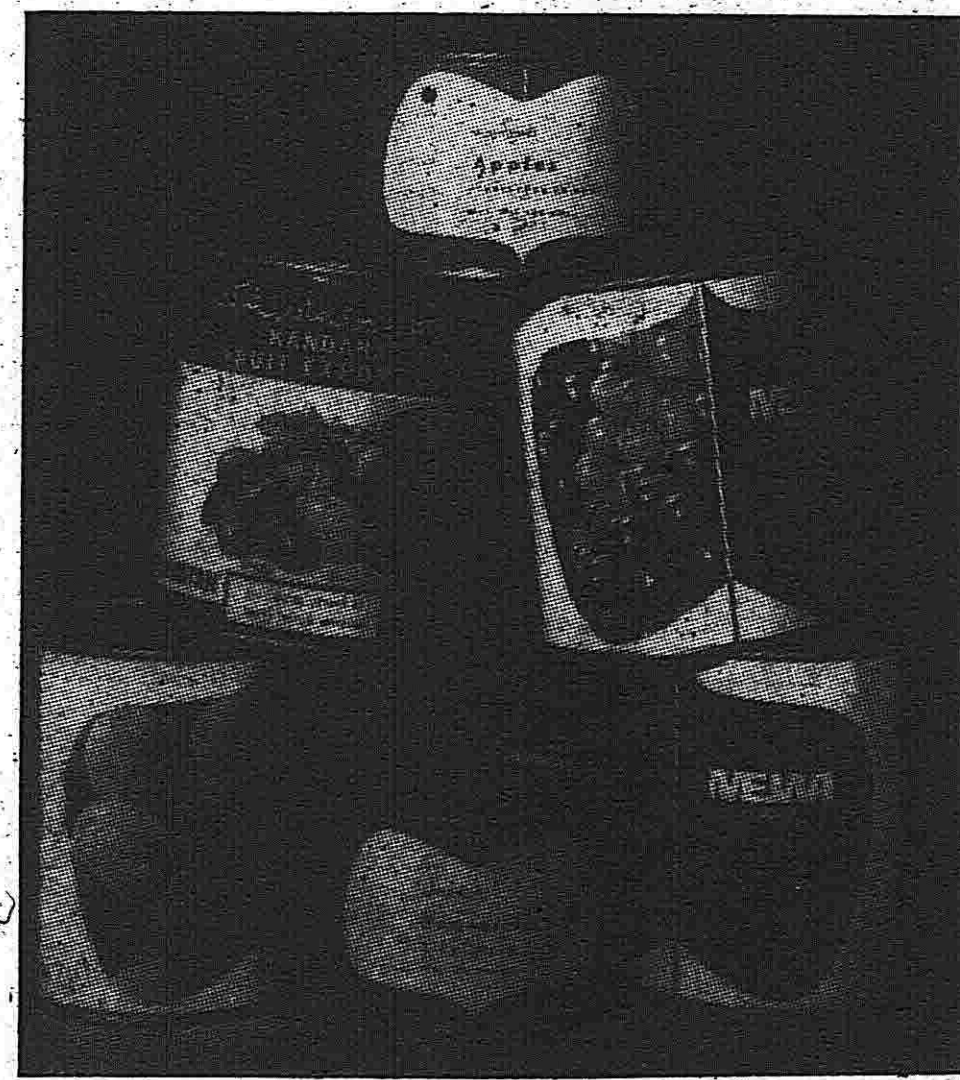
One large point of interest will switch to Bamako, Mali, today when President Kwame Nkrumah is expected to meet the leaders of the four entente countries for a final decision on whether this influential group will boycott the Accra conference or not.

Telli said the series of private meetings would continue among the delegates right up to the opening of the conference.

For Sale

Ford Galaxie 1959 in good condition. 55,000 km, duty unpaid, call 20222. Yugoslav Embassy.

Use Canned Fruit For Dessert



Kandahar Fruit Export Co

Provides you with a variety of high quality fruits which are canned scientifically. They are hygienic and delicious. Choose from apple juice, pomegranate jelly, apple jelly, grape jelly, heavy grape syrup, and mixed fruits. Every tin is carefully sterilized upon sealing. Buy Kandahar Fruit anywhere in Kabul and at Kandahar Fruit Export Co., Shar-i-Nau (next to the Peace Corps Office.)

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA: At 2.30, 5.30, 8, 10 p.m. American film **THE PRIZE** starring Paul Newman, Elke Sommer.

PARK CINEMA: At 2.30, 5.30, 8, 10 p.m. American film **WORLD BY NIGHT** with Dari translation.

KABUL CINEMA: At 2, 5, 7.30 p.m. Indian film **GANGHA JAMNA**.

BEHZAD CINEMA: At 2, 5, 7 p.m. Indian film **SANBAD-alien:Ali Baba**.

India Expresses Concern Over Reported W. German Supply Of Jets To Pak

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13, (Reuter). The Indian Foreign Secretary, C.S. Jha, Tuesday expressed India's "great concern" at reports that West Germany had decided to supply Pakistan with 78 jet aircraft, an External Affairs Ministry spokesman said here.

The reports said the sale was being made through Turkey and Portugal.

In a press statement the West German Embassy earlier denied reports that West Germany had decided to supply Pakistan with 78 F-86K and F-86F sabre jets together with spare parts and a considerable quantity of machine-guns.

The External Affairs Ministry's spokesman also said India had made its views known to the United States government "in very clear terms" on the question of resumption of arms supplies to Pakistan.

ADVT

PASHTANY TEJARATY BANK

This bank offers the following services:

1. Credits to tradesmen particularly for the export of Karakul pelts, carpets, wools, herbs, etc.
2. Opening of saving accounts in Afghani and in foreign exchange; accounts with or without interest, safekeeping of jewelry, valuables and important documents in our locker.
3. The sale of travellers' cheques in pounds and dollars.
4. Transport of goods by air and land to all countries of the world through USSR, Pakistan, Iran, Beirut, and Banks.

Cable address: (Tujbank) Telephone: 20433.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +25°C. Minimum 6°C.
Sun: sets today at 5:43 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:7 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, NO. 166.

KABUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1965, (MIZAN 22, 1344, S.H.)

His Majesty Is 52 Years Old Today



Today the 52nd birth anniversary of His Majesty the King is being observed.

To mark the occasion, between 9-11 a.m. His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Prime Minister designate Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, members of the caretaker cabinet, high ranking civil and military officials, and between 11-12 the heads of Diplomatic Corps at the Court of Kabul signed the special book at Delkushah Palace.

Congo President Dismisses Tshombe's Transitional Govt.

LEOPOLDVILLE, October 14, (Reuter).—PRESIDENT Joseph Kasavubu Wednesday dismissed Prime Minister Moise Tshombe's transitional government. He announced the dismissal in a speech before a joint session of the Congo Parliament.

A negotiator to make political soundings for the formation of a new government of national union would be made within a few hours, Kasavubu said. The President told a packed session of Parliament that he forced the resignation of the government over its objections.

President Kasavubu's action may lead to elections in the Congo in April and the later establishment of the Front Democratique Congolais (FDC) party headed by Interior Minister Victor Nendaka.

Volunteers Hold

Fashion Show Here

KABUL, Oct. 14.—The Afghan Women Volunteers' Committee held a fashion show yesterday at the Kabul Hotel, where 26 different costumes were displayed. A yellow costume from Kandahar with delicate needlework attracted special attention.

Before the show Mrs. Saleha, Farouq Etemadi, President of the Women's Institute, delivered a speech on the campaign against illiteracy. She said that the money collected from the admission fee will be spent in the fight against illiteracy.

His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis, President of the Afghan Women Volunteers' Committee, Princess Khatol, HRH Princess Laluma and some other members of the royal family were among the guests.

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

PRICE Af. 2

His Majesty Asks Dr. Yousuf Again To Form Govt; PM's Services Lauded

KABUL, Oct. 14.—After he had submitted to His Majesty the King a report on the progress of work during the interim government's term of office and the resignation of his government, Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf was yesterday again named as Afghanistan's Prime Minister and asked to form a government.

Following is the text of the communique issued by the Royal Secretary:

"Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf was received in audience at 11 a.m. at Gulistan Palace by His Majesty the King. In accordance with Article 91 of the Constitution, he submitted the following statement as regards the completion of the term of his government:

Your Majesty: "Since, with the blessing of the Almighty, parliamentary elections have ended and the new Parliament will be opened by Your Majesty tomorrow and since in such circumstances the government is dissolved in accordance with Article 91 of the Constitution, the duty of my government and myself will be terminated as from tomorrow. Of course we will, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, look after the current affairs until a new government is formed."

"Your Majesty assigned to my government the task of looking after the affairs of the state at a crucial stage in our contemporary history, honouring us with the opportunity of participating in instituting and implementing the new order in Afghanistan. I avail myself of this opportunity to thank your Majesty for the benevolence and the royal confidence which has guided and assisted us at all times.

"I offer the gratitude of my colleagues and myself to Your

Majesty. Our countrymen have taken a commendable part in fulfilling the aims of the new movement during the past two and a half years in conformity with the noble and benevolent intentions of their wise and beloved sovereign. I therefore consider it my duty to assure Your Majesty of the cooperation of the people of Afghanistan who have assisted the government during our period of service.

"I pray to God Almighty for the progress and prosperity of Afghanistan under Your Majesty's leadership."

Yours respectfully,
Dr. Mohammad Yousuf.

"During the audience His Majesty assigned Dr. Mohammad Yousuf to form the new government. In accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution, Dr. Yousuf will present to the Wolesi Jirgah the names of his new cabinet and the policy of his government to receive a vote of confidence."

Royal Decree Assigns Yousuf To Form Next Government

The following is the text of His Majesty the King's decree issued to Dr. Mohammad Yousuf calling on him to form a new cabinet:

Your excellent efforts and the valuable work done by you in the capacity of Prime Minister and by your cabinet colleagues during the last two and a half years, including the interim period, has caused us happiness, particularly your capacity and ability in fulfilling the responsibilities entrusted to you in various spheres for the development of the country, have won our admiration and confidence.

On account of your own and your cabinet's good efforts the new Constitution was drafted and approved by the Loya Jirgah and some other laws, such as the Election Law, the Press Law and the laws relating to judicial reforms, were passed as planned during this historic period. Administrative work progressed in a good and satisfactory manner. The economic and financial affairs of the country progressed and were expanded.

Now with the inauguration of the Twelfth term of Parliament your term in office terminates in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution. We find out that the state needs greater services from you. With complete confidence we assign Your Excellency as the Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

You will appoint your new cabinet members and receive a vote of confidence from the Wolesi Jirgah and present your future policy along with the names of your new cabinet members to the said Jirgah.

R. Kennedy Proposes China Join Geneva Disarm Talks

WASHINGTON, October 14, (DPA).—U.S. Democratic Senator Robert F. Kennedy Wednesday proposed that the People's Republic of China be asked to participate in the Geneva Disarmament talks next year.

Senate the brother of the late President John F. Kennedy urged that the United States increase its efforts to prevent what he termed a nuclear catastrophe.

Kennedy said it might be possible to arrive at an agreement with China to halt the spread of nuclear weapons in spite of Chinese leaders' hostility to the United States.

He added that the disarmament talks in Geneva would be more meaningful if the Chinese accepted, but even if they did not, "we will have opened another door to peace and the Chinese will show to the world they are not interested," Kennedy stated.

Senator Kennedy also supported denuclearised zones, specifically in Latin America and Africa.

He welcomed President Johnson's efforts to build bridges and seek closer ties with East bloc nations. On the question of the proposed NATO multilateral force the Senator said it might be blocking Soviet agreement to a nuclear non-proliferation treaty because it would give West Germany indirect access to nuclear weapons.

However, he said French President Charles de Gaulle's insistence on creating an independent French nuclear force "must inevitably lead other European nations to feel that they must develop national nuclear forces. These nations might include West Germany."

Johnson spent a quiet morning in his room at the Naval Medical Centre at nearby Bethesda, Maryland, going over reports and reading. He was scheduled to receive no visitors except for staff members and his family.

Two influential Democratic U.S. Senators Wednesday supported the Senate speech by Robert F. Kennedy.

Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield and the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, William Fulbright, both favoured Chinese participation in the talks.

Fulbright pointed out, however, that so far China had not shown any intention of participating in disarmament talks with the West.

Johnson Makes

Further Progress

To Full Recovery

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, (DPA).—U.S. President Lyndon Johnson, although experiencing some discomfort from his gall bladder operation, made further progress Wednesday toward full recovery.

According to doctors, he was more mobile Wednesday with less pain, said Bill Moyers, Presidential Press Secretary.

"The doctors state that they are satisfied with the President's continuing pace of progress," he added.

Johnson spent a quiet morning in his room at the Naval Medical Centre at nearby Bethesda, Maryland, going over reports and reading. He was scheduled to receive no visitors except for staff members and his family.

In the fall sports programme organised by the Ministry of Education, football, volleyball, basketball and hockey matches were held on Monday. Teams from Istiglal, Naderia, Physical Education, Agriculture and Nedjat Schools were the winners.

The matches, played in the Ministry of Education's playground, were watched by large numbers of enthusiastic spectators.

Picture shows a volleyball match in progress.

Viet Cong Claim 3,000 Enemy Troops Killed Last Month

TOKYO, Oct. 13, (AP).—The Viet Cong has claimed its forces had "wiped out" some 3,000 enemy troops, including 713 U.S. troops killed and 27 others wounded, in 80 engagements last month, Peking's New China News Agency (NCNA) said Tuesday.

The agency, quoting the Viet Cong's Liberation Press Agency, said the figures accounted for fighting that took place only in the central area of central South Vietnam.

It said the Viet Cong also claimed its forces shot down or damaged 36 enemy planes, destroyed 14 amphibious armoured cars and 10 trucks, and captured 560 guns of various types.

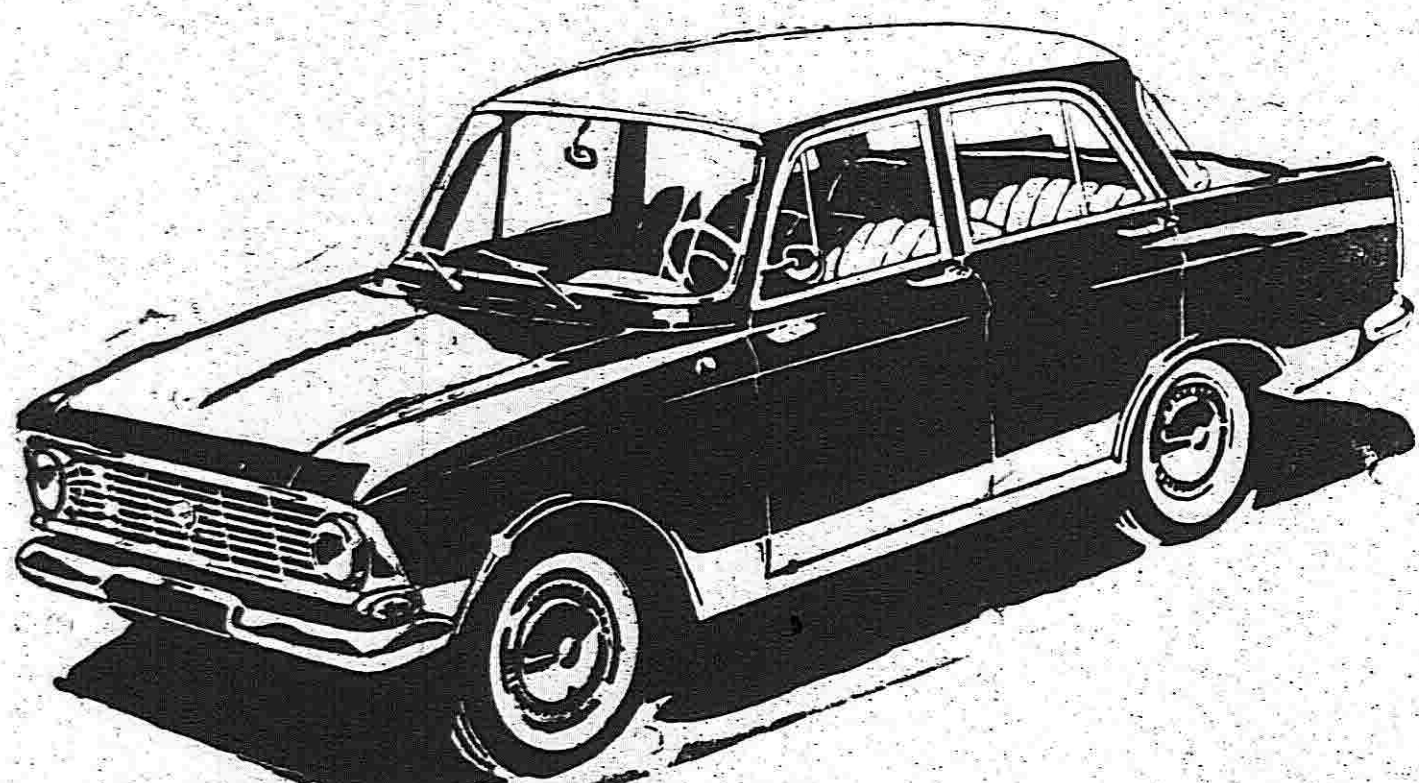
Astronomer Forecasts Comet's Plunge Into Sun

MOSCOW, Oct. 13, (Reuter).—A Soviet astronomer forecast Tuesday that there may be unpredictable phenomena when the comet Ikeya-Seki plunges into the sun's fiery corona on October 21.

Writing in the government newspaper Izvestia Dr. Boris Levin said by observing a comet collide with the sun for the first time they hoped to discover if it emitted radio waves.

Dr. Levin, of the O. D. Schmidt Institute of Terrestrial Physics in Moscow, said it was not ruled out that solar radiation may also be affected, Tass reported.

Up-to-date equipment would make it possible to study the composition of the comet as it hit the sun's crown of fire at 335 miles (618 kms) a second and disappeared.



LONG DISTANCES NO PROBLEM WITH MOSKVICH-408

The trouble-free economical engine and four-speed synchromesh transmission, combined with smooth running characteristics ensure fast acceleration, high cruising speeds and permit travel over long

distances on roads of any profile and condition. The roomy luggage compartment will take care of the needs of the most exacting motorist, and the collapsible backs of the front seats provide comfortable

sleeping facilities en route. V/O "Autosport" 32 Somlenskaya—Sennaya, Moscow G-200, USSR.
Or, Commercial Attache Of USSR Embassy in Kabul.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 [Ext. 03
22851 [45 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques of local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 14, 1965

Day To Remember

With respect, affection and gratitude the people of Afghanistan today offer their best felicitations to His Majesty the King on his 52nd birthday. This is a great day for Afghanistan. This afternoon, His Majesty inaugurated the new Parliament. The 12th Parliament is different from all previous ones as its members are the freely elected representatives of the people. That on this day the nation is also celebrating the birthday anniversary of His Majesty gives the occasion a special significance.

Afghanistan, which has had the institution of monarchy for almost 5,000 years, has always considered its King as the repository of its hopes and aspirations. It is the monarch who has been leading the nation through thick and thin. The institution of monarchy has thus become an essential part of our national and religious tradition. It is because of its deep roots in national life that in the new Constitution the role of the monarch has been defined as that of coordinator and conciliator between the different organs of the state. According to the Constitution, the King is above the day-to-day political controversies and the institution of monarchy is the symbol of national unity and solidarity.

The monarchy's role has been most outstanding throughout the history of this country. During his 32 years of reign, His Majesty King has enjoyed the love and affection of his entire people because he has always been a part of the people. His genuine concern for the welfare of his people has been lauded throughout the world. His initiative in introducing far-reaching reforms in the country is in every way unprecedented. He is the protector and chief guardian of the new order which has been ushered in with the help of young and enlightened people.

As the protector and initiator of the new order and as head of state determined to see his nation prosper and achieve a higher standard of living, His Majesty has a unique part to play. What has been achieved in the economic and social fields during his reign has been more than was accomplished in the entire history of the country. His sincere interest in all projects aimed at raising the

CHANGING OBJECTIVES OF EDUCATION

The goals of vocational education in addition to the targets set for Secondary Education also includes the following aims and objectives:

- Training a substantial number of skilled workers and technicians as well as administrators on the secondary-school level for employment in projects which may be useful for the country's development.
- Enhancing the trainee's skills in the vocational, technical and administrative fields to the secondary level as needed by the country.
- Developing an understanding of the value and role of vocational workers and experts, technicians and administrators in the country's economic, social and moral progress.

The basic objectives of Adult Education are:

- To educate and enlighten the public for assimilating social, economic and political changes.
- To promote literacy among the adult population of the country.

To strengthen professional skills in agriculture as a means of raising the standard of living of the people.

To pave the way for an effective contribution towards family, community, national and international life.

To impart necessary information for preserving physical, spiritual and social well-being.

To strengthen feelings of loyalty for religious tenets, the system of Constitutional Monarchy and other positive Afghan traditions.

The basic objectives of higher education are as follows:

- Provision of suitable opportunities for education higher than the secondary and vocational schools.
- Procurement of professional and capable workers to meet the

growing needs of the country for highly-trained personnel, such as teachers, research workers, administrators for educational institutions and schools, officials for public service agencies and trade as well as industrial organizations.

Advancement of science, technology and culture in general.

Promoting a high level of training in civics and sociology necessary for developing a government of the people within the framework of the system of Constitutional Monarchy and international life.

The abovementioned 5-point recommendations, if approved by the competent authorities in their original form or with amendments will bring about changes in the school syllabi, textbooks and the attitude of educationists and the public towards education. The rate of progress under the two Development Plans, on the other hand is increasing the number of pupils by 100 per cent. This creates many difficulties especially in the case of primary-school graduates inasmuch as the people, following trends of 20 years ago, fail even now to realise that education is a national and humanistic duty instead of a means of finding employment in governmental and other agencies and organisations.

It is, therefore, essential that the objectives of education in this modern age should be explained to the educationists and the people so that the former may attend more diligently to their work and the latter, too, should adopt a more realistic approach towards education. The Prime Minister at a meeting with the provincial Directors of Education explained these points in clear terms. In his statement, the Prime Minister urged that the Ministry of Education should strive to im-

prove the mentality of our people and that instead of creating a social problem the Ministry should try to discover ways and means which would enable graduates to adapt themselves, in a natural manner, to their environment and to work for its improvement. The Prime Minister added that up to a few years ago, educational facilities were limited and the main purpose of education was to train personnel for governmental agencies. In future, too, he said, these agencies might absorb some of these graduates, but the government cannot absorb each and every student who graduates from schools. We should employ very deep historic roots, considers this tenet as a principle of state-manship. This tenet has been preserved in the history of our nation in the tradition of jirgals.

Referring to several articles published in the paper on the activities of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's government, the editorial, said it hoped they had given an adequate picture of the work done.

One of the features of the Yousuf's government, said the paper, was that the most important posts requiring delicate handling were entrusted to young people and the Prime Minister and his colleagues continuously invited the enlightened and the educated to participate in the government's work.

The success of Dr. Yousuf's government is evidence of the fact that the major tasks of the interim period have been accomplished. "It is gratifying to note" said the paper, "that position of the country is satisfactorily stable and more friendly countries are giving us aid for our development plans".

The new government, said the paper, while completing work on unfinished projects and implementing new plans, should be inspired by the same spirit as prevailed during the interim period.

The editorial pointed out that it was essential for the new government's success that more educated people should be associated with its activities. In conclusion the paper expressed the hope that the new Parliament will give help and support to the new government.

Yesterday's *Islah* also carried an editorial on the end of the interim government. Dr. Yousuf's government was formed mainly to perform two major tasks: to create conditions for a new order and to solve the economic problems inherited from the previous government. If the economic problems of the country were not solved, our five-year plan would have made little progress, said the paper.

Commenting on the judicial reforms introduced during the interim period, the paper said that the bureaucracy and week administration in the judicial institutions of the country caused long delays in the administration of justice. Before Dr. Yousuf's government took over many cases remained pending for ten to 15 years. This led to great dissatisfaction among the people. In courts of law arguments continued for years with no law to speed up the procedure.

When Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf took office the country was faced with a financial crisis which was a matter of great concern. The balance of payments position was far from satisfactory. In 1962 the budget had a deficit of Af. 1 billion and the following year the deficit was Af. 900 million.

By avoiding unnecessary expenditure and by attempting to raise revenues from internal and external sources the government began to reduce the deficit. Last year the deficit dropped to Af. 500 million and in the current year it is expected to drop to Af. 200 million.

But reduction in expenditure and doing away with deficit financing did not mean slowing down the process of development and work on industrial and agricultural projects. On the contrary, all the projects in hand were continued and the programme of industrialisation was stepped up.

By Abdul Hakim Ziai
Deputy Minister of Education
PART III

growing needs of the country for highly-trained personnel, such as teachers, research workers, administrators for educational institutions and schools, officials for public service agencies and trade as well as industrial organizations.

Advancement of science, technology and culture in general.

Promoting a high level of training in civics and sociology necessary for developing a government of the people within the framework of the system of Constitutional Monarchy and international life.

The abovementioned 5-point recommendations, if approved by the competent authorities in their original form or with amendments will bring about changes in the school syllabi, textbooks and the attitude of educationists and the public towards education. The rate of progress under the two Development Plans, on the other hand is increasing the number of pupils by 100 per cent. This creates many difficulties especially in the case of primary-school graduates inasmuch as the people, following trends of 20 years ago, fail even now to realise that education is a national and humanistic duty instead of a means of finding employment in governmental and other agencies and organisations.

It is, therefore, essential that the objectives of education in this modern age should be explained to the educationists and the people so that the former may attend more diligently to their work and the latter, too, should adopt a more realistic approach towards education. The Prime Minister at a meeting with the provincial Directors of Education explained these points in clear terms. In his statement, the Prime Minister urged that the Ministry of Education should strive to im-

prove the mentality of our people and that instead of creating a social problem the Ministry should try to discover ways and means which would enable graduates to adapt themselves, in a natural manner, to their environment and to work for its improvement. The Prime Minister added that up to a few years ago, educational facilities were limited and the main purpose of education was to train personnel for governmental agencies. In future, too, he said, these agencies might absorb some of these graduates, but the government cannot absorb each and every student who graduates from schools. We should employ very deep historic roots, considers this tenet as a principle of state-manship. This tenet has been preserved in the history of our nation in the tradition of jirgals.

Referring to several articles published in the paper on the activities of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's government, the editorial, said it hoped they had given an adequate picture of the work done.

One of the features of the Yousuf's government, said the paper, was that the most important posts requiring delicate handling were entrusted to young people and the Prime Minister and his colleagues continuously invited the enlightened and the educated to participate in the government's work.

The success of Dr. Yousuf's government is evidence of the fact that the major tasks of the interim period have been accomplished. "It is gratifying to note" said the paper, "that position of the country is satisfactorily stable and more friendly countries are giving us aid for our development plans".

The new government, said the paper, while completing work on unfinished projects and implementing new plans, should be inspired by the same spirit as prevailed during the interim period.

The editorial pointed out that it was essential for the new government's success that more educated people should be associated with its activities. In conclusion the paper expressed the hope that the new Parliament will give help and support to the new government.

Yesterday's *Islah* also carried an editorial on the end of the interim government. Dr. Yousuf's government was formed mainly to perform two major tasks: to create conditions for a new order and to solve the economic problems inherited from the previous government. If the economic problems of the country were not solved, our five-year plan would have made little progress, said the paper.

Commenting on the judicial reforms introduced during the interim period, the paper said that the bureaucracy and week administration in the judicial institutions of the country caused long delays in the administration of justice. Before Dr. Yousuf's government took over many cases remained pending for ten to 15 years. This led to great dissatisfaction among the people. In courts of law arguments continued for years with no law to speed up the procedure.

When Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf took office the country was faced with a financial crisis which was a matter of great concern. The balance of payments position was far from satisfactory. In 1962 the budget had a deficit of Af. 1 billion and the following year the deficit was Af. 900 million.

By avoiding unnecessary expenditure and by attempting to raise revenues from internal and external sources the government began to reduce the deficit. Last year the deficit dropped to Af. 500 million and in the current year it is expected to drop to Af. 200 million.

But reduction in expenditure and doing away with deficit financing did not mean slowing down the process of development and work on industrial and agricultural projects. On the contrary, all the projects in hand were continued and the programme of industrialisation was stepped up.

When Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf took office the country was faced with a financial crisis which was a matter of great concern. The balance of payments position was far from satisfactory. In 1962 the budget had a deficit of Af. 1 billion and the following year the deficit was Af. 900 million.

By avoiding unnecessary expenditure and by attempting to raise revenues from internal and external sources the government began to reduce the deficit. Last year the deficit dropped to Af. 500 million and in the current year it is expected to drop to Af. 200 million.

But reduction in expenditure and doing away with deficit financing did not mean slowing down the process of development and work on industrial and agricultural projects. On the contrary, all the projects in hand were continued and the programme of industrialisation was stepped up.

When Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf took office the country was faced with a financial crisis which was a matter of great concern. The balance of payments position was far from satisfactory. In 1962 the budget had a deficit of Af. 1 billion and the following year the deficit was Af. 900 million.

By avoiding unnecessary expenditure and by attempting to raise revenues from internal and external sources the government began to reduce the deficit. Last year the deficit dropped to Af. 500 million and in the current year it is expected to drop to Af. 200 million.

But reduction in expenditure and doing away with deficit financing did not mean slowing down the process of development and work on industrial and agricultural projects. On the contrary, all the projects in hand were continued and the programme of industrialisation was stepped up.

When Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf took office the country was faced with a financial crisis which was a matter of great concern. The balance of payments position was far from satisfactory. In 1962 the budget had a deficit of Af. 1 billion and the following year the deficit was Af. 900 million.

By avoiding unnecessary expenditure and by attempting to raise revenues from internal and external sources the government began to reduce the deficit. Last year the deficit dropped to Af. 500 million and in the current year it is expected to drop to Af. 200 million.

W. Germany Will Again Have Coalition Government Of Three Main Parties

BONN, Oct. 14, (DPA).—West Germany will again be governed by a coalition of the Christian Democrats, Christian Social Union and the Free Democrats (Liberals) as in the past four years.

The decision came after two days of talks between the partners during which, according to a communiqué issued Wednesday night, both reached agreement in principle on the policy programme submitted by Chancellor Ludwig Erhard a week ago.

In foreign politics, Erhard plans to steer a course that will be tougher as far as the Soviet Union is concerned and that will feature greater "self-confidence" regarding West Germany's European partners in NATO. In home politics, he intends to lay stress on a balanced budget and on a decrease in government spending.

So far, nothing has been said about the members of Erhard's new cabinet, some of whom have been objected to by the coalition partners.

Thus, the Christian Social Union wished to see Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder no longer in his post for his pro-American course and his Liberal Policy towards the East bloc.

While the Liberals had strongly opposed the inclusion of former Defence Minister Franz Josef Strauss in the government, and Strauss wanted Liberal Chairman Erich Mende to disappear as the head of the all-German Ministry.

While Schröder had been "saved" by Erhard Tuesday, it is not yet clear what happened to Mende and Strauss.

The Liberals had threatened earlier Wednesday that they would stay out of the coalition if Mende should lose the all-German people's standard of living is well known to all.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

On this historic day we pray for His Majesty's health and many more years of service to his people.

U.S., USSR Agree To Set Up Board For Space Cooperation

WASHINGTON, October 14, (AP).—The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to set up an editorial board for a joint review of research in space biology and medicine, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said Wednesday.

NASA said two "satisfactory understanding" were reached between representatives of that agency and the Soviet Academy of Sciences in discussion on space cooperation in New York Friday.

The first of these understandings reaffirmed an existing agreement for the exchange of weather satellite data between Washington and Moscow. A continuing exchange of data is to start within a few months. Meanwhile, the present daily exchange of conventional weather data is to be continued.

Smith said his cabinet had taken no decision on a unilateral independence declaration at Wednesday morning's meeting.

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

He said they would "talk and talk" before coming to what he had told his colleagues was "the most important decision."

His Majesty Inaugurates Twelfth Session Of Parliament

HM Stresses Responsibility Of MP's For Approval Of Govt.

The following is the text of His Majesty's speech which he delivered to a joint inaugurated session of the Parliament this afternoon.

In the name of God, the Almighty and the just.

My Dear (Member of Parliament).

We are grateful to the Almighty God who has enabled our nation to elect its representatives to the Parliament according to the values enshrined in the Constitution.

Consultation in the affairs of the state is our sacred national and religious duty. The ethos of Islam, of which existence as a fundamental element in the structure of our society has very deep historic roots, considers this tenet as a principle of state-manship. This tenet has been preserved in the history of our nation in the tradition of jirgals.

When laying the foundation of the new order in Afghanistan, our father, His Majesty the Martyred King, Mohammad Nadir Shah paid foremost attention to this outstanding principle and tradition of our people. Consequently after the harmonisation of this historical value with the requirements of the time the national parliament was created in the life of our state.

CONSTITUTION

Last year while we were celebrating the 33rd anniversary of the founding of Parliament, a sensitive, important and valuable stage began in the history of Afghanistan. It was on that day when the Loya Jirgah was convened to take a decision as regards the draft of the new Constitution. The draft after ratification into law was implemented by us brought the country to a general into new historic era and also effected fundamental and deep changes in the method of election and in the duties and responsibilities of both houses of Parliament. These changes will enable Afghanistan's new Parliament to play its effective role in the organisation and administration of our national life in accordance with the requirements of the time in which we live and in conformity with our cultural and historic realities.

Those favouring the election of the President won the point, but soon another debate concerning the election of the secretaries of the President from among the elected deputies flared up. Should or should not the elected President of the House have secretaries elected by the House? Again, there was no constitutional precedent to put an end to the controversy.

These controversies have brought up the important issue of conventions. Not only our own constitution but the constitutions of virtually all new democratic countries are without specific mention of conventions. One of the reasons for this is that conventions cannot all be covered by the provisions of the constitution. At the same time every new issue and several of them may arise every day in a Parliament—requires a proper solution. Every procedural decision becomes a convention.

MAIN PROBLEM

The main problem under debate in the last few days before the election of the President was whether the Wolesi Jirgah should elect a President before the official inauguration or after it. From the constitutional point of view this was an issue of great interest. Some argued that official inauguration does not imply that there should of necessity be a President in the House. The others favoured the election of a President contending that he would speed up and facilitate the organisational and procedural work of the House and will give the house its complete form.

Moreover, every Speaker needs assistants. Life in Parliament—particularly the Lower House—is a big rush. To keep different sections of the House satisfied assistants representing every section are required.

The composition of the Wolesi Jirgah is a notable achievement. Four women deputies have been elected to the House from Kabul, Kandahar and Herat provinces.

His Majesty the King has appointed two women (Mrs. Aziza Gardizi and Mrs. Saljouki) as members of the Meshrano Jirgah. A former Deputy Prime Minister, former ambassadors and former high-ranking officials of the government are among other members of Parliament.

Most of the elected members are modern and educated people. Some of them have received higher education in foreign universities.

The Wolesi Jirgah meets in the old parliamentary building near the Ministry of Commerce in Darul Aman Street. For the first time every deputy and senator has been provided with a microphone and earphones.

Both the official languages—

Both the official languages—

Both the official languages—

Both the official languages—

Both the official languages—

Both the official languages—

Premier Gives His Report On Interim Govt.

Text of Dr. M. Yousuf's speech which was broadcast from Radio Afghanistan on the evening of October 13.

In the Name of God the Almighty.

Dear Countrymen,

When I was asked by His Majesty the King two and a half years ago to form the cabinet and lay the foundation for a new democratic order in Afghanistan. It was my desire as I expressed it in my cabinet's policy to fulfill this great task in the shortest time possible. I thank Almighty God that this sacred hope which—because of the dimensions of the task and lack of experience and resources—appeared to be a pleasant prospect, has today, taken a real shape, and the interim government has the honour to announce the termination of its term of office.

The work that has been accomplished during this time has opened a new chapter in the life of our country.

FRAMEWORK

The preparation and implementation of the new Constitution, separation of powers of the different organs of the state, the creation of a suitable judiciary, the preparation and implementation of the Election Law providing for free general, direct and secret ballot, the adoption of the Press Law and the drafting of laws concerning the formation and activities of political parties and formation of provincial councils are some of the tasks accomplished during the term of the interim government.

Rarely do we find examples in the history of the world of countries which have completed such major tasks within such a short time and in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity.

We owe much to the guidance of His Majesty the King who in recognising the national aspirations and the requirements of the times took the initiative for this great change. Our success was also the result of the invaluable cooperation during this crucial period between the government and the nation.

With one heart and one aim all contributed to the achievement of this sacred goal.

When I formed my cabinet I asked for such sincere cooperation from all the people of Afghanistan, particularly from the young and the enlightened ones.

GRATITUDE

Today at the conclusion of this task I am happy to express my heartfelt gratitude directly to them for the positive response which was given to my call.

We the people of Afghanistan have every right today to be proud of and rejoice the successful completion of such a historical change in our country. But this pride and joy should be without any vanity and complacency. For the fact is that we have just entered the path towards the nation's progress.

Bringing into existence democratic institutions and a legal organisation in the country, however important they may be, are not the final goal. Our final aim, as explained in the Constitution, is to bring about a prosperous and progressive society—a society in which the material and moral standards of our people are raised on the basis of social justice and human dignity and all citizens of our nation can increasingly make use of the benefits of modern civilisation.

Our people need better food, better clothing and housing; they need schools and hospitals. There can be no doubt that in order to fulfill these aspirations they are cooperating with the government. That is why the government of the interim period, despite heavy

(Contd. on page 6)

(Contd. on page 6)

(Contd. on page 6)

(Contd. on page 6)

(Contd. on page 6)

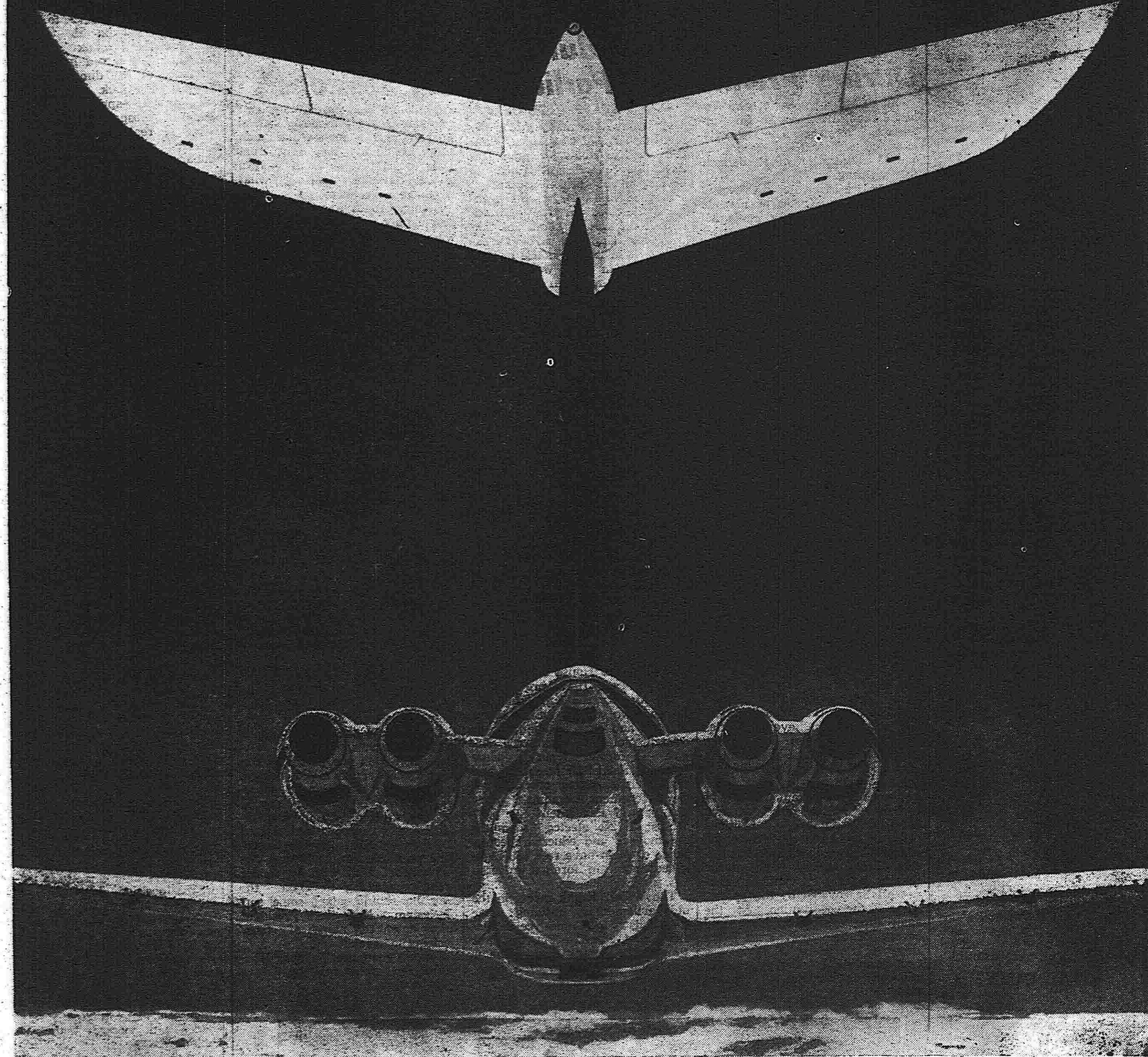
(Contd. on page 6)

(Contd. on page 6)

(Contd. on page 6)

You can choose from many types of aircraft
flying with world-wide airlines

BUT ONLY ONE STANDS OUT
HEAD AND SHOULDERS
ABOVE THE OTHERS



TRIUMPHANTLY SWIFT SILENT SERENE
BOAC VC10
Join BOAC at Karachi, Delhi or Tehran.



Their Majesties made a state visit to China in November last year.

HM King's Birthday, Parliament's Opening Coincide Symbolising Democratic Monarchy

Today the people of Afghanistan celebrate two important events—the birth anniversary of His Majesty the King and the inauguration of Parliament. This happy coincidence reminds every body that Afghanistan is a democratic monarchy.

In the political life of Afghanistan there are some constant factors. The most important among them is Islam. The other is the feeling of solidarity as a characteristic of the life of the people who despite the existence of different tribes, languages, customs and dialects, feel one. This feeling of oneness is progressively growing. The monarch plays an important part in maintaining this solidarity of our people.

As Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf said at the last meeting of the Loya Jirgah last year, kingship in Afghanistan means "the art of dealing with people". King of Afghanistan is the head of a tribe who has been elected by the other chieftains of the country on behalf of the entire nation for organising and guiding their affairs. As such the people have accepted him as the repository of national unity and respect him and his family.

During recent centuries Afghanistan has had a great number of monarchs with autocratic or democratic tendencies. But whatever their attitude, the people have always been closely associated with their rule.

In the political life of Afghanistan certain moving factors also exist. The most important among them are the impact of developments in the world, the progress of mankind and the ever-growing closeness of the nations of the world with one another. With the forces of politics and geopolitics the cycle of history had an impact on every nation.

This modern movement reached Afghanistan, in the heart of Asia, much later than in other parts of the world. On the account of this delay, Afghanistan suffered some losses. But

it had certain benefits too, one of which is that progressive Afghanistan does not consider as fully satisfactory, the political liberalism of the 18th century in which no attention was paid to social and economic justice.

Afghanistan has also saved itself from the narrow nationalism which prevailed in the interlude between the two world wars. Afghanistan at present realises that democracy should not be only political but also social and that progress and its independence and progress should be parallel with the cooperation with all nations of the world. The people of Afghanistan want to be happy and consider the other people of the world as their brothers and they therefore try hard to contribute to the happiness of mankind.

This is what every enlightened Afghan thinks today. The enlightened Afghans are fortunate because their King holds similar views and supports those holding such views. In other words, although the movement for progress in Afghanistan is the product of the young thinking, it has been successfully undertaken because it is supported by the King and because progress is guided from above. This is the secret underlying the present movement in Afghanistan and this is the main factor of the collective and social changes.

Because of these favourable conditions our intellectuals should not begin to believe that progress in Afghanistan is automatic. Those who think that great achievements come about automatically are wrong. Great tasks are accomplished with great efforts. Our intellectuals should nourish their lives with great attention and support honesty and progress with zeal.

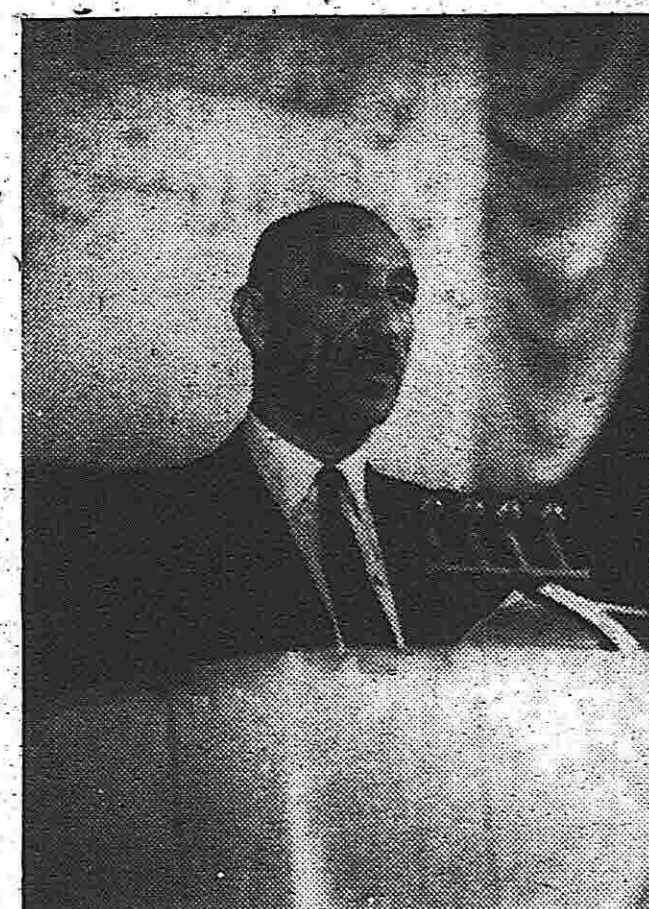
In our national life we must move towards progress at all times and forward steps should be taken throughout the country. Our intellectuals should avoid lethargy and misconduct. They should realise that the first essential of progress is to move constantly. Fortunately a large number of our intellectuals are aware of this fact. Although the Constitution, Parliament, and even the existence of suitable conditions for economic progress are necessary, without honesty and zeal in all spheres of our national life there can be no progress.

Today is one of the most important days in our history.

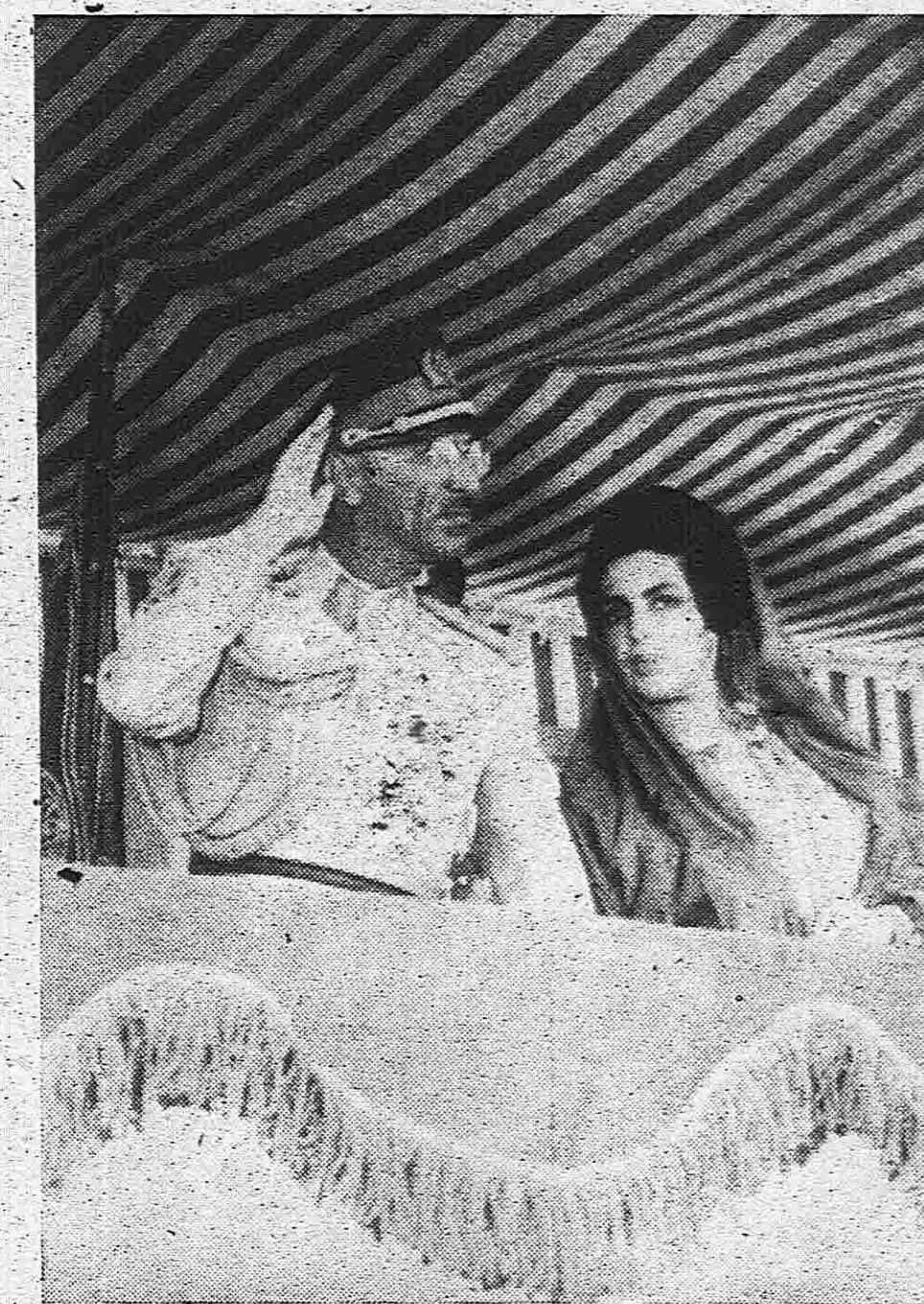
(Contd. on page 6)



His Majesty and President De Gaulle reviewed French troops during his state visit in June.



His Majesty addresses USSR-Afghanistan Friendship Society during his state visit to the Soviet Union in August.



Their Majesties the King and Queen.

King And Parliament

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

TODAY two historically important events in the life of Afghan nation coincide; the birth anniversary of His Majesty the King and the inauguration of Parliament.

In the constitutional sense these two events of great significance are linked in a system of constitutional monarchy such as ours.

It was on the initiative of His Majesty the King that the Constitutional Committee was formed to draft a new constitution for the country. After its endorsement by His Majesty it has been successfully enforced.

According to Chapter Two of the Constitution, the King, who personifies the sovereignty of the country, is the protector of the basic principles of the sacred religion of Islam and the custodian of its Constitution and the centre of its national unity.

Under the Constitution, the Afghan King in relation to Parliament has the following rights and duties.

POWERS

He summons and inaugurates the Loya Jirgah (Grand Assembly) (Article 9, Clause 3).

He inaugurates the ordinary sessions of the Shura (Parliament) (Article 9, Clause 4).

He summons and inaugurates the extraordinary session of the Shura (Article 9, Clause 5).

He dissolves the Shura (Parliament) and decrees new elections, which are to be held within three months from the date of the dissolution of the Shura (Parliament).

He appoints the non-elected members of the Meshrano Jirgah (House of Elders) and appoints its President from among its members.

The powers of the King as defined in the Constitution are significant.

Under the Constitution, it is the actions of the King or the crown which are of extreme importance to the country. An American constitutionalist, Herman Finer, says: "When we talk of the actions of the crown in politics we mean that the People, Parliament and the Cabinet have supplied the motive power through the formal arrangements established by centuries of constitutional development."

This is the significance of the powers of the King. Although formal instruments of constitutionalism have been provided recently in the name of the Constitution, some conventions with their root in the history of the nation have existed for several centuries.

In England it is said that the King can do no wrong. The growth of the parliamentary government in Afghanistan will guarantee this aspect of constitutional government since whatever the King authorises is signed by a minister.

The King in Afghanistan, like the British monarch, is the fountain of justice. The power of remission, commutation and reprieve lie with the King.

The King in Afghanistan, like the British monarch, is the fountain of justice. The power of remission, commutation and reprieve lie with the King.

The King in Afghanistan, like the British monarch, is the fountain of justice. The power of remission, commutation and reprieve lie with the King.

The King in Afghanistan, like the British monarch, is the fountain of justice. The power of remission, commutation and reprieve lie with the King.

The King in Afghanistan, like the British monarch, is the fountain of justice. The power of remission, commutation and reprieve lie with the King.

The King in Afghanistan, like the British monarch, is the fountain of justice. The power of remission, commutation and reprieve lie with the King.

The King in Afghanistan, like the British monarch, is the fountain of justice. The power of remission, commutation and reprieve lie with the King.

The King in Afghanistan, like the British monarch, is the fountain of justice. The power of remission, commutation and reprieve lie with the King.

The King in Afghanistan, like the British monarch, is the fountain of justice. The power of remission, commutation and reprieve lie with the King.

The King in Afghanistan, like the British monarch, is the fountain of justice. The power of remission, commutation and reprieve lie with the King.

The King in Afghanistan, like the British monarch, is the fountain of justice. The power of remission, commutation and reprieve lie with the King.

The King in Afghanistan, like the British monarch, is the fountain of justice. The power of remission, commutation and reprieve lie with the King.

The King in Afghanistan, like the British monarch, is the fountain of justice. The power of remission, commutation and reprieve lie with the King.

The King in Afghanistan, like the British monarch, is the fountain of justice. The power of remission, commutation and reprieve lie with the King.

(Contd on page 6)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

THURSDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

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

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

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4 777 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

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1600
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Kandahar, Tehran, Beirut
Departure-0930
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-1200

SATURDAY

Beirut, Tehran, Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1330
Herat-Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1415
Kabul-Mazar-Herat
Departure-070
INDIAN AIRLINES
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1210
Departure-1300

PIA

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

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24589
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	22092
	20763
	20502
Bakhter News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22316
Arian Bookstore Office	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20902
	22238
	22501
Lufthansa	
Aeroflot	22300
ASTCO	20650-21504
TMA	22255
FLA	22115-22855-22866
CSA	21022
KLM	20997
Iranian Airways	24714-21405
Indian Airlines	22527
BOAC	20220

Pharmacies

Friday night	
Aziz	Phone No. 24231
Asri	Phone No. 24231
Watan	Phone No. 21026
Ansari	Phone No. 20520
Bu-Ali	Phone No. 53575
Shari-Naw	Phone No. 20078

Afghan Trade Conducted By Both Free, Barter Systems

Afghanistan's trade relations with foreign countries are conducted in two ways—free trade and trade under the barter system.

The barter trade with foreign countries is regulated by separate bilateral agreements in which prices and volume of exports and imports are fixed for a certain period of time. All accounting payments are taken care of through banks and clearing accounts.

Afghanistan has barter relations and contracts with the following countries: The Soviet Union; Czechoslovakia; Poland and China.

Afghan trade with India, which is also in the nature of barter, has

assumed a special form.

The main difference between foreign trade under the barter system and free trade is that under the barter system the volume of trade and prices are fixed at the beginning and under the latter system there is no such arrangement. In free trade exports and imports are governed by the mechanism of free trade and are limited to the quantity of goods needed or available for sale. Payments under the free system are made in foreign currency.

Afghan trade with free trade area countries does not, however, prevent our concluding commercial

contracts with them. Afghanistan has already signed trade contracts with some of these countries. In such contracts the volume of exports and imports are not fixed but only a general framework is provided to facilitate trade.

Afghanistan has signed the following agreements with countries of the free trade area:

1. Trade and payments agreements with Iran.
2. Trade and payments agreement with Bulgaria.
3. Economic and commercial co-operation and payments agreements with Yugoslavia.

Free trade markets in thousands of dollars.

Country	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
UK	5308/3	8951/8	973/7	12827/0	10271/49
USA	12140/3	10312/4	6023/4	91919/3	7059/5
FRG	1892/1	3512/7	2653/1	3881/16	5157/8
Pakistan	2461/0	1677/3	2631/2	3832/1	4740/6
Other countries of-free					
Markets	1550/3	757/2	1040/2	1701/7	1207/9
Total	22568/3	25994/9	21930/6	31433/7	29037/7

1961 1962 1963
10046/4 8963/9 11163/9
7695/9 8695/9 9450/5
5592/6 4259/4 2791/1
1413/7 — 3909/7

3190/2 3950/4 4433/6
28938/9 24740/5 31755/3

Dr. Yousuf Makes Radio Speech To Nation

(Contd. from page 3)

responsibilities entrusted to it for laying the foundation of the new order, was able to pay considerable attention to the successful implementation of the projects under the five-year plan and the consistent development of the country's economic and cultural institutions.

Now that the framework for the new order has been provided, the duties of the state in this respect become even heavier. Fortunately henceforth this responsibility will not be shouldered by the government alone. The legislative and judicial organs, the press and political parties and the society which will come into being in the future will share this responsibility in accordance with their legal authority. I am sure that with proper management of the activity of the country these elements can create conditions for the fulfilment of the aspirations of the nation.

There is no doubt that discussion and criticism are among the instruments of democracy. If these instruments are used properly, that is if we employ them with care and sincerity for the advancement of national and social aims, they will speed up the progress of the country. Otherwise, criticism just for the sake of criticism and discussion just as an end in itself and for seeking a

reputation will result in deadlocks and delays. Such criticism and discussion will make difficult for the public to understand the democratic order and to have faith in such an order.

History has proved that societies which have had short-comings in this respect and have sacrificed ends for the sake of means have usually lost democracy. I am sure that the people of Afghanistan, specially the youth and intelligentsia who are entering the political field, will grasp the meaning of their duties towards their country and history and will make use of the rights embodied in the new Constitution in such a way that the new order takes deep roots and is preserved and that suitable conditions are created for speedy and healthy development of the economic and cultural life of the community.

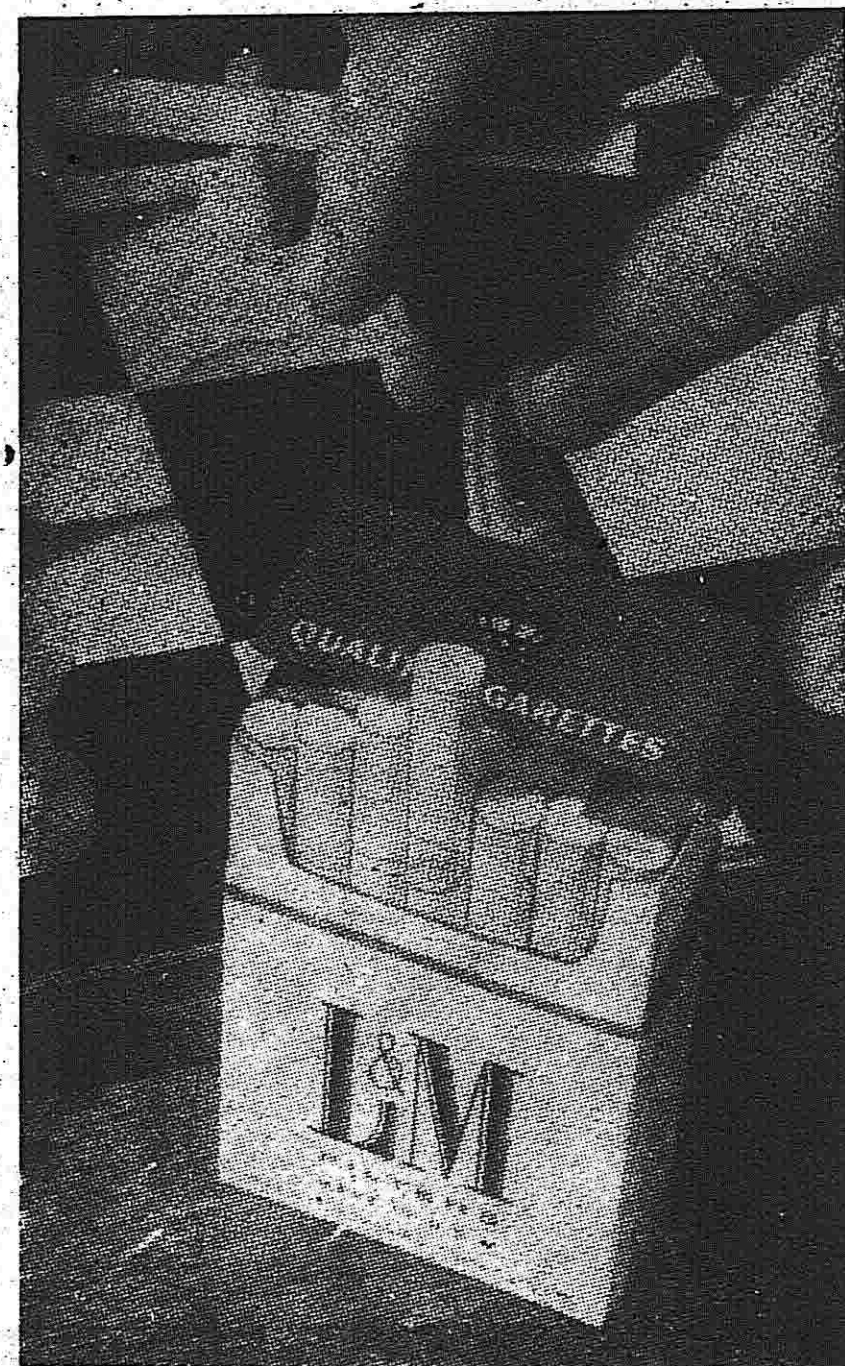
These are some of the observations which I wished to make in the light of my experience at the end of the transitional period. Today we all have great responsibilities towards future generations but, in accordance with the realities of the situation, the responsibilities of those who will form the government and those young and enlightened groups who enter political life are even greater. I am sure that if these two groups put aside selfishness and

personal gains and perform their duties with a sense of responsibility towards the future of the country, the nation will support them in their activities and nothing will prevent this country from advancing towards a prosperous future.

In conclusion, I consider it my duty to offer my deep gratitude to His Majesty the King for his valuable guidance during this difficult period. I thank the entire nation and especially the young and enlightened persons who have helped me in fulfilling this duty. I also thank my Cabinet colleagues and civil and military officials for their sincere co-operation and I pray to almighty God for the further progress of Afghanistan under the guidance of His Majesty the King and for the success of constitutional monarchy.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB OCTOBER FEST

All the fun of a typical German Fall Fest. Informal—no ties. Thursday, October 14, 8 p.m. Members, Af. 100. Non-members, Af. 150. Free Dinner. ADVT.



Are you for rich flavor in a filter cigarette?

Make the logical move to L&M the cigarette you can taste!

KABUL-NEW YORK US \$ 917,20

This 21-days excursion fare to New York is still valid until November 4th, 1965, providing a minimum stay of 14 days in the USA. Flying with Lufthansa is more than having jet-to-jet connections, it is your world of qualified service of an airline to be at home-all over the world.

For further information contact your travel agent or Lufthansa Kabul Shahr-e-Now Telephone 22501



Lufthansa

STUDENT SPECIAL

Bamian Buddhas Overlook Green Valley In Hinduks

By Wahidullah Wahid

BAMIAN is one of the most beautiful sites in Afghanistan. Its beauty is not that of a city. It is a natural splendour.

Located between Hinduks mountains on the north and Baba mountains on the south, Bamian nestles in a green and fertile valley with a crisply blue sky overhead.

You can go to Bamian from Kabul by two ways—by Ghorband or Hajigak. Ghorband is the most used motor road to Bamian and it is a 245 kilometre stretch of, at points, not so easy but scenic road.

The second way is more direct. It leads through Jalrez, Sar Chishma and Shari Zohak and is only 145 kilometres long.

Bamian itself is located 3,000 metres above sea level. In Bamian the green grass and the tall ash trees, the sparkling silver streams, the colourful cars of the tourists and the gayly decorated hotel, the villagers dresses mix in a bright display of colour which warms the heart even as it delights the eyes. The centres of attention, are the huge statues of Buddha which have made Bamian famous.

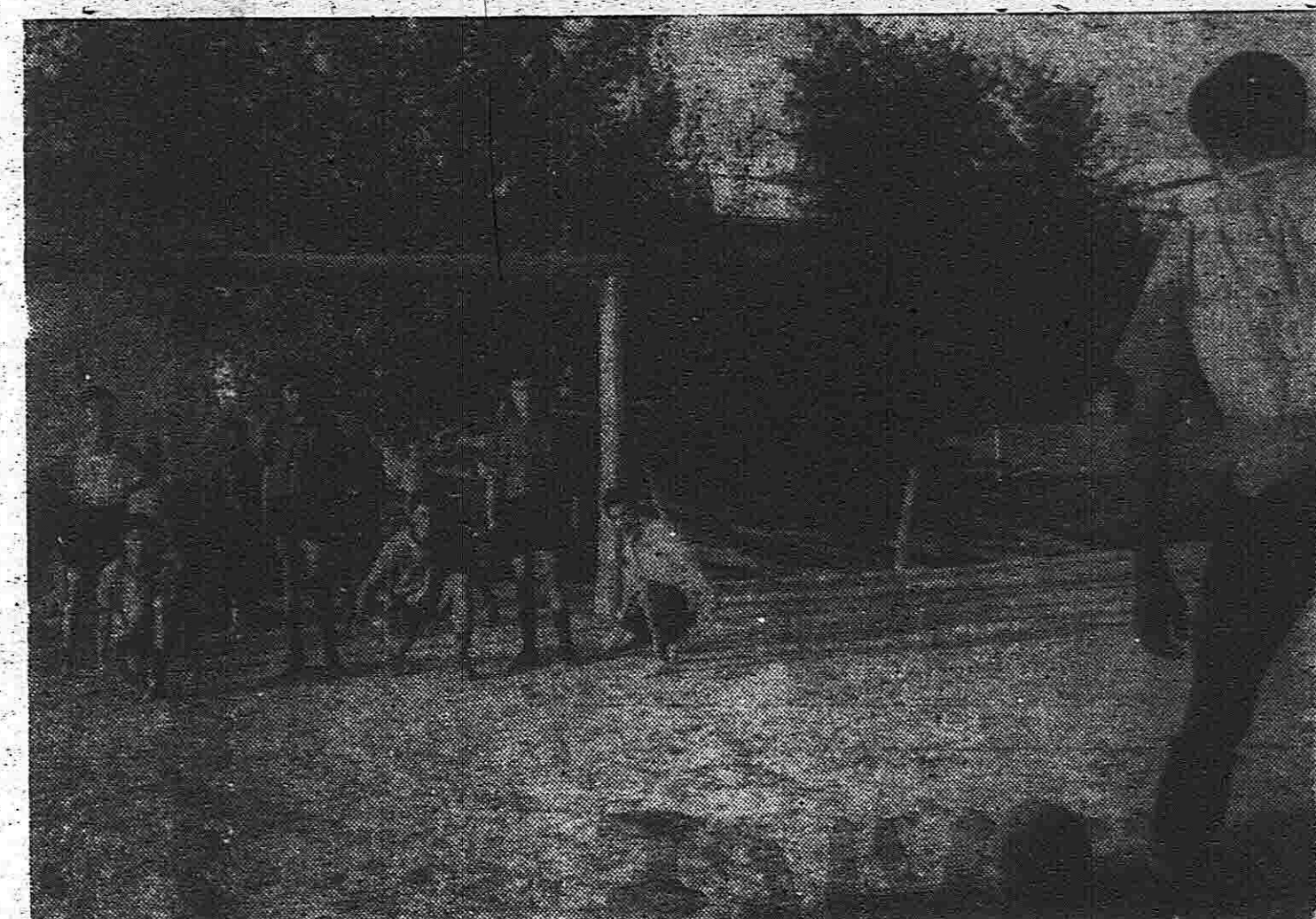
The statues are carved from the Ghundek and Baba mountains. Be prepared for a climb if you want to enjoy the magnificent view from the head of the tallest statue in the world.

In ancient times, long before the advent of the automobile and the train Bamian was one of the chief trading centres of Asia. People came from India, China and Iran and sold their products at the Bamian crossroads.

Silk from China was transported to Iran and the west. This route known as the silkway contributed greatly towards flourishing life there.

Bamian was also a great religious centre. In the seventh century some 2,000 priests served the Buddhist temples in Bamian and

Maimana School Holds Two Sessions



Former Model From Bulgaria Studies Dari At University

Dimitrina Pertovna Stahts Hava arrived from Bulgaria in Kabul one year ago. She and her husband, a construction engineer employed by an Afghan construction company will stay another year and a half here.

After she graduated from Sofia high school Dimitrina became a member of the staff of "Lada" (Lady) a Bulgarian fashion magazine. She was a model for three years which gave her an opportunity to visit a number of countries such as Yugoslavia, the USSR, Romania and some other East European countries.

She started her studies at the College of Letters in the University of Kabul four months ago. She attends college from 10 to 12 daily and take several courses in Dari language and grammar. According to one of her teachers, Abdul Khaliq Wafaei "she is progressing very satisfactorily".

Forty-five years ago in 1299 Ahmad Quli Khan set up the first school in Maimana, Abu Jauzani school. That first year it had 200 boys in the first five grades.

Sixteen hundred boys now attend two daily sessions in 11 different grades and next year the school will have its first twelfth grade.

Housed in a building remodeled last year with funds provided by the Ministry of Education, the school also includes 111 boys studying to be teachers in a three-year seventh through ninth grade programme.

This year there are 31 students in the 11th grade. Formerly most students had to go on to Herat or Kabul to complete twelve grades but now they can remain in Maimana, Mohammad Yaqub, headmaster of the middle school explains.

The students are taught by 31 full-time teachers, the majority like Headmaster Yaqub, are graduates of the DMA school in

(Above) Football team practices in Maimana. (Below) Front view of Abu Obaid Jauzani School. Kabul: (teacher's training school). Due to lack of space the students attend separate sessions. Classes six to eleven meet from 8 to 1:00 and classes one to five meet in the afternoon. We have some books, the head-

EASY TO READ:

The Bad Man And The Bread

By a Ghazi High School Student

ONE day a young policeman was told to take a bad man from his village to the CAPITAL. As they were going to get the bus, the bad man said, "There is a bread shop. We shall need some food for our journey. I shall buy some bread for us. You wait here outside the shop."



The young policeman waited for a very long time, but the bad man did not come out of the shop. The policeman went inside and the shopkeeper told him that the man had run out of the back door. The young policeman went back to his office. The captain was very angry because he had let the bad man run away.

Other policemen soon caught the bad man again. The young policeman again took him to get the bus. When they came to the bread-shop, the bad man said, "We shall need some food for our journey. Let us buy some bread."

The young policeman said, "I am not foolish. I remember what happened last time. This time I will buy the bread and you can wait outside!"

CAPITAL

The chief city of a country. Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan.

Iranian Diplomat's Daughter Enjoys Kabul University

Lila Tabatabayee, 19-year-old daughter of an Iranian diplomat stationed in Kabul, is enrolled as a sophomore in the College of Economics at the University of Kabul. She is a graduate of Zarghoona High School where she entered as a twelfth year student when her father received his post in Kabul. Her brother Wahid Tabatabayee is in an 8th grade Habibia student. "I was received with unexpected warmth by Afghan fellow students in the school and at the college" Lila says she has been very happy with the Afghan friends she has made during the last three years. Lila is a good sports fan and is especially interested in swimming and sports.



Stamps Honour His Majesty On Birthday



The Philately Department of the Ministry of Communications has issued two special stamps on the occasion of His Majesty's birth anniversary. They are of the denominations of Af. 6 and Af. 1.25. The stamps are available at the Central Post Office.

TO ATHENS, PRAGUE, VIENNA, EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A. **CSA** MONDAY: ATHENS, PRAGUE, VIENNA, U.S.A. **CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES** HOTEL SPINAR TEL. 2102

Afghanistan, China Exchange Consumer Goods Document

KABUL, Oct. 14.—Letters relating to the credit for consumer goods were signed between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China Wednesday.

The letters were signed and exchanged at a special ceremony in the Ministry of Finance Wednesday morning by Minister of Finance Sayed Kasim Rishitya and Chinese Ambassador Chen Feng.

A Finance Ministry source said that on the basis of these letters \$2.5 million worth of consumer goods will be imported from the People's Republic of China to Afghanistan during the next five years. The sum represents 25 per cent of the \$10 million Chinese long-term credit to Afghanistan. The sale proceeds from the consumer goods will be used to finance projects which will be implemented through Chinese credits.

The source said the letters are part of the economic and technical assistance agreement signed between the two countries last April.

The source added that talks on the types of consumer goods which are to be imported from China to Afghanistan had already started between representatives of the Finance and Commerce ministries and the Chinese Em-

bassy. The goods include tea, cotton piecegoods, real and artificial silk, footwear etc.

The details about the quantity and variety of the goods will be discussed later when an Afghan delegation visits China to participate in an international exhibition in Canton.

Official Gazette

Publishes New Law

(Contd. from page 1) mity with Articles 19 to 33 of the law for basic administrative organizations.

According to Article 35 of this law, the basic regional administrative unit is the province. On the basis of population, geography and economic and social conditions Afghanistan has been divided into 28 provinces each headed by a governor. The provinces are subdivided into smaller administrative units such as alaka-dari, woleswali and loya woleswali in order to provide greater facilities in the fields of justice and administration.

Under Article 47 of the law civic administration is the responsibility of the mayors. Municipal deputies are elected according to direct, secret, free and general ballot.



ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. Italian French film LES FRERES CORSES

PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film RAMPAGE with Farsi translation.

KABUL CINEA:
At 1:30, 5, 7 p.m. Indian film ASKA PANJIL

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 p.m. Indian colour film SAND BADALDIN ALI BABA.

ADVTs.

CONCERT BY IRANIAN ARTISTS

The concert by Iranian Artists who have come to Kabul to attend the birth anniversary of His Majesty the King will be held in the Kabul Nandari from Sunday, October 17, to Wednesday October 20.

The prices of tickets are 50, 40, and 30 Afghans. Tickets are available from the Directory of Kabul Cinema starting today until the end of the show, October 20.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +25°C. Minimum -4°C.
Sun sets today at 5:41 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:9 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 167.

KABUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1965, (MIZAN 24, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

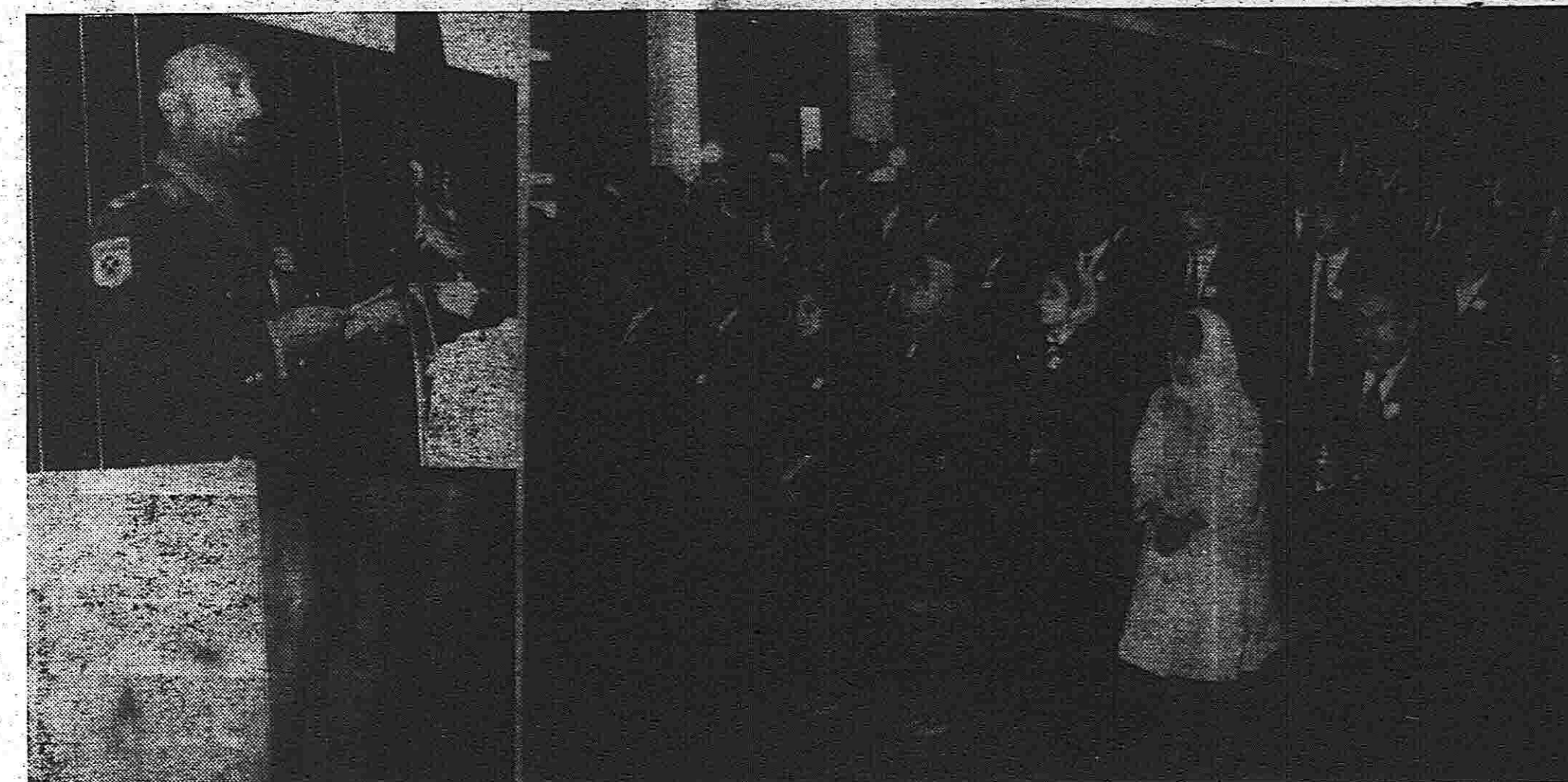
Royal Audience

KABUL, Oct. 16.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ended October 14:

Lieutenant General Abdul Karim Mustaghni, Military Commandant of Mazar; Engineer Abdul Ahad Kazimi, Chief of the Dying Section of the Gul Bahar Textile Mills; Abdul Raof Wardak an Afghan graduate from Rome University in the field of Orientalology; Mohammad Rasool Wardak a graduate in anesthetics from Bologna University in Italy; Mohammad Anwar Arghandeh Wal, a graduate from Britain in Public Administration; Najibullah Omar, a graduate from the Strasbourg University in Orientalology and art.

A number of Wazir, Momand and Salazarai dignitaries were granted audience and had lunch at the royal table.

John Milton Steeves, United States Ambassador, was also received in audience during the week.



Senators and deputies listen to His Majesty the King's speech inaugurating the 12th Parliament Thursday afternoon. His Majesty inaugurated the joint Parliament session in the presence of members of the Royal Family and members of the caretaker government.

Reception, Concert Held To Mark His Majesty's Birthday

KABUL, October 16.—His Majesty's 52nd birthday anniversary was observed at different functions Thursday and Friday. A grand reception was held at Dilkusha Palace Thursday night to mark the occasion.

The reception was attended by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, members of the royal family, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, Prime Minister-designate and head of the caretaker government, members of the caretaker cabinet, high-ranking civil and military officials, members of the diplomatic corps and their wives.

The guests, who were received by the Minister of Court, offered their congratulations to Their Majesties on the occasion and afterwards dined at the royal table. Friday evening Their Majesties

the King and Queen attended a concert by Iranian artists in honour of the birth anniversary of His Majesty.

Their Majesties arrived at the Kabul Nandari at 7-25 and were received by Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Minister of Press and Information of the caretaker cabinet. On Their Majesties' arrival the royal anthem was played.

Before the concert Asadullah Paiman, head of Iranian artists' television department of the Ministry of Education of Iran, in a brief speech said that it was an honour for the Iranian artists to have come to this ancient land at a time coinciding with the birth anniversary of His Majesty the King and take part in the celebrations along with their Afghan brothers and sisters.

After the concert, which lasted for about two hours, the Iranian artists and Zulfikari, the Iranian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, were received in audience by His Majesty the King in the royal box.

His Majesty expressed appreciation of the performance and pleasure over their participation in his birth anniversary celebrations. His Majesty described the Iranian artists' contribution as helpful in further strengthening of relations between the two neighbouring countries.

The Iranian artists gave their first performance on Thursday night. The audience included senators, members of the Wolesi Jirgah and a number of civil and military officials.

The programme started with a speech by Mohammad Khalid Rooshan, Deputy Minister of Press and Information, who said the Afghan nation was happy to be celebrating his Majesty's birth anniversary. He referred to the progress made by Afghanistan in various fields under His Majesty's being guidance and prayed for the sovereign's long life.

Rooshan welcomed the senators and the deputies as well as the artists.

In reply Asadullah Paiman, (Contd. on page 4)

Anti-Persecution Ruling Passed By Vatican Council

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 16, (Reuters).—The Vatican Ecumenical Council ruled Friday that the Jewish people cannot be held collectively responsible for the death of Christ.

The ruling was contained in the Council's declaration on the Jewish and other religions. Pope Paul VI is expected to promulgate it and issue it to the world.

The declaration also puts the church on record as deploring anti-Semitism and persecution of Jews and attacks "any discrimination against men or harassment of them because of their race, colour, condition in life, or religions."

The historic declaration was given overall approval by a vote of 1,763 to 250 with 10 null ballots.

It holds that "although the Jewish authorities and those who followed in their lead pressed for the death of Christ, nevertheless, what happened to Christ in his passion cannot be attributed to all Jews, without distinction."

China Requests Postponement Of Conference At Algiers

ALGIER, October 16, (Reuters).—CHINA formally requested the Afro-Asian conference planned in Algiers next month postponed at the preparatory meeting here.

An atmosphere of pessimism surrounded preliminary planning, being thrashed out by what is nominally a 15-nation committee. Only 10 of the committee members have come to Algiers for the meeting. Cambodia, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, and Ethiopia were absent.

The committee was due to finish its work Thursday night, but called another meeting for Friday to decide whether to postpone the conference date, set for November 3.

China was the staunchest supporter of moves to hold the conference last June, despite a coup in Algiers that overthrew the regime of former President Ahmed Ben Bella. She was overruled.

The dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir and the troubled Indonesian situation jeopardized hopes of a successful conference.

Afghanistan UN Ambassador Urges Peaceful Settlement Of Disputes In Assembly Speech

NEW YORK, October 16.—AFGHANISTAN Ambassador to the United Nations General Assembly Thursday urged that disputes which are remnants of colonialism will be solved by peaceful means and in accordance with the wishes of the people involved.

During the general debate in the Assembly, Pazhwak said that during the period of military operations between India and Pakistan Afghanistan expressed concern over the conflict and hoped the dispute between the two countries would be solved by peaceful means.

He spoke on the subject in connection with the recent remarks of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, in the General Assembly.

Bhutto had said: "The creation of Pakistan where Muslims would be free to develop in accordance with their culture and ways of life was the result of the democratic process of self-determination in which each part of Pakistan freely and formally expressed its desire to do so, Kashmir alone of those states, provinces and territories of pre-partition India has been deprived of the right to participate in this process of self-determination."

Referring to these remarks by Bhutto, the Afghan representative said the end of colonial rule in this part of the world created not only the problems of Kashmir but also certain other problems which have affected relations between the countries of the area in an undesirable manner. For, in the absence of these problems, those countries could cooperate with each other in a most friendly atmosphere for the wellbeing of their peoples.

He said: "The disputed territory of Pakhtunistan, referred to in pre-partition India as the North-West Frontier Province and the tribal territories where the fate of a much larger population than that of Kashmir is involved, for which we have continuously been demanding the right to self-determination, were also deprived of the same right."

Pazhwak said: "Fortunately this problem is not yet before the UN and we hope that it will be solved by peaceful means and in the spirit of understanding and friendship on the basis of justice and in accordance with the will of the people and their political leaders."

Chen Yi recently told a news conference that the sessions would serve no purpose unless it condemned "American Imperialism" in Vietnam and elsewhere, and the non-participation of "revisionists". This meant that the Soviet Union would have to be barred from the conference table.

The Indian Ambassador said here that the committee was charged with preparing the conference, not calling it or adjourning it for posing condition. He said it would be up to foreign ministers in New York for the United Nations General Assembly to decide whether or not the conference should be held.

(Contd. on page 4)

SERVICE is Ariana's business.



FANTASTIC REDUCTION IN DOMESTIC FARES

(To go into effect on October 23, 1965)

KABUL/TO:

	One Way	Round Trip	Excess Baggage Afs.
Herat	750	1430	12
Kandahar	375	720	6
Khost	250	480	4
Kunduz	250	480	4
Maimana	650	1240	10
Mazar	350	670	6

KANDAHAR/TO:

Herat	375	720	6
Kabul	375	720	6

HERAT/TO:

Kabul	750	1430	12
Kandahar	375	720	6
Mazar (direct)	450	860	7

KHOST/TO:

Kabul	250	480	4
-------	-----	-----	---

KUNDUZ/TO:

Kabul	250	480	4
Maimana	450	860	7
Mazar	150	290	3

MAIMANA/TO:

Kabul	650	1240	10
Kunduz	450	860	7
Mazar	300	570	5

MAZAR/TO:

Kabul	350	670	6
Kunduz	150	290	3
Maimana	300	570	5
Herat (direct)	450	860	7

For Further Information Contact: ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES: Tel. 24731, 32, 33

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21404 [Extns. 03
22851 [4.5 and 6.
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques of local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 16, 1965

Welcome Choice

His Majesty's decision to call upon Dr. Mohammad Yousuf once again to form the government will not only be widely welcomed but also deserves the highest commendation. A Prime Minister's responsibilities are heavy in any case, but now that a new era of parliamentary government is being ushered in, the problems to be faced will be much more complicated. It is a challenge which cannot be accepted lightly. But we are sure that Dr. Yousuf, who has given ample evidence of his ability as an outstanding leader during the interim period, will not be deterred by the difficulties involved.

The crucial period during which major legislation had to be enacted is over. In the new phase, as Dr. Yousuf said in his broadcast to the nation on Wednesday, the responsibility of running the affairs of the state will not be shouldered by the government alone. The legislative and judicial organs, the press and political parties and the new society coming into being will share this responsibility in accordance with the legal authority vested in them.

Even so the role of the executive branch of the government will continue to be vital. Afghanistan has for years been engaged in implementing a nationwide economic development programme. Dr. Yousuf has played a crucial part ever since the country launched its first plan more than ten years ago. His experience both as Minister of Mines and Industries and as Prime Minister is a great asset. He is fully aware both of the country's potential and the difficulties we have to face. He is thus eminently qualified to lead the nation towards further economic and social progress.

The Prime Minister-designate has an excellent record, as His Majesty the King said in the Royal decree. During the years of public service Dr. Yousuf put his outstanding talent and all his energies at the disposal of his nation. We have no doubt that he will continue to work with the same single-minded purpose as before. With his background and experience he is the right man to be at the helm of affairs at this juncture. We wish him success in his new term. We are confident that with an able and harmonious

The Prime Minister - Designate: A Study Of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's Personality

His Majesty the King has assigned Dr. Mohammad Yousuf to form a new cabinet and after presenting the outline of his new government's policy and the list of his cabinet to the Wolesi Jirga Dr. Yousuf will ask for a vote of confidence.

During the last two and a half years of his government much has been said about Dr. Yousuf as Prime Minister. But little has been said about Dr. Yousuf as a person. More than other leaders of the government he deserves to be studied. This will, on the one hand, show whether he deserves to be the Prime Minister of a country such as ours which is in a momentous period of its life. On the other, it will help us to compare him with other great personalities of this country.

The 51-year-old Dr. Yousuf has had a most colourful life. He has been a student, a teacher, the head of a cultural mission, a minister and prime minister.

One of his friends who was with him at school in the same class for several years comments: "Dr. Yousuf was always first in his class. We, as classmates, never felt jealous of him because we knew that he was competent. We always thought he should be one class higher than the rest of us. He was almost the prestige-keeper of the class. He was the most fluent speaker. He had a special knack of grasping the subjects well. Besides German, he mastered Arabic in school very well, and by the time we were in the ninth standard he spoke fluent Arabic. In addition to his intelligence, which was

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

superb, his keenness and sincerity with fellow students always made us his good friends."

Another colleague of Dr. Yousuf who worked with him in the Ministry of Mines when he was the Minister says: "His mastery of administration and the detailed knowledge often astonished us. He was so thorough in studying every aspect of any given subject that we felt as children before him. The language he used, while writing or speaking, was literary and near to perfection."

A reporter who has been accompanying Dr. Yousuf on his journeys inside and outside the country says: "Despite the fact that at some official ceremonies Dr. Yousuf has to keep the formalities, but I have always had the impression that he has a distaste for prepared speeches. During his tour of Kandahar Dr. Yousuf never read any prepared speech. He spoke for hours with great confidence. The audience was always absorbed in what he said."

In his speeches Dr. Yousuf never repeats himself. He always says something new, something which people had never heard before, but yet something which is practical and concerns every Afghan."

This is true. During the Farmers' Congress which was held in Kabul last year this is what happened. Dr. Yousuf came with a prepared speech to inaugurate the congress. As he went on the rostrum near the microphone he said: "Dear friends, al-

though (showing some papers to the audience) I have a prepared speech and I can read it to you, I felt that when I talk to members of my family I do not have to read things. With this, he started his speech which lasted for more than an hour. What he said was for the occasion and what he proposed was accepted by all."

What makes Dr. Yousuf outstanding as a person is his sincerity, his interest and his humility coupled with great knowledge of human affairs.

Once I had the opportunity to talk to Dr. Yousuf. He listens to you carefully and with great attention and gives you the impression that he knows a little less than you do. But when he himself speaks on the subject which you were talking about, then, you know that your impression was false.

Most of our educated people who return home after a long stay in a foreign country either find the conditions here not the same as they left. But Dr. Yousuf has tried hard to embrace modern trends and elements of civilisation and mould them into what he himself has termed the "Afghan way of life."

No man is perfect. Weaknesses are as common in him as in any other living statesmen in the world. The Afghan nation is indeed fortunate to have a man who, besides several other qualities of statesmanship, loves and wholeheartedly supports the principles of social justice and human dignity.

On Thursday all newspapers in the country carried editorials on the birth anniversary of His Majesty the King. In an editorial entitled "Historic Day" the daily Anis said the occasion, which coincides with the inauguration of Parliament, is a memorable one in the life of the nation.

About this time last year the Constitution was endorsed by His Majesty the King. Since he ascended the throne in 1933 His Majesty has been showing great interest in nation-building activities. Under His Majesty's guidance the country has not only developed but has also acquired great international prestige. The secret of His Majesty's success is that he rules the hearts of the people. The people of Afghanistan consider His Majesty the symbol of national integration, said the editorial.

His Majesty has always been in direct touch with the people and in order to do this he has been visiting different parts of the country. During these tours His Majesty has not only been strengthening the cordial relations between the Crown and the people but has been issuing instructions for speeding up work on various projects.

"The fact," said the paper, "that His Majesty has appointed His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah as the honorary President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society shows how much the royal family cares for the people."

His Majesty's visits last year to the People's Republic of China, the USSR and France further improved our international relations and helped others to know our country better.

It was as a result of these visits that France and the People's Republic of China became interested in offering aid for our development projects. Following His Majesty's official visit the USSR agreed that the repayment of loans be postponed for another few years.

The editorial expressed the hope that the country will continue to develop under the wise and benevolent guidance of His Majesty the King.

In an editorial entitled "The Birth Anniversary of His Majesty the King" Thursday's *Anis* also referred to the fact that the constitution was endorsed about this time last year, adding that His Majesty has always been concerned about the progress of the country ever since he ascended the throne.

Yesterday's newspapers carried articles recalling how Afghanistan was saved 36 years ago. In an editorial *Anis* gave an account of the events leading to the country's independence.

Thirty-six years ago, said the paper, there was a revolution in the country resulting in chaos. It was His Late Majesty King Mohammad Nadir Shah Shahid who with his great wisdom and foresight brought the sinking ship of state to safety.

It is this great day that is being remembered throughout the country today. The people of Afghanistan greatly admire the sacrifices of the leaders of this movement and praise them for having given the country a golden opportunity to progress. It was on account of the great sacrifices of those great martyrs that today the country is progressing under the guidance and leadership of His Majesty the King. Democracy has begun to take deep roots in our society. For all this we owe a debt of gratitude to the fighters for freedom.

(Contd. on page 3)

PRESS

At a Glance

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Voice 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 4775 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

SUNDAY

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-0800
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900
IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0845
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-0940

CMA
Prague-Sofia-Athens-Kabul
Arrival-1940
TMA
Badrut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 92
Traffic	20150-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24585
New Clinic	24278
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	20082
	20783
	20598
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22319
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
	20992
Shourie Freres	22986
	22561
Lufthansa	
Aerodot	22360
ASTCO	20500-21604
TWA	22115
QAA	22115-22855-22866
SEA	21022
ISLM	20897
Iranian Airways	24714-21406
Median Airlines	22527
BOAC	20220

Pharmacies

Ahmad Shaha Baba	Phone 20507
Bray	Phone No. 20523
Afghan	Phone No. 22919
Bakhtar	Phone No. 22619
Nadir Pashtoon	Phone No. 23262
Pashtoonistan	Phone No. 20528



Iranian Ambassador Zulfi Kari congratulated His Majesty the King at a grand reception held at the Dilkusha Palace to mark His Majesty's birth anniversary Thursday night.

Economics Corner:

PRICES ON THE KABUL MARKET

The prices of certain goods are coming down and those of essential commodities are being brought under control. During the last 15 days, the position in Kabul's markets has been steadily improving. Among the factors responsible for the new trend is the announcement that a committee has been formed to keep a check on prices. During this period members of the committee visited many shops to check and compare prices. Whenever they found that any shopkeeper was charging more than the rates prescribed by the Municipal Corporation they took steps to reprimand the defaulters.

These activities have had a welcome effect as the prices of piecemeals, edible oil and tea have dropped to a noticeable extent in the city's shops.

As compared to a month ago the prices have dropped as follows:

Blendax cream from Af. 32 to Af. 25, Nava shaving cream from Af. 38 to Af. 30; 7 o'clock blades packet of 10 from Af. 18 to 20 Af. 14.

The prices of both green and black tea had been soaring for a month and a half. At the end of last month the price touched Af. 44, but now has dropped to Af. 38 per pound.

However, this trend has not affected prices in certain areas such as Share Ara and Kalae Fatullah Khan where tea is still sold for Af. 40 to 42 a pound.

The result of the committee's efforts is more clearly noticeable on prices of canned milk. A month ago powdered milk was either not readily available or one had to pay up to Af. 70 for a pound can. Now the price has come down to Af. 55.

The arrival of new consign-

ments of Frico milk and the announcement made by the medicine depots' department of the Ministry of Health regarding import of Frico and another brand of dried milk have also contributed to the drop in prices.

The price of flour, despite the fact that the grain procurement office of the Ministry of Finance is selling wheat and flour on the market, is still high. Mokori flour is Af. 47 per seer and has been selling at this price for more than a month. However, the rush of buyers for flour and wheat seems to have decreased and more people are purchasing their wheat and flour from the supplies of the grain procurement office which are considerably cheaper.

Supply of edible oil remained meagre during last week. During the last 10 days the supply of all kinds of solid edible oils, which had earlier flooded the market seems to have greatly shrunk.

Whatever imported edible oil is on the market is not sold at less than Af. 21 per pound—a price buyers would not pay if they had any choice.

The Deputy Finance Minister Ghulam Ali, who is chairman of the Market Control Committee, said the committee is continuing its work.

Once the committee announces fixed prices and the shopkeepers are notified, the Deputy Minister said, the committee will see to it that all shopkeepers stick to them.

Planning Minister's Speech In IFC, IMF's Annual Meeting

(Contd. from page 2)

private government-owned and operated undertakings which aim primarily to increase industrial as well as agricultural production. We in Afghanistan are seeking to encourage and assist private enterprises, but we know that at our stage of development some public industrial enterprises are essential.

In low-rate of literacy countries, which are dedicated to the proposition of making educational opportunities universally available as rapidly as possible, the financial and personnel requirements grow by leaps and bounds. We need not only financial and professional help for education, as such, but also assistance in planning the expansion of the educational system so as to meet the needs of the country as efficiently and effectively as possible. Such a system must be designed to meet each nation's needs and values, rather than imported as a fixed pattern conceived for standard application.

The IFC has a major role to play in the financial and technical support of development institutions which provide credit to private industrial enterprises, especially of small and medium size. The very high costs of operation because both the individual loans and the total volume of such loans are initially small. Subsidies may be necessary at the outset and some support is needed to get started and to reach a self-sustaining basis as quickly as possible.

Afghanistan has received generous assistance in development directly from friendly nations and from the United Nations and its specialised agencies. We have arrived in the provincial centre. They started their work Wednesday after preliminary talks with the Governor of Kunduz.

Another alleged move was to surround the governor's residence with armed troops.

Ghana News Agency said the union has sent the plea to the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity.

This help we are most grateful. In my comments I have been searching for ways in which the Bank and its affiliated institutions can be even more helpful to countries with problems similar to those of Afghanistan.

Ayub Khan Has No Plans To Visit U.S., Says Pakistan Sources

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Oct. 16, (AP)—President Ayub Khan has no plans to visit the United States at present, an official statement issued in Rawalpindi said Friday.

Informed sources in Rawalpindi said Ayub Khan is awaiting America's next move in its efforts to settle the India-Pakistan tangle before making a decision on visiting the U.S.

The statement added that should Ayub go to New York to address the United Nations General Assembly he would "doubtless take the opportunity then of meeting President Johnson."

Bertrand Russell Tears Up His Labour Party Card

LONDON, Oct. 16, (Reuter)—British philosopher Earl (Bertrand) Russell Thursday tore up his Labour Party card after 51 years of membership in protest at "government complacency over the Vietnam hostilities."

French Make Survey For Irrigation In Kunduz

KUNDUZ, Oct. 16.—Members of the French economic delegation who are surveying the Kunduz Valley irrigation project have arrived in the provincial centre. They started their work Wednesday after preliminary talks with the Governor of Kunduz.

USSR Plans New Rocket Engines

MOSCOW, Oct. 16, (Tass)—Soviet scientists intend one day to put scientific expeditions on the planets of the future into interplanetary space by means of a complex of launching methods consisting of liquid fuel, atomic and electrical engines.

The launching of such a rocket is conceived by the Professor as follows: At the launching ramp the engines fired by chemical fuel are switched on, then when the ship is beyond the dense atmospheric layer, the nuclear reactors are cut and the injurious fission products will scatter in space the last to go into action will be low-thrust electric engines which by their sustained action are capable of imparting tremendous velocities to the spaceship. The Professor is confident that in a decade such boosters will be commonplace.

The scientist is of the opinion that it will be possible to send the rocket of the future into interplanetary space by means of a complex of launching methods consisting of liquid fuel, atomic and electrical engines.

The launching of such a rocket is conceived by the Professor as follows: At the launching ramp the engines fired by chemical fuel are switched on, then when the ship is beyond the dense atmospheric layer, the nuclear reactors are cut and the injurious fission products will scatter in space the last to go into action will be low-thrust electric engines which by their sustained action are capable of imparting tremendous velocities to the spaceship. The Professor is confident that in a decade such boosters will be commonplace.

HM's Birthday

(Contd. from page 1)

head of the Iranian artists' delegation, offered his congratulations on the occasion of His Majesty's 52nd birth anniversary.

At the end of the performance a bouquet was presented to the artists on behalf of the Ministry of Press and Information.

Members of the delegation include such well-known Iranian radio and television celebrities as Mrs. Pariwash Sotuda, Mrs. Khatri Perwana and Mrs. Afkhamah Mahajir.

On their arrival Thursday morning the artists were received at the airport by chief of Kabul Theatre Arts representing the Ministry of Press and Information, the Ambassador and staff of the Iranian Embassy and a number of Afghan artists.

The Afghan Journalists' Association held a meeting Thursday afternoon to celebrate His Majesty's birth anniversary. The president of the association, Mohammad Ibrahim Abbasi, referred to Afghanistan's achievements during His Majesty's reign and emphasised the movement initiated at His Majesty's initiative for laying the foundation of the new order in Afghanistan.

He said the best example of the success achieved during this period is the new Parliament. Members of Parliament, he said, have been elected directly by the people.

Sayed Fakir Alawi, editor of the daily *Islah*, also referred to the progress made under His Majesty's guidance. He lauded the interim government's achievements and welcomed His Majesty's decision to ask Dr. Mohammad Yousuf to form the new cabinet.

At the end all members signed a congratulatory message to be presented to His Majesty the King on behalf of the association.

Author Of "Quiet Flows The Don" Wins Nobel Prize

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16. (Reuters).—Soviet author Mikhail Sholokhov, author of the famous novel "And Quiet Flows the Don", won this year's Nobel Prize for literature Friday.

Swedish Academy of Literature announced to the 60-year-old author, second Russian to be chosen for it.

The prize, to be awarded in December, is given to the person who has produced the most remarkable work of an idealistic nature.

Boris Pasternak, author of the controversial "Dr. Zhivago" was selected as prize winner in 1958 but declined the prize. He remained in disgrace in the Soviet Union until he died in 1960.

Sholokhov strongly criticized the Swedish academy at the time, declaring it was "not objective in its judgement of the literary value of authors".

Sholokhov's novel on the Soviet Union's civil war years, was first published in 1928. It has been translated into over 40 languages.

His other major work, "Virgin Soil Upturned", was started in 1931 but only published in complete form a few years ago. The hero of it was an innocent victim of Stalinist purges.

The academy called Sholokhov "one of the most outstanding writers of our time".

Admitting the prize was a distinction that had come rather late, it added, "but happily" not too late to add to the roll of the Nobel prize winners the name of one of the most outstanding writers of our time.

Sholokhov's works have been published 664 times in 73 languages with a total circulation of 41 million copies in the Soviet Union alone.

In 1939 he received the Stalin prize for his third volume of the four-volume "And Quiet Flows the Don".

He also won the Lenin prize in 1946 and has been a member of the Supreme Soviet since 1936. Sholokhov was selected from among 89 candidates, the highest number since the first literature award in 1901.

France has won the most literature prizes—11—since Sully Prudhomme of France won the first one. Britain and the United States are equal with six each and Germany's in third place, with five prizes.

Trout Transferred To Kargha Dam

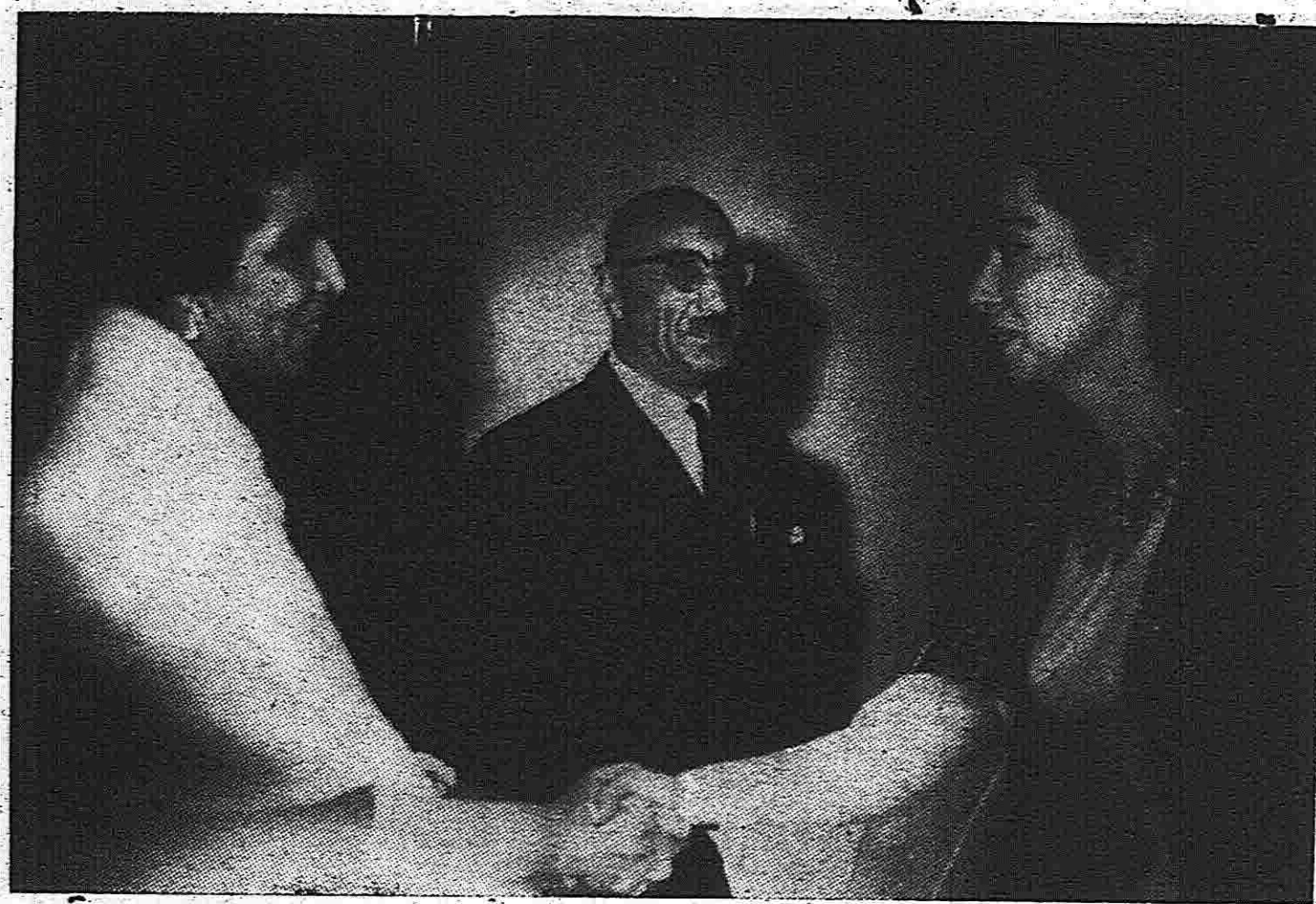
KABUL, Oct. 16.—About 200,000 trout bred at the Kargha fish breeding centre were recently transferred to the Kargha Main Dam. Four thousand more are due to be transferred to the Konar River in Nooristan.

An official of the Agriculture Ministry said a delegation of fish breeding experts had left for Nooristan to study the possibilities and if there were no technical obstacles the trout would be transferred from the breeding centre to the Konar River. The centre will keep about 100,000 trout for research purposes.

He said the trout is of the rainbow type and the eggs were brought last May from Bulgaria. Small trout had an average length of five to eight centimetres. They were fed on a mixture of blood, flour, carrots, eggs, sheep liver and poly-vitamins.

He added that as soon as the trout are transferred to the river they will eat vegetables and organic matter available in the water.

He said Kargha Dam was most suitable for trout nourishment and he expected that in a year's time the fish will grow to lengths varying from 20 to 25 centimetres and weigh from 350 to 500 grams. Trout is a famous fish and Afghan climate is suitable for its breeding. The Ministry of Agriculture proposes to launch further breeding centres for this type of fish in Khinjan and Ajar Valley. Trout grows fast, has few bones and is very delicious, he said.



Her Majesty the Queen receiving an Iranian artist last night at Kabul Nandari after the Iranian artists staged a concert on the occasion of His Majesty the King's birthday anniversary.

Chen Yi Stresses Necessity Of Opposing U.S. Imperialism

KUNMING, October 16. (Hsinhua).—Vice-Premier Chen Yi emphasised here yesterday that the greatest hope of mankind "now hangs on our ability firmly to oppose U.S. imperialism".

He said some people had alleged that his condemnation of U.S. imperialism to Chinese and foreign newsmen at the September 29 press conference, in Peking indicated the intention of Chinese leaders "to seek adventure".

"We say that in order to oppose U.S. imperialism, it is imperative to wage a serious struggle and to take risks, only in this way will we be able to win. China with her 650 million people has the courage to run risks in order to thoroughly defeat U.S. imperialism."

"To seek compromise with U.S. imperialism instead of opposing it would be to end up as shamefully as the Chiang Kai-Shek reactionaries and the Khrushchev revisionists."

"Those who have alleged that the Chinese leaders intend to seek adventure want us to take the road of Chiang Kai-Shek and Khrushchev, the road of capitulation to U.S. imperialism."

"We definitely will not take their road. We want to take our own road, the road of firm opposition to U.S. imperialism."

Chen Yi was speaking at a banquet given here Wednesday night by Chou Hsing, Governor of Yunnan Province, and his wife, in honour of Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk.

"Today, U.S. imperialism is not really so very powerful. Its policy of aggression is unpopular and its meeting with resistance everywhere. I believe that the time will soon come when, as predicted by His Royal Highness, many countries will unite to oppose U.S. imperialism. We are bound to win, provided China, Cambodia and other friendly countries persist in their struggle against U.S. imperialism," said the Chinese Vice-Premier.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "The U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries have wantonly slandered China. Though the overwhelming majority of the world's people do not believe their slanders, a few have been suspicious."

"Just at this time, Prince

Market Increasing For Afghan Carpets, Gharwal Reports

KABUL, Oct. 16.—Janat Khan Gharwal, President of the Pash-tany Tejaraty Bank, who as a member of a delegation was on a tour of French, West German, British and Austrian markets to study the possibilities of further promoting Afghan carpet exports returned to Kabul Friday.

He said Afghan goods were being favourably received in European markets and expressed the hope that our merchants will make greater efforts to promote exports.

The French market, he said was specially suitable for absorbing Afghan commodities, adding that his talks with French businessmen may lead to increase of Afghan exports to France.

Pakhtunistanis Send Dr. Yousuf Congratulations

KABUL, Oct. 16.—In a letter addressed to him Pakhtunistanis residing in Kabul have congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his being asked to form a new cabinet.

PAPER AND BOARDS

AKTIEBOLAGET JAN LIEBIG LTD., one of the leading shippers of Scandinavia, are looking for a competent agent for Afghanistan, mainly to sell Kraft Paper, and Writings and Printings, also Newsprint, direct the principal importers. The applicant must have some knowledge of the trade and must be well introduced among the chief importers. Please write to: Mr. Jan Liebig, Managing Director, Aktiebolaget Jan Liebig Ltd. P. O. 254, Gothenberg, Sweden.

Make Your Choice Afghan Textile

My choice is Afghan Textiles. I have my reasons. They are beautiful, lasting, and inexpensive. Their sales also promote home industry. You too make Afghan Textiles your choice



Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 16.—Mohammad Hussein Wardak, Director of the Liaison Office in the Ministry of Communications, left Kabul for Paris Thursday for higher studies under a French government scholarship programme.

KABUL, Oct. 16.—Sahyee Bi Mustamandi, who had been sent by the Ministry of Education to Italy to study Orientalology, returned to Kabul on Thursday.

Balkh Gov. Urges Growing Pistachios

MAZAR, Oct. 16.—Aziz Mohammad Alokozai, Governor of Balkh, urged the people of Nahri Shahi to pay more attention to raising pistachios.

Addressing a gathering of farmers and orchard owners the Governor asked every one to use a part of his land for this purpose and take special care to protect pistachios plants against damage by goats.

He also urged the people to raise more sheep rather than goats, which are dangerous to trees, specially newly planted saplings.

Soviets Study Olive Trees In Pakhtia

GARDEZ, Oct. 16.—A delegation of Soviet experts assigned to the Nangarhar Canal project together with Abdul Hamid, Director of Agriculture in Perwan, are in Khost studying the possibilities of growing olives in the Nangarhar Valley.

Khost is one of the regions where olives grow well. Recently a large number of olive trees were grafted with samples from abroad.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA: At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. Italian French film LES FRERES CORSES.

PARK CINEMA: At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film RAMPAGE with Dari translation.

KABUL CINEMA: At 2, 5, 7 p.m. Indian film.

BEHZAD CINEMA: At 2, 5, 7 p.m. Indian coloured film.

ZAINAB CINEMA: At 2, 5, 7 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

CAR WANTED Landrover or VW-Bus Telephone 22927. Advt.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +25°C. Minimum 3°C.
Sun sets today at 5:40 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:10 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 168.

KABUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1965, (MIZAN 25, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Mayar Elected First Deputy President Of Wolesi Jirgah

KABUL, October 17.—At yesterday's general session of the Wolesi Jirgah Deputy Mohammad Ismail Mayar was elected as first Deputy President of the House by a large majority.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah. Mayar was

elected as Deputy President by secret ballot. The votes were counted in the presence of representatives of the candidates.

Mayar received 81 votes, Deputy Abdul Rhaim Atif from the provincial centre of Kandahar 52, Deputy Abdul Awal Kuriashi from Taknar provincial center 40 and Deputy Sado Aseel from Sayed Karam of Pakhtia province 30 votes.

The Wolesi Jirgah decided that the administrative body of the House be elected for four years.

Earlier in the session, which was held after the official inauguration of the joint houses of the Wolesi Jirgah and the Meshroon Jirgah by His Majesty the King, some deputies urged that the administrative body should be elected at the beginning of each session while others contended that under Article 60 of the new Constitution it should be elected at the beginning of each legislative term, which is for four years.

Other office-bearers, including the second Deputy President, the first Secretary and second Secretary, are expected to be elected soon.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

The tribal leaders have also congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his success during the interim government and on his being designated as the next Prime Minister.

They said the interim government concentrated on the application of the new democratic laws in Afghanistan and gave moral and spiritual support to the cause of Pakhtunistan which was appreciated by the people of Pakhtunistan.

Afghanistan, Paks Abolish Taxes On Imported Fruit

KABUL, Oct. 17.—Sales tax on Afghan Fruit exports to Pakistan and customs tariffs on Pakistani fruit exported to Afghanistan were abolished in an agreement between the authorities concerned in the two countries.

In a statement Amanullah Rasool, adviser to the Ministry of Commerce, said Saturday this followed talks between the two countries on the promotion of mutual trade in fresh fruits.

ECAFE Transport Chief Discusses Asia Highway

KABUL, Oct. 17.—Mohammad Salahuddin Ahmad, ECAFE chief of Transportation, Communications and Tourism, arrived in Kabul yesterday.

During his stay here Ahmad will discuss with Von Millers, UN Project Manager of Kabul-Hazrat Rajat Highway, questions relating to the Asian Highway. He will also have talks with Afghan officials on questions concerning transportation and tourism.

The students gave a concert

Red Crescent Week Begins With Special Programmes

KABUL, October 17.—RED Crescent Week began in the capital and the provinces Saturday. The press carried photos of His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, and special articles on the occasion.

Educational institutions will hold special meetings and conferences throughout the week. A conference was held at the Habibia High School at which the principal, Abdul Rahman Ibad, and some of the students read their articles and poems prepared for the occasion. The articles dealt with the aims of the Red Crescent and Red Cross societies in the world, their history and the need for cooperation of the people.

G

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4, 5 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques of local currency at
the official de 22r exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 17, 1965

Royal Directive

In his inaugural speech to Parliament on Thursday, His Majesty the King made the following points about democratic developments in this country:—

—Jirgahs and other forms of public consultation have had historic roots in this country as a principle of statesmanship.

—The foundation of parliamentary democracy was laid by His late Majesty King Mohammad Nadir Shah 34 years ago.

—The enactment of a new Constitution in 1964 started a new chapter in the country's history.

—Our aims can be achieved only if members of both Houses of Parliament are guided in the field of legislation and in keeping a check on the activities of the government by a genuine sense of national responsibility.

—With its power to give a vote of confidence in the government, the Wolesi Jirgah keeps alive and continues the relations between the government and the people.

—Appreciating the services rendered by the interim government of Prime Minister Yousuf, His Majesty hoped that the new government would succeed in discharging its national and international duties in an atmosphere of goodwill while maintaining amicable relations with the people and Parliament.

—Parliament and the people should do everything possible to implement the provisions of the Constitution.

These vital points made by His Majesty clearly indicate the future course of affairs in the country. There can be no doubt that the new Constitution has ushered in a new era of historic importance and of fundamental changes in the affairs of the state. What is required is a real sense of cooperation between Parliament and government, both of which are on an equal footing under the provisions of the Constitution.

His Majesty is the founder of the new order. More than two and a half years ago he called for a revision of the old constitution. His instructions have been carried out successfully. Now he has called upon his people to exert their efforts to conduct the country's affairs in such a way as to implement the provisions of the new Constitution and to fulfil its aims.

His Majesty has given expression to the aspirations of the entire nation. It is therefore the paramount duty of the

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf On...

United Nations

"Let us continue our contribution to the establishment of a just and lasting peace; let us strive as we can to better the lot of all our people and above all let us both do our best to promote goodwill among nations. Let us therefore continue our full support to the United Nations in its endeavours to promote international understanding and co-operation and to uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms."

"The United Nations is the only place of hope for saving mankind from destruction and the member states should render all assistance necessary to the organisation to achieve the aims of the Charter."

International Peace

"The Afghan government supports any proposal leading to an understanding between the great powers for removing the threat of a thermo-nuclear war and the annihilation of humanity; the Afghan government hopes that the prospects for world peace and well-being of humanity will be strengthened through such an understanding."

Disarmament

"As I declared in my statement in Cairo on October 6th, 1964 disarmament must be general, complete and universal, and Afghanistan will support the idea of seeking the agreement of great powers for the purpose of convening an international conference on disarmament."

Non-Alignment

"Our paths have crossed and we have passed many milestones together on the road to national reconstruction and international cooperation. Our policies of benevolent neutrality and non-alignment have echoed time and again in the United Nations and at other international gatherings. We have always been united in our support of freedom and self-determination is achieved."

Pakhtunistan

"The policy of the Government of Afghanistan towards the problem of Pakhtunistan, as I have repeatedly stated, is that the people of Afghanistan will not the process of meeting these demands, but rather to ensure the legitimate rights of their brethren in

Pakhtunistan until their right to self-determination is achieved."

Parliamentary Democracy

"The purpose of a parliamentary democracy is to assure human rights and to find solutions to the problems a nation is facing in accordance with the wishes of the majority of its representatives. Parliamentary democracy like any other regimes brings about some inconveniences which are to be dealt with. But as experience has shown, a parliamentary type of government is the best method for running the affairs of a country and to attain the overall development of a nation in economic and social life in accordance with the wishes of those representing the people."

Respect for Law

"Another important task before us concerns the inculcation of respect for law. We have to recondition a society, inured unfortunately to the use of force and disregard for laws, in such a way that its members may defend their rights courageously and discharge their duties without coercion. In this way alone can we convert the government of personalities into a rule of law. This fact carries great importance for political activities in the country in future."

New Constitution

"It is quite obvious that we have to move with determination and prudence and to see that the provisions of the new constitution are adopted in the country steadily and surely. And I am happy to say that we have made a good start."

"The voice of the constitution must be carried to all Afghan nationals."

National Unity

"The first thing which we need at this juncture, i.e. at the beginning of democratic system of administration in the country is, national unity, feeling of oneness and harmony among our people. The age in which we live is a time for concerted effort based upon the distribution of social duties. The needs of the masses now have expanded to such an extent, and the people of Afghanistan will not the process of meeting these demands, but rather to ensure the legitimate rights of their brethren in

person, even the whole village population or tribe or the inhabitants of the whole region cannot deal with it singlehanded. Tackling this problem demands organised cooperation between all members of the nation."

Studentship

"While receiving this degree I am happy to remember that I was a student, I am a student and I shall remain a student."

National Construction

A foundation, if it remains as such, will be a fruitless effort, but it attains a practical value when the future progress of the country is built upon it. The task before us is a great reconstructive job and a campaign of vast proportions, which can only be carried on with the cooperation of all in the country."

"The purpose of these bridges and construction projects is to promote the welfare and comfort of the people of Afghanistan. I am opening these bridges in the hope that they will span the spiritual, intellectual, social and economic current running in different parts of the country and among different sections of the population."

Freedom From Fear

"In addition to working out a series of new laws during the last and a half years we tried to create an atmosphere guaranteeing the people freedom from fear."

Five-Year Plan

"The second five-year plan of the country is successfully nearing completion and work on the third plan has been started. Under the second plan we could not achieve all targets nor could we complete all projects which were included in it. The reason for this lies in the rather optimistic estimates of foreign aid and the time it would take to complete projects. It must be admitted that the work done by the government headed by myself during the past two and a half years is not a chronicle of successes and achievements. On the contrary, our work during this period had certain defects and shortcomings which must not be overlooked because a refusal to admit mistakes leads to a repetition of the same errors."

(Contd. on page 4)

EARTHLY PEACE

This is seen abundantly in the Pope's actions, and it was symbolised on his journey to New York by his gesture in choosing to accompany him a cardinal from each of the five continents. It was shown by the fact that each of his journeys has been to a place outside Europe and—this third and most important of them all—was to the United Nations, the body which incarnates the hopes of mankind for material happiness in all countries of the world.

Coupled with each of the Pope's appeals for peace has been an appeal for more aid to underdeveloped countries. Though these words have become somewhat of a cliché in recent years, the Pope's words have succeeded in infusing new meaning into them. For he emphasises that we all belong to one spiritual family, and, just as in all other families, the more fortunate among us have the duty to help our less favoured relations. At the United Nations Paul VI visualised disarmament as a new and immense source of assistance to the economically underdeveloped world.

Pope Paul's appeal for peace was an appeal not only to Catholics or to Christians but to all mankind. There was in his words a complete absence of religious sectarianism or intolerance. This was in the most genuine sense an appeal to the world. Perhaps this appeal at least, this appeal alone in a decade in which appeals have been by no means rare, will be heard by people all over the world who have been hitherto disposed to settle their disputes with war and violence. Perhaps the Pope's

newly formed Parliament and the future government to ensure that all our actions are guided in accordance with the principles laid down by His Majesty the King.

words and the spirit they will infuse in the months to come will make these people hesitate.

For in a strange inspiring way Pope Paul VI's address to the General Assembly seemed to contain a part of the wisdom of the ages. One of the greatest political thinkers in history was St. Augustine of Hippo—a native of Africa and not of Europe (Hippo being in present-day Algeria). In his monumental work "The City of God", he explained more clearly than any other philosopher the kind of motives which in 1965 sent a Pope across the ocean to preach before a world assembly:

"The heavenly city rescinds and destroys none of those things by which earthly peace is attained or maintained; rather it preserves and pursues that which, different though it be in different nations, is yet directed to the one and selfsame end of earthly peace. The heavenly city uses earthly peace in this its pilgrimage; it preserves and seeks the agreement of human wills in matters pertaining to the mortal nature of men...It relates that earthly peace to the heavenly peace, which truly is such peace that it should be accounted and named the only peace of the rational creature."

Like Pope Paul's words, these of St. Augustine, as we firmly believe, are addressed not only to the religion of Jesus Christ but also to all the other great spiritual movements of the world which in one form or another are devoted to giving all men an identity and a purpose in their earthly lives. —(Swiss Press Review)

PRESS

At a Glance

In an editorial entitled "The New Parliament" yesterday's *Anis* stressed that the new Parliament has been elected on the basis of general, free, secret and direct franchise. Saying that His Majesty the King inaugurated Parliament Thursday, it said that consultations connected with the affairs of the state are a national and religious duty. The foundations of democracy have been laid and there are hopeful signs that we can move towards further development.

In his inaugural speech His Majesty the King said that under the law and from the points of view of national interests, electorate and history, Parliament had heavier responsibilities.

Parliament, said the editorial, has to look after legislation and to keep a check on the government's activities.

Our national goals defined in the Constitution, as His Majesty the King has pointed out, can be fulfilled when both Houses of the Parliament take complete responsibility as helpers and guides. During the general election the people of Afghanistan have given proof of their capacity to make a clear distinction between good and bad as well as to realise their responsibilities.

Referring to the election of Dr. Abdul Zahir the editorial said that it was a wise choice because he has great administrative and legislative experience.

On the nomination of senators by His Majesty the King the paper said that people who have had a long record of service have most appropriately been appointed to the Upper House.

"One of the most important duties of Parliament," added the paper, "is to pass the law on political parties. We hope that this law, while encouraging the growth of political parties, will not permit the rise of those who are not keen to serve national interests."

In an editorial on Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's national services yesterday's *Anis* said it is a pleasure to see that the new Constitution by all sections of the country and this by itself accounts for Dr. Yousuf's success.

After giving an account of the services of Dr. Yousuf the paper mentioned that he had been asked by His Majesty the King to form a new cabinet. He will present the names of his new cabinet colleagues and his government's future policy to the Wolesi Jirgah and seek a vote of confidence from the House.

The editorial expressed the hope that Dr. Mohammad Yousuf will continue to serve the country and wished him success.

In a letter published in yesterday's *Anis*, Abdul Rahman Safi said that the government has built the Behsood bridge for the convenience of the people of Laghman and that after the completion of the Sorkhakan bridge the people of the area will have better communications. But unfortunately there is no electricity in Laghman. He expressed the hope that the government will also pay attention to the people's need in this respect.

In a letter to the editor of *Islah*, Mohammad Haider from Zarghouna Maidan notes that the rates fixed for haircuts by the Municipal Corporation several years ago, which ranged from seven afghanis to two afghanis, are not honoured by the barbers at all. The letter says it should also be mentioned that these rates are rather unrealistic. The thing to do is to revise these rates so that the barbers, who pay rents for their shops from 200 to over one thousand afghanis a month, could more easily follow them.

Once the rates are fixed the Municipal Corporation should make sure these rates are put on cards in the barber shops, and that the barbers do not overcharge.

Al-Biruni, The Eleventh Century Khorasan Scientist And Historian

By the end of the 10th century A. D., Khorasan (the mediaeval Afghanistan) became the cradle of Muslim culture and "Dari" letters.

Bukhara, Ghazna, Herat, Balkh and many other towns were clustered with astronomers, physicians, scientists, men of letters and knowledge. One of them was Abu-al-Rayhan Mohammad ibn Ahmad al-Biruni born in 973 A. D. in a village at the outskirts of Khorasan. From here comes his

By Mir Hussain Shah nom de plume al-Biruni. In his childhood he had a keen interest in mathematics and natural sciences and studied under Abu-Mansur and his renowned pupil the mathematician Abu-al-Wafa. He was living, at the beginning, at the court of the Kings of Khwarizm his native place, and especially with the last king of that dynasty 'Mamun' the Khwarizm-Shah, who was a learned prince married to the sister of Sultan Mahmud the Ghaznavid. During that time he went to Gurgan and stayed with Shams-ul-Maali Qabus the amir of Gurgan about 1000 A.D. He came back to Khwarizm and stayed there from 1010 to 1017.

The ever-increasing Ghaznavid power in Central Asia ended in the downfall of the Khwarizmid. The learned prince Mamun was defeated and assassinated. Sultan Mahmud captured Khwarizm and on his return to Ghazna, Biruni accompanied him and stayed many years there between 1017-1031 A.D.

Here the Sultan raised him to the position of court astronomer and personal adviser. Al-Biruni accompanied Mahmud in some of his campaigns to India. He was charmed by Indian philosophy and studied it to the full extent. When Mahmud died in 1030 A.D. he was in Ghazna busy with writing a book on India. He finished that work in 30th September 1030.

Sultan Mahmud was succeeded after a short interval by his son Masud. The latter monarch rose from the beginning of his rule had great love and respect for the sage. In the acknowledgement of this kindness Biruni produced an account of the science of astronomy entitled *al-Qanun al-Masudi* or *al-Hayah wa-al-Nujum* commonly known in Europe as *Canon*. This is the most important work in Muslim astronomy.

In the same year he composed a short catechism of geometry, astronomy, arithmetic and astrology entitled *al-Tahmil li Awwal* (Contd. on page 4)

Arts And Culture

Iranian Artists:

Singer Entrances Audience

By Sharif Rahel MUSIC and poetry, beauty and glamour and all that makes the heart dizzy with happiness marked the fifty-second birth anniversary of His Majesty the King Thursday evening. The singers and musicians were 11 Iranian artists, members of a special mission to Kabul.

The recital of poetry showed that there are hidden treasures in Dari literature in Afghanistan. Exquisite verses from Khalilullah Khalili, the contemporary Afghan poet were presented by the artists with the typical zest of Iranian artists.

The costumes, the contrast between yellow and blue in one, the golden contrast with black on another, highlighted the show. The charming Iranian who are both beautiful and talented included Khatera Perwana, Pariwosh Stoocheh, Miss Afkham. Their varied hairstyles were a manifestation of western modernity.

The occasion began with a speech by Mohammad Khalid Roashan, the Deputy Minister of Press and Information.

Roashan offered the sincere felicitations of the people to His Majesty the King and welcomed the Iranian artists. Assadullah Paiman the head of the Iranian artists delegation in a brief speech offered congratulations on behalf of his group to His Majesty the King.

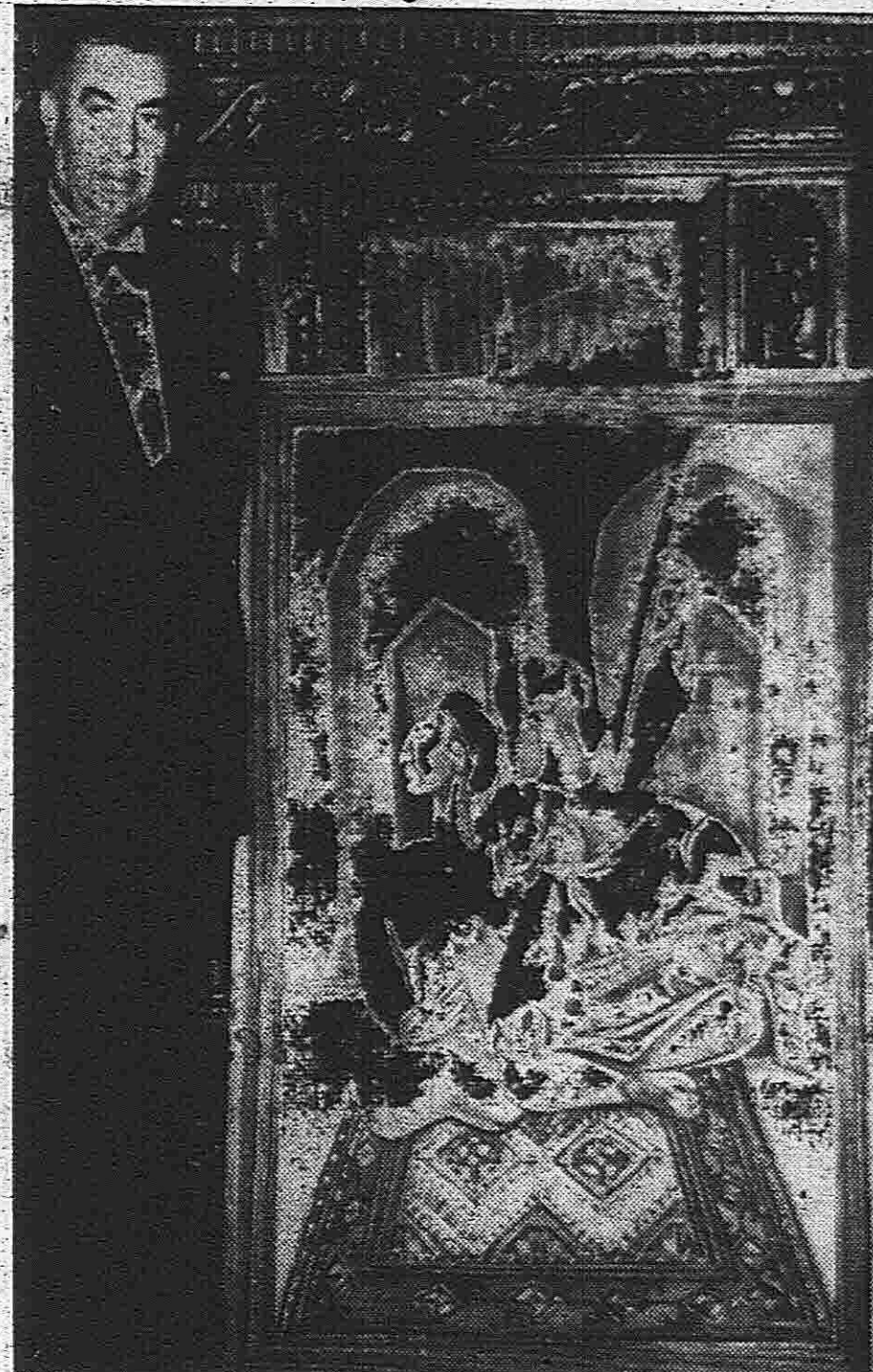
The concert, on the one hand, was an occasion for the recital of poetry and on the other for showmanship in music. Skilled artists accompanied the poems on violins, woodwinds and hand drums. Among the poems recited were verses from Khalili, Shariat, and Haidary.

Khalili's poetry is mainly concerned with the weakness of old age, a season which is yellow, but which has beautiful spring

Khatera Perwana



Iranian artists playing at Kabul Nandarey.



The "Trio" painted in oils and presented to His Majesty the King on the occasion of his 52nd birth anniversary by A. G. Brishna, the well-known Afghan artist.

Press Ministry Changes Role As New Law Is Promulgated

REALISING the changes likely to take place under the new Press Law the Ministry of Press and Information began to reorganise itself while the draft bill was being discussed by the interim government.

The Ministry has now been equipped to promote Afghan culture, Dari and Pakhtu literature and raise literary standards. It will continue publishing newspapers until the time a free press is developed and can replace the existing government subsidised papers.

The Ministry's new departments and their functions are as follows: **PUBLICATIONS** This department has been there for some years but its new role will be to see that private newspapers and printing presses are established according to the provisions of the Press Law and that licences are granted to those who are interested in and eligible for starting newspapers and presses.

SOCIAL GUIDANCE This department will promote Afghan culture and will attempt to supply to the people material to help them know their traditions, national spirit and aspirations.

It will diagnose social evils and will fight against them by publishing articles. The department will also attempt to strengthen the people's adherence and respect for the values embodied in the Constitution and to work for national unity and solidarity.

LITERATURE One of the main tasks of this department will be to raise literary standards and to use literature for cultural development. It will help younger poets and authors to develop their talents. It will also keep a watch on the periodicals published in the country to see whether they are maintaining the minimum standards in writing.

The department has secured the services of a number of able Dari and Pakhtu men of letters to read all the periodicals published in the country and to submit a report after a month and a half.

PUBLIC RELATIONS This department will produce material on the country's economic and social activities and issue special publications. It will establish contacts with various ministries and institutions to collect the required material. It will study newspapers and questions raised by them will be brought to

the attention of the offices concerned. The information thus obtained will be published to enlightening the public about various issues. **FOREIGN RELATIONS** This department includes cultural and political sections and performs the following duties: Regulation of cultural missions sent abroad and handling of foreign cultural missions who come under the cultural agreements signed between Afghanistan and other countries. Drafting and concluding of cultural agreements and looking into the political aspects of the press will also be part of the department's functions.

INFORMATION ON AFGHANISTAN This department publishes treatises pamphlets and periodicals in foreign languages. It studies material on Afghanistan published in foreign publications and where necessary provides them with fresh and authentic information. It cooperates with foreign writers and journalists visiting Afghanistan and scholars interested or specialising in Afghanistan.

The one since its establishment has put out more than 10 brochures on different aspects of Afghan life and culture and is publishing the monthly "Afghanistan News".

ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS This department will look for artistic talent and encourage authors and translators through presentation of awards. It will hold shows of works of arts and calligraphy etc. It will also try to raise the standard of performing arts in the country by encouraging and guiding those engaged in

RADIO CONCERT The autumn season concerts at Radio Afghanistan have begun. Concerts including songs and music from different parts of Afghanistan are given daily at 6 p.m. in the Radio Afghanistan auditorium. The concerts will continue for ten more days. Tickets are sold at the entrance of Radio Afghanistan in Ansari Wat and they are priced Af. 40, 30 and 20.

London Chamber of Commerce Delegation Arrives



A 16-man party of the London Chamber of Commerce arrived in Kabul this morning under the leadership of K. H. Thomson, Chairman of the Middle East Section of the London Chamber. It represents a wide cross-section of British manufacturers, including directors of some of the well-known London merchant banks.

The mission's main purpose is to increase two-way trade between Afghanistan and the United Kingdom.

Picture shows the delegation on its arrival at the Kabul airport.

Vatican Council Gets Week Recess

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 17. (Reuter).—The Vatican Ecumenical Council's 2200 prelates today go into recess for a week.

The bishops have little more left to do than mark their ballots on a series of votes on decrees awaiting final approval.

Pope Paul is taking advantage of the recess to have private consultations with national bishops' conferences on some pending problems, thus putting into practice the council's doctrine of collegial responsibility.

He will discuss whether Roman Catholic rules on fasting and abstinence from meat may be relaxed.

He is expected to discuss his imminent declaration on mixed marriages.

Bishops are divided among themselves on the extent to which regulations on this subject should be relaxed.

The Pope may also discuss whether to issue an interim statement on birth control before his study commission completes its work.

He established the commission of doctors, theologians and other experts more than 16 months ago to inquire whether Roman Catholic regulations against contraception can be changed.

According to Archbishop Thomas Roberts, a British Jesuit, the commission members "have obviously discovered the issues are far more complicated than people ever thought."

When the Assembly resumes on October 25, the bishops face a complex series of votes on revisions and amendments to three declarations.

One is a controversial declaration on religious liberty which made drama at the Council last month. Pope Paul had to intervene and order to a vote of preliminary approval which passed overwhelmingly after conservative manoeuvres to block it.

Dr. Yousuf (Cont'd. from page 2)

Material Comfort

"Only when the entire population of the country is made immune to diseases; when hunger is completely overcome, when everyone is adequately clothed and when every child is provided with appropriate education, only then can we fully rejoice."

Satisfaction

"Although some people may be surprised, I declare the people should not be satisfied with their present condition of life. The idea that we should be satisfied with a piece of bread, with our present standard of life, is not an Islamic or Afghan concept. We should always be striving for a better and more prosperous life."

Demonstrators In U.S., Europe Protest Vietnam War; Others Assure Johnson Of Support

WASHINGTON, October 17. (DPA).—UNIVERSITY students—many of them facing conscription—were spearheading protest demonstrations throughout America Saturday against U.S. policy in Vietnam. Demonstrations also took place in London, Rome, Brussels, Dublin, and Stockholm.

At the same time, supporters of U.S. President Lyndon Johnson's Vietnam policy were staging a counter demonstration in Washington under the leadership of Democratic Senator Thomas J. Dodd.

The U.S. Defence Department announced that the usual security measures were being applied to protect military installations from demonstrators.

In Oakland, California, riot squads prevented several hundred students from marching on a military depot, in which equipment and supplies were waiting for shipment to Vietnam.

In the present, however, the protests had not reached the scope desired by the backers of the action, the "National Coordination Committee" to end the war in Vietnam.

The U.S. State Department had already announced on Friday that the overwhelming majority of the U.S. people support the President in his Vietnam policy.

Senator Dodd also reported to the Senate sub-committee on internal security that a number of communist influences were involved in organising the demonstrations.

In Washington, D.C. 75 persons paraded in front of a downtown armed forces recruiting office. They carried signs reading "Yankee come home" and "stop the draft, let Johnson do the fighting."

At Oregon's state capitol in Salem, 350 protestors gathered on the steps. They were met by more than 50 counter-pickets carrying signs reading "get out of Vietnam—go north."

Demonstrators and counter-demonstrators traded chants in Cleveland, Ohio.

"End the war in Vietnam, send the troops home," one side yelled. "Hooray, hooray for the U.S.A. the other group countered.

Two dozen negro and white demonstrators, including a woman pushing a baby carriage, paraded in Atlanta, Georgia, ignoring booing and heckling from spectators.

A University of Kansas student marching outside the draft board office in Lawrence was arrested on a charge of gross indecency police said his sign assailed the draft law in abusive language.

In London more than 1,500 people marched on the U.S. Embassy Saturday night carrying banners saying "we want Johnson crucified" in one of a series of anti-Vietnam war demonstrations.

Hooting and chanting the crowd was met by squads of London police protecting the building on

On October 21st a dancing party will be held at 8:30 p.m. Reserve your table at the French Club from 5 to 7 p.m. or phone 23295 from 8:30 to 12:30 a.m.

Adv.

Al-Biruni

(Cont'd. from page 3)

Sinaat-al-Tanjim. In these works al-Biruni discusses in detail the theory of the earth's rotation and its axis and determined accurately the latitude and longitude lines.

Not only the political condition of Central Asia in those days was unstable but the scholars, too, made themselves busy with studying various subjects. Biruni was not an exception to this. He first studied mathematics in his early youth; then turned to geography and history and thoroughly studied these two branches of knowledge. When he was old he started to study medicine, mineralogy and pharmacology.

History and social anthropology were, however, his main interest. He sojourned in the Afghanistan Kingdom from Oxus to Indus and met the Indian scholars and Brahmins. The result of these travels and research was 'Book of India' or 'Indica'. This book was written by him.

To afford the necessary information and training to anyone (in Muslim world) who wants to converse with the Hindus and to discuss with them questions of religion, science and literature on the very basis of their own civilisation.

His studies on the history of religion and thought, and beliefs of the peoples are the most important parts of his works.

Biruni died at a ripe old age of eighty in 1050. Thus a noble life came to an end which to the last moment passed in the search of knowledge. Before ending his discussion on the life of this revered scholar and thinker I would like to quote my late learned friend Prof. M. L. Roy Choudhury of Calcutta University on his career: "India owes to the great savant Al-Biruni the court astrologer, philosopher, astronomer and mathematician the living encyclopaedia of the eleventh century A.D. for his discovering the lost sciences and forgotten philosophy of India."

Al-Biruni was possibly the most learned scholar of his time, so vast was his knowledge, so varied was his interests, and so comparative was his approach that one wonders to think what that one small human head could carry."

Iranian Artists

(Cont'd. from page 3)

Shariar, commenting on the Saadi's ghazal, throws light on the lover who is caught up in the madness of love. "We should take away the candle from my room so that you are in my house", says Saadi. But Saadi soon realises that he has made a poetic mistake therefore he corrects himself and says "there is no need to kill the candle because your moon like face will radiate so much light that the neighbours will know of your presence here anyway".

Khatra Perwani, the renowned and most charming Iranian artist engrossed the audience with her special grace. One of her songs symbolised a periwinkle and conveyed the belief that faithfulness is sacrifice and absolute love results in destruction.

Light destroys in as much as it constructs. Love is weakness and submission. Love is prostration before the beloved and burning is the ultimate aim in love.

Faith is self-abnegation. Eventually it concludes that love is an eternal song to which several flowers and peryanths (butterflies) may bloom and die, but the song will continue forever.

The group will perform at the Kabul Nandari theatre every night at 7:00 through Oct. 24.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA: At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. French, Italian film LES FRERES CORSES.

PARK CINEMA: At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film RAMPAGE with Dari translation.

KABUL CINEMA: At 2, 5, 7, 9 p.m. Indian film CHAP PIYAR KESISI HOTAI.

ADVTs.

For Sale

Ford Galaxie 1959 in good condition, 56,00 km, Rusty unpaid, call 20222, Yugoslav Embassy.

CAR WANTED

Landrover or VW-Bus Telephone 22927.

new york

KABUL-NEW YORK US \$ 917,20

This 21-days excursion fare to New York is still valid until November 4th, 1965, providing a minimum stay of 14 days in the USA. Flying with Lufthansa is more than having jet-to-jet connections, it is your world of qualified service of an airline to be at home all over the world.

For further informations contact your travel agent or Lufthansa Kabul Shahr-e-Naw Telefon 22501



Lufthansa

Oct. 18, 65
THE WEATHER
Yesterday's Temperature
Max. 24°C. Minimum 13°C.
Sun sets today at 5:39 a.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:11 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 169

Wolesi Jirgah Elects Irshad, Nawa To Serve As Officers

KABUL, Oct. 18.—DEPUTY Mohammad Shah Irshad of Bagram, Parwan province, was elected yesterday by the Wolesi Jirgah as the Secretary of the House.

Earlier the deputies voted for Deputy Nazar Mohammad Nawa from the provincial centre of Faryab province as the Second Deputy President of Wolesi Jirgah.

Deputy Irshad was among four candidates for the post of secretary. The other three were Meer Mohammad Sidique Farhang from Kabul city, Mohammad Ali Qazi Zadeh from Pakhtun Zarghoon, Herat, and Abdul Rashid from Nawai Barikzai, Helmand. They received 54, 56, and 11 votes respectively. Irshad received 80 votes.

So far the President, First and Second Deputy Presidents and Secretary of the Wolesi Jirgah have been elected. The House has only to elect a deputy to the secretary.

Voting for the office-bearers took place by secret ballot. Eight Deputies ran for the post of Second Deputy President. Nawa received 43 votes. The voting was as follows:

Haji Mohammad Siddik from Obi, Herat, 41.
Kamaluddin Ishauzai from Sari Pul, Jozjan, 31.
Abdul Malik Nasiri from Shakar Dareh, Kabul, 24.
Mohammad Kabir Ibrat from Khulm, Samangan, 9.
Sayed Nasir from Doshi, Bakhlan, 9.
Khudai Rahm, from Urozgan, 4.
Chulam Siddik from Archi, Kunduz, 4.
Abstentions, 38.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Oct. 18. (Reuter).—The new Congolese Prime Minister, Kimba, appointed after the dismissal of Moise Tshombe last week, was to present his cabinet list to president Joseph Kasavubu last night, a presidential aide said Sunday.

The President will swear the new government today and leave on Tuesday morning for Accra to attend the African summit meeting which begins next Thursday.

Kimba, named as Premier by the President last Wednesday, has since been consulting the Congo's principal political, trade union and regional groupings.

Tshombe's Convention Nationale Congolaise (CONACO) party announced after consultations it would not join the new government.

The former Prime Minister said Saturday the party would vote against the government in parliament. Those constitution, parliament must approve the new ministry within 30 days of its being sworn in.

Political circles doubt, however, whether CONACO retains sufficient strength in the national assembly to block parliamentary approval for the government.

Kimba was charged by the President with the formation of a National Union government, and it is believed he has recruited some CONACO members despite the party's original decision to remain in opposition.

Hungarian Diplomat In London Reported Missing

LONDON, Oct. 18. (Reuter).—The Hungarian Embassy said last night one of its second secretaries—an economics expert—had disappeared.

An Embassy official said: "It is all very baffling."

Lazio Szabo, aged about 40 was missing from his London apartment late on Saturday afternoon.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said it had been told of the disappearance of the diplomat, who came to London with his wife and daughter about a month ago.

The Hungarian Embassy said it had reported Szabo's disappearance to the police.

E. Germany Makes Loan For Syria's Second Plan

DAMASCUS, Oct. 18. (Reuter).—East Germany is to give Syria a loan of 25 million dollars (about nine million sterling) to help finance Syria's second five-year plan for economic and technical development.

The loan is part of an economic and technical agreement signed between the two countries Sunday by Gerhard Weiss, a Deputy East German Premier, and Syrian Minister of Planning, Colonel Mohammad Khair Badawy.

Cambodia Will Propose Delay Of Afro-Asian Summit

RANGOON, Burma, Oct. 18. (AP).—The Cambodian head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, told newsmen Sunday Cambodia will propose postponement of the forthcoming Afro-Asian conference.

Afro-Asian states were divided on many issues and this is not an opportune time to hold an Afro-Asian summit.

Sihanouk was leaving for home after a fortnight's visit to China and North Korea. He was seen off at the airport by Chairman of Burma's revolutionary council, General Ne Win, and top members of Burma's revolutionary council.

Diplomatic sources said Sihanouk appeared to be falling solidly behind Peking after his state visit to the Chinese capital.

UAR Army Chief To Meet French Premier In Paris

PARIS, Oct. 18. (Reuter).—Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, United Arab Republic First Vice-President, is expected to discuss possible French help for his country when he meets French Prime Minister Georges Pompidou here today.

The Field Marshal, who arrived last Friday on a five-day official visit, is the highest-ranking UAR leader to visit France officially since the 1956 Suez crisis. His arrival is generally regarded as marking a new stage in Franco-UAR relations.

Field Marshal Amer conferred with General de Gaulle on Saturday and is expected to go into economic details with Pompidou today.

Well-informed sources said the Field Marshal would give the French Prime Minister an outline of the UAR second five-year development plan and discuss possible French help.

On the ground, Viet Cong guerrillas inflicted heavy losses on two government platoons north of Saigon and mortared a government training centre and nearby outpost south of the capital.

One of the planes shot down in the north was hit by ground fire; the other disappeared. Both pilots were listed as missing.

The aircraft, F105 Thunder-Chief, were on a bombing mission of four planes against a barracks area Friday, 70 miles southwest of Hanoi.

The Vietnamese bomber was brought down Sunday while on a strafing pass over a suspected Viet Cong concentration, 50 miles north of Saigon. The pilot was believed to have been killed.

In one of the heaviest Viet Cong assaults over the weekend between 75 and 100 government troops were hit while on a patrol 20 miles north of Saigon. The South Vietnamese had been sent

activities. Red Crescent flags decorated the hall where these functions were held and special publications were distributed.

The Women's Institute function was attended by principals of schools, representatives of the Red Crescent Society and some Enlightened women of the capital. A spokesman of the Red Crescent Publicity Department said various Red Crescent publications were being distributed among the people.

In a Saturday broadcast from Radio Afghanistan inaugurating Red Crescent Week His Royal

U.S. Bombers Hit N. Vietnam's Missile Site N. East Of Hanoi

SAIGON, October 18. (Reuter).—FIVE U.S. naval jet fighter bombers Sunday destroyed a surface-to-air missile site in North Vietnam.

They dropped eight and a half tons of high explosive bombs on the site, 52 miles Northeast of Hanoi, the North Vietnamese capital, and left equipment and installations at the target heavily damaged and in flames, a U.S. military spokesman reported last night.

It was only the second air strike on a surface-to-air missile site in North Vietnam reported by U.S. authorities.

The first was on July 27 in retaliation for the loss of an American aircraft to a missile.

Since then, four other American fighter bombers have been brought down by what appeared to be missiles.

According to AP two U.S. air force jets were last week shot out of the skies in South Vietnam, a U.S. military spokesman said Sunday.

On the ground, Viet Cong guerrillas inflicted heavy losses on two government platoons north of Saigon and mortared a government training centre and nearby outpost south of the capital.

One of the planes shot down in the north was hit by ground fire; the other disappeared. Both pilots were listed as missing.

The aircraft, F105 Thunder-Chief, were on a bombing mission of four planes against a barracks area Friday, 70 miles southwest of Hanoi.

The Vietnamese bomber was brought down Sunday while on a strafing pass over a suspected Viet Cong concentration, 50 miles north of Saigon. The pilot was believed to have been killed.

In one of the heaviest Viet Cong assaults over the weekend between 75 and 100 government troops were hit while on a patrol 20 miles north of Saigon. The South Vietnamese had been sent

Prayers were said in all churches in Ghana Sunday for the success of the heads of state conference which begins on Thursday (October 21).

The committee comprises Algeria, Ethiopia, Malawi, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda under the chairmanship of Joseph Murumbi, Kenya's External Affairs Minister.

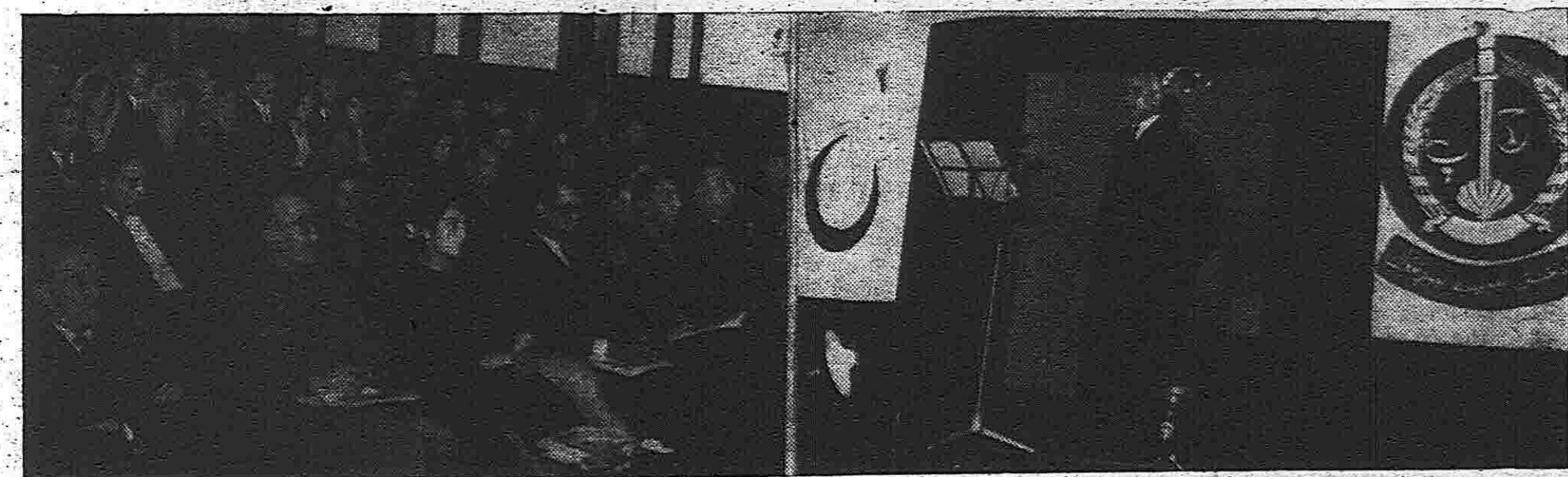
The Council adjourned Saturday night after hearing a report from the sub-committee (Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Gambia) under the chairmanship of Ghana) appointed to reconcile the two Rhodesian nationalist organisations.

Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, said: "It is a pleasure that our society this week marks the lofty ideals of humanitarianism. More attention is being paid to development of such societies now."

"Our society, even though a small number of people have been, aware of its duties, has fulfilled its duties with success during the last few years."

"The publication department of the society with the means available to it has been trying to keep our countrymen informed of its

(Cont'd. on page 4)



To mark Red Crescent Week the Military Academy held a function yesterday afternoon at the Military Club. The function was attended by H.R.H. Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, some members of the royal family, H.R.H. Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, some members of the caretaker cabinet and high-ranking military officers and their wives. Picture shows Prof. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Secretary General of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, delivering a speech on the Society's welfare work.

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

PRICE Af. 2

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHITAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4,5 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques of local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 18, 1965

Red Crescent Week

During Red Crescent Week being celebrated throughout the country we are happy to recall that under the leadership of His Royal Highness, Prince Ahmad Shah, the Afghan Red Crescent Society has achieved great success in helping the needy and victims of natural catastrophes. The society has also made successful attempts to strengthen its relations with international organisations. Only recently an Afghan delegation attended the International Red Cross meeting in Geneva.

HRH Prince Ahmad Shah has been taking a personal interest in the society's work. New financial sources for the society have been found and it has taken over administration of the home for the destitute. Extensive plans have been prepared to make both the society and other organisations connected with it effective in helping the poor and needy become active and productive units.

In his radio speech marking the start of Red Crescent Week on Saturday, HRH Prince Ahmad Shah appealed to young and enlightened members of the community to cooperate with organisations associated with the Red Crescent Society as part of their national obligation. His call deserves wholehearted response. The Afghan Red Crescent Society already has a Junior Red Crescent branch. We hope that as a follow-up to His Royal Highness's call there will be a meeting sponsored by the society itself to discuss specific ways of how our young people can help further popularise the aims of such social welfare organisations. We are sure that His Royal Highness will guide the development of the Junior branch as he has built up the Afghan Red Crescent Society itself.

The society's efforts to give a meaning to social welfare organisations in the country are worthy of special praise. To make these plans really effective and fruitful the people should be encouraged to develop a sense of national cooperation. HRH Prince Ahmad Shah's call made on Saturday will, we are confident, go a long way towards inspiring the people to achieve the Red Crescent Society's laudable aims.

The Parliament Of Europe

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

This year the birth anniversary of Charlemagne, the ninth century European Emperor, was celebrated with great festivity in some West European countries.

It is said that Charlemagne wanted to establish a European country that would include all Europeans and extend from one end of the continent to the other. As history shows he succeeded, to some extent, in implementing this concept of the oneness of Europe.

After ten centuries some European countries are again thinking of one country for Europeans. In the post-war era great steps were taken in this direction. The European Community, the European Atomic Energy Commission, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Free Trade Association are some of the means which will help in fulfilling the long cherished desires of some Europeans.

Perhaps the most important step in the establishment of one European country is the existence of the Parliament of Europe, and also the selection of a particular city to become the capital of future Europe.

Strasbourg, with 35,000 French and Germans, which is situated in the heart of Europe very close to Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Spain, has been chosen by the 19-member Parliament of Europe as the capital of the continent.

The city in which the tallest cathedral in Europe is situated is a crossroads.

The Parliament of Europe, which is called La Maison-de-Europe, is located in the heart of the city. It is as well-equipped as other parliaments. But the main difference between this parliament and other parliaments of the world is that it is not as old as some of its counterparts are.

The Parliament of Europe came into existence for the first time in 1957. France, England, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg and Finland are its members.

The Parliament will not accept those European countries whose systems of government are based on dictatorship. For instance, admission to Portugal has been withheld because Dr. Salazar's government is a dictatorship. The members of the European Parliament are elected and sent from parliaments of the member countries for fixed periods of time. Although the power of the European Parliament are limited, it has been successful in drafting and passing several subsidiary laws. For instance, the visa system between the European Common Market countries was abolished following the agreements reached in the Parliament of Europe.

Recommendations to promote close relations between the member countries are often passed by the Parliament of Europe. Most of these recommendations are sent to the European Economic Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and the Euro-

pean Atomic Energy Commission. Although there are great differences of view between France and the other five members of the European Economic Community, one cannot lose hope that the financing of the common agriculture policy, customs union, tax policy, community funds, and budgetary rights of the European Parliament will eventually be successfully established.

As one enters the balcony of the Parliament of Europe House which is reserved for visitors he finds a Great Assembly in which debates and discussions are under way. In the window opposite there more than six interpreters who have adopted a system of simultaneous translation. Each seat in the Parliament is equipped with earphones. Translations are done in English, German and French. It is expected that each member of the house is fluent in one of these three languages.

Attendance in Parliament is not compulsory. Decisions and resolutions passed by the House are not binding upon member states. What they say and what they decide is all voluntary.

But somehow great achievements have been made. The different organs of the Parliament are solving problems which still hinder the union of Europe.

This indicates that in the future Western Europe may become one country and this one house Parliament may also have a second house.

economic development programmes.

Rusk said that "Americans are at work helping nearly all these organisations. Most of them go unheralded and unsung. Yet, were they not hard at work the road to peace would be a little longer and a little rougher."

And there is the wide exchange of people and knowledge. The Secretary said. He noted that last year 82,000 foreign students attended American colleges and universities, another 9,000 visitors came to the United States as teachers or for research, and still another 9,000 served in the United States as interns or residents in hospitals. Americans who went abroad last year for academic purposes totalled 22,000.

In addition to this, he continued, in 1964 the United States issued more than 1,133,000 passports to American citizens for travel abroad and, in turn, issued 1,317,000 visas to foreigners.

The Secretary of State declared that "these examples of international cooperation are only small waves in the great ocean of international affairs. Yet the cumulative effect is great. Cooperation is not only habit-forming in the specific fields in which it is practised, it is also infectious. Once nations get used to working with each other, to seeking-together-practical answers to practical problems, it then seems natural to look to the art of international cooperation for the sensible solution of other problems."

Declaring that nations in some ways are like people, he added that those nations that seek the opportunity to work in cooperation with others are more likely to be successful in attaining their goals.

Portuguese University Students Suspended
LISBON, Oct. 18, (Reuters)—One hundred and seventy university students were suspended today for periods from five days to eight years for being involved in political agitation during the past year, it was officially announced. The suspensions were ordered by the Education Minister Professor Galvao Teles.

PRESS At a Glance

In an editorial on Red Crescent Week yesterday's Anis said that during this period the people can be reminded of humanitarian ideals so that they can help and support the Red Crescent movement.

Since its inception and particularly since His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah took over as Honorary President the society has served the country with distinction. Last year the society distributed food and other materials to the poor during the winter. In addition, help was rendered to victims of natural calamities. The society has also sent help to foreign countries despite its own limited resources.

Referring to the society's role in the future the editorial suggested that it could start inexpensive restaurants in some of the cities. These restaurants would compete with unhygienic restaurants which are a danger to the health of the people. Perhaps some young people could give a helping hand in the evenings or whenever they have a little time to spare.

The editorial suggested the starting of poultry farms and a dairy for the production of butter and milk. Such enterprises if started by the society, said the paper, will not only provide employment but will also strengthen its financial position.

The editorial also suggested the establishment of a tailoring shop where women from the Home for the Destitute could be employed. If it is not administratively difficult the society should try to sell its lottery tickets in the provinces, concluded the editorial.

In the same issue of Anis Shafie Rahel wrote on health in relation to the heads of governments and states. After referring to the recent situation of Dr. Sukarno's health and the trouble it is reported to have created and the U.S. President Johnson's operation Rahel said that in countries where the President is both the head of state and head of the executive the problem of health is of extreme importance.

Three U.S. Presidents—Garfield, Wilson and Eisenhower—had serious health problems. In the first two cases, great difficulties were faced in the administration of the country. Recent amendments in the constitution of the country have solved this problem.

Modern constitutions, said Rahel, take into account the principles of continuity, certainty, power, and stability in case of sudden change of power from one hand to another.

In an editorial entitled "The New Order" Isiah referred to the importance of Parliament. Thirty-four years ago, when Parliament was established in the country, the idea was that it should deal with people's complaints and that the country should progress through consultations.

The new Parliament, said the paper, provides the liaison between the electorate and the government. As such, it not only maintains relations between the government and the people but also strengthens them by keeping each informed about the problems arising from time to time.

In a letter in yesterday's Anis Shafie Zaker expressed the hope that the sewerage plan for Kabul city which has been completed will be started by the Kabul Municipality as early as possible.

Zakir said this was one of the most important duties of the Municipal Corporation and hoped that the planning and initial preparation would be completed and work started soon.

As the plan was drawn up several years ago, said the letter, it should be reconsidered. "We hope the project will be one which serve all parts of the city", concluded the letter.

All About Women



This Hazara dress, worn in Dydzangi area, was modelled by Miss Frima Farouk.

Large Audience Admires Outfits At Afghan Dress Show

Dresses from almost every province of Afghanistan were featured at last week's fashion show organised by the Committee of Women Volunteers at the Kabul Hotel. The programme raised Af. 42,000 for the Fight Against Illiteracy Fund.

Especially admired by the 600 people in the audience was a Kandahari dress of pale colour with finely embroidered sleeves and bodice, modelled by Mahbouba Mousa.

The dress was like those worn by Kandahari women in the past. A green handkerchief, added to the display of colour and skilled needlework.

Twenty-six Afghan girls, not really models but performing as though they were, displayed the dresses before the audience which included His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Princess Bilquis, Their Royal Highnesses Khatol and Lailuma, some other members of the Royal Family, cabinet members and a large number of foreign diplomats stationed in Kabul.

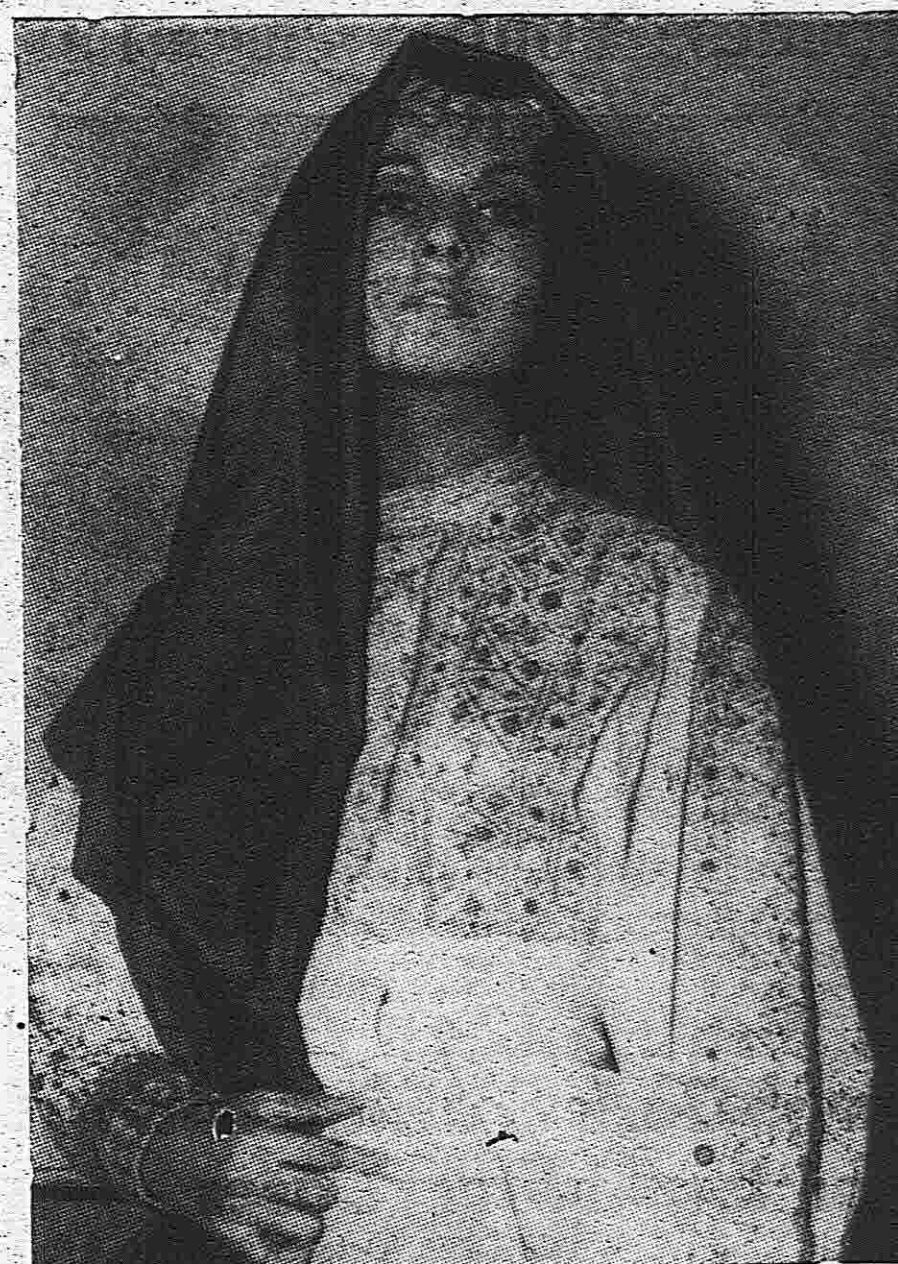
The audience particularly liked a dress from Kara Bagh of Ghazni worn by Hasina Baqui. The skirt of the dress consists of several layers, the last layer covered with fine waldonzi. The bodice was decorated with silver pompoms. Pompoms were also part of the head piece of the dress which included large veils.

Owing to the numerous layers and lavish decoration, the dress weighs quite a lot and it is referred to as Daftani dress.

A golden Arkhalik dress, worn formerly in Kabul, was modelled by Sultana Parwanta. The headpiece, which consisted of an embroidered pink scarf, including a white feather. Feathers were used as an integral part of women's dresses in Kabul. They were used in their natural colours and also dyed. No girls were seen on the eve of their marriages without a feather.

Miss Alia Seraj modelled a dress from Nooristan. This outfit included a chapam-like coat, made of black goat hair. The coat includes a hat decorated with flowers.

A multi-coloured and gay dress which was worn by the girls in Dydzangi of Hazarajat area was



A Kandahari dress worn by Mrs. Mahbouba Mousa.



This Baluchi dress of Farah province is worn by Miss Shayesta Malikyar. The dress is covered by a number of small mirrors stitched into the dress.



This Arkhalik dress, worn by girls of Kabul in the past, was modelled by Miss Sultana Parwanta.



Miss Sajia Shayek Sulaiman, modelling a dress worn by carpets weavers of Akcha, the province of Jouzjan.



Miss Hasina Baqui, modelling a dress worn by the women of Kara Bagh of Ghazni, the centre of Afghanistan's posteeencha industry.

(Contd. on page 4)

Japanese Youth Delegation Arrives Here



A 14-member youth delegation from Japan, headed by Prof. Haruo Tarumi, lecturer in philosophy in Kyoto University, arrived in Kabul yesterday. The delegation is on a tour of some countries, including Iran and Turkey, to establish closer contacts with young people in other countries.

Sukarno Calls For Liquidation Of Foreign Military Bases

JAKARTA, October 18, (Reuter).—President Sukarno told a 40-nation "conference against foreign military bases" that such bases must be liquidated in the interests of world peace.

Accusing imperialists last night of using the people of the developing countries as stooges and tools, the President said such people existed in Indonesia and had brought calamity in the country's fight against imperialism.

Foreign observers here saw this as an implication that Indonesia's current crisis situation was caused by outside direction.

Meanwhile, the effects of the abortive October 1 attempt to oust President Sukarno still echoed around the country.

The army's supreme operations command ordered all regional war administrators to ban political activities by all mass organisations implicated in the revolt. The ban was to last while the organisations were investigated, the official Antara News Agency said.

The army has charged the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) and its affiliate organisations with involvement in the coup bid.

The Air Force Minister and Commander Vice-Marshal Omar Dhan, whose position has been uncertain since the abortive coup, has been ordered to go to Holland to discuss an aircraft contract and to stay away until the mission is accomplished.

On the morning of the attempted coup, an Air Force Order of the day bearing Marshal Dhan's name was published giving support for the rebels. When the bid

collapsed a second order also in the Marshal's name said the Air Force was not involved.

Apart from his reference to the imperialist stooges in Indonesia, President Sukarno did not dwell on domestic issues.

The world was divided into two camps—old established imperialism and the big camp of the newly-emerging forces, he said. He called on the emergent countries to help end the imperialist lifeline of foreign bases.

Observers said the 40-minute speech in English indicated the President's political theories were untouched by the events of the past 16 days.

At a ceremony on Friday inaugurating Major-General Sunarto as the new army commander and minister, President Sukarno stressed his confrontation policy against Malaysia was unchanged.

British military bases in Malaysia and Singapore, and U.S. activities in Vietnam were major topics in the session of the conference on the liquidation of foreign bases.

Organisers refused to say whether the Chinese were among the delegations present, including several governments-in-exile. But a Chinese flag flew with 42 others outside the conference headquarters.

There has been opposition to China in Jakarta since the abortive coup.

Antara News Agency reported a number of people were injured and some Trade Union Federation (SOBSI) headquarters were burned down when angry demonstrators and SOBSI members clashed at Medan, North Sumatra yesterday.

An AP report said twenty-seven Communists and pro-Communist staff members who held key posts in the official News Agency Antara were picked up by the Jakarta military command this weekend for questioning in connection with the Oct. 1 attempted coup.

The army newspaper, Berita Yudha said they included Antara Chief Rwoor Suroto, also chairman of the Indonesian-Communist Chinese Friendship Association.

The military command at the same time temporarily named a new editorial board, mostly moderates.

Meanwhile, the purge of known communists continued relentlessly in other government agencies, state institutions, education departments, economic and production apparatus, legislative assembly, and in the agriculture and communication fields.

Orders were given to all government departments to hold daily roll calls in order to detect and purge the communists.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, 18.—The Rural Development Department of the Nangarhar Valley plans setting up experimental sapling farms on land allocated for the project.

A delegation has left for Kandahar to explore the possibility of starting olive, vine and pomegranate plantations in Nangarhar province.

JALALABAD, Oct. 18.—A six-man group of Peace Corps volunteers arrived here Saturday to teach English and Mathematics in the Teachers' Training School, the Jalalabad Lycee and the Middle School for Girls.

JALALABAD, Oct. 18.—An English Language Department was opened by the Kabul Institute of Education at the Nangarhar teachers training school.

The Department will assist various schools in Nangarhar on preparing text books and the conduct of English language teaching.

KABUL, Oct. 18.—Sardar Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, President of the Afghan Air Authority, returned to Kabul Sunday after a five-week visit to the United States.

The visit was at the invitation of the U.S. government. The AAA chief visited airports and aviation establishments, air traffic centres of the Federal American Civil Aviation Organisation and some aircraft manufacturing companies. He also had talks with American authorities on the further development of aviation in Afghanistan.

Sardar Sultan Mahmud Ghazi considered his trip to the U.S. useful and expressed appreciation of the hospitality accorded him there.

KABUL, Oct. 18. Dr. Mohammad Anwar Akbar, President of the Industries Department in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, returned to Kabul Sunday.

He had gone to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czech government to visit the Bruno exhibition. He also visited Prague. Later he went to Poland, the Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia.

ADVT

French Club

On October 21st a dance party will be held at 8:30 p.m. Reserve your table at the French Club from 5 to 7 p.m. or phone 23295 from 8:30 to 12:30 a.m.

Shastri Says India Can't Be Forced Into Settlement; Pak Says India Violates Ceasefire

BOMBAY, October 18, (Reuter).—INDIAN Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri Sunday reaffirmed that Pakistan could never force India into a settlement on Kashmir.

Shastri, here on a two-day tour of Maharashtra state, told a citizens' Defence Committee that if Pakistan thought India could be compelled or forced into a settlement on Kashmir "I am sorry."

"Kashmir is an integral part of India and will remain so," Shastri said amid cheers.

He said India was sincerely trying to observe the ceasefire and "we want Pakistan to observe it fully and faithfully."

The Indian Prime Minister said that Indian actions since the ceasefire had been confined to repelling Pakistani violations.

Shastri said that other questions such as the withdrawal of armed personnel of the two countries could be taken up only after Pakistan stopped violating the ceasefire.

The Indian leader received a memorable welcome when he arrived here for his first visit since the outbreak of hostilities between India and Pakistan.

An estimated million people cheered him as he stepped out of his plane.

In another speech Shastri spoke of India's wish to convert the present ceasefire into a "real ceasefire."

"My fear is," Shastri said, "that Pakistan is not serious about it. They are making hectic preparations. They are thinking of sending armed infiltrators into Kashmir once again."

The Prime Minister said that Pakistan was training some 12,000 "Mujahidin" and added: "It is obvious that Pakistan wants to create trouble."

Shastri said: "On our side we shall try to be as peaceful as possible. If there is an attack we have to be fully prepared to meet it."

The Indian Prime Minister said India never expected Pakistan to attack after the aggression on Kutch in Gujarat state last April.

The Indian Prime Minister said that Pakistan had taken India's peaceful attitude as a sign of weakness and added: "Pakistan is very very wrong."

Shastri also referred to what he termed collusion between Pakistan and China—one theocratic state and the other totalitarian—and said this collusion was a "grave threat" to Asian nations in the region.

India, like many other countries, wanted peace but it appeared to him that both Pakistan and China wanted the recent hostilities between India and Pakistan to escalate into a world conflagration, Shastri said.

The Prime Minister said that China was reported to have promised arms aid to Pakistan, including some MIG fighters, but he said he felt no other nation would help Pakistan against India in a big way, although some had helped her (Pakistan) in a small way.

Meanwhile in Srinagar, Indian government closed all educational institutions following student violence.

A government statement accused agents and mercenaries of Pakistan of trying to incite the students.

Educational establishments will stay closed until there is adequate evidence that the students will behave themselves, the statement said.

One person was killed and 11 wounded when a hand grenade went off outside a cinema in Ambala, Punjab, Sunday night.

The Indian domestic news agency the Press Trust of India in a report from Ambala said the grenade damaged parked vehicles.

Ambala is about 200 kilometres from Delhi on the main road north.

At the United Nations, Pakistan charged India with a further series of violations of the ceasefire agreed to almost a month ago.

A U.N. spokesman said that in two letters to U Thant, the Secretary-General, Pakistan alleged that four violations had taken place in Kashmir and ten along the Indo-Pakistan international frontier.

The violations had been reported to U.N. ceasefire observers "on the spot," the letter said.

The Pakistan delegation asked that the letters be circulated to all members of the Security Council.

Top U.S. Communist Leader Dies In N.Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, (AP).—Robert G. Thompson, U.S. top communist leader, died Saturday night at his home here.

Thompson was one of 11 top communists tried in the Federal court in 1959 on charges of conspiring to overthrow the government. He was convicted and received a three-year sentence.

Thompson was New York state chairman of the party at the time he was brought to trial before Judge Harold R. Medina.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. 24°C. Minimum 4°C.
Sun sets today at 5:38 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:12 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 170.

KABUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1965, (MIZAN 27, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Erhard, Mende Agree To Form Coalition Govt. In W. Germany

BONN, Germany, October 19, (AP).—CHANCELLOR Ludwig Erhard and Vice-Chancellor Erich Mende agreed Tuesday to continue the alliance that has ruled West Germany for the past four years.

Participants in a six-hour meeting at Erhard's office, the Palais Schaumburg, said the next few days would go according to plan.

The schedule had been set for the first meeting of the New Bundestag on Tuesday, re-election of Erhard as Chancellor on Wednesday.

"Today will be a good day and tomorrow will be a good day," said Rainer Barzel, parliamentary leader of Erhard's Christian Democratic party as the meeting broke up right after midnight.

Regional WHO Conference To Meet In Kabul

The Regional Committee for Southeast Asia of the World Health Organisation (WHO) will hold its 18th session in Kabul from Oct. 30 to Nov. 6. It will be opened by the Afghan Prime Minister.

The meeting will be attended by delegates from the eight member states in the region: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal and Thailand.

In addition, representatives of the United Nations family of organisations as well as of non-governmental organisations in official relationship with WHO will be present.

The Committee meets every year to review the work of WHO's Regional Office for South East Asia, as presented by the Regional Director, Dr. C. M. Muni, in his annual report and to examine proposals for future activities.

This year the Committee will have before it the regional programme and budget proposals for 1967.

The proposals as endorsed by the Committee will be forwarded to the Director-General who will submit them for approval to the World Health Assembly, scheduled to meet next May in Geneva.

Apart from dealing with the regular agenda the Committee will devote itself to technical discussions on "Integration of Malaria Eradication into the General Health Services".

Congolese President Approves New Cabinet Government

LEOPOLDVILLE, Oct. 19, (Reuter).—President Joseph Kasavubu has approved a government list submitted by the new Prime Minister, Evardiste Kimba.

Kimba said in a radio broadcast that his government would be sworn in later Monday.

Kimba was named Premier last Wednesday after the president dismissed Moise Tshombe. He was charged with the formation of a national union government.

Tshombe's Convention Nationale Congolaise (CONACO) last week rejected an invitation to join the government and the former premier on Saturday pledged all-out parliamentary opposition to Kimba.

PEKING, Oct. 19, (Hsinhua).—The Chinese Foreign Ministry in a note to the Indonesian Embassy here Monday strongly protested against the attack and search of the commercial counselor's office of the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia on the afternoon of October 16 by Indonesian armed forces and their threats and insults against the Chinese diplomatic personnel.

Han Nien-Lung, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, summoned Djawoto, Indonesian Ambassador to China, this morning at 11-30 and handed him the note.

The Chinese government in the note demanded that the Indonesian government apologise for this extremely serious incident, immediately punish the culprit, their instigators, and guarantee against similar incidents in the future.

The Chinese government also reserved the right to claim compensation from the Indonesian government for all the losses incurred.

The note called the action by the armed troops of Indonesia "a brutal encroachment upon diplomatic immunities and the personal safety and dignity of diplomatic personnel, a gross violation of international law and international practice, and an extremely serious provocation against the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people. The Chinese people and the Chinese government express their great indignation at these atrocities. The Chinese government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Indonesian government."

It said, since October, lies and slanders about China and anti-Chinese clamours have continuously appeared in Indonesia and all kinds of threat and intimidation have been made against the Chinese diplomatic missions in Indonesia. The Chinese Embassy in Indonesia repeatedly requested the Indonesian government to stop these activities and asked it to take measures to protect the Chinese missions and personnel.

But the Indonesian government has all along been condoning the increasingly unruly anti-Chinese activities. Now there has even occurred this serious incident of Indonesian armed troops attacking and searching a Chinese mission and threatening and insulting Chinese diplomatic personnel. This fully shows that this incident is by no means accidental. An anti-Chinese wave is starting in Indonesia, and if it is not checked the consequences will be serious.

"The Chinese government demands that the Indonesian government immediately apologise for this incident, immediately punish the culprits and their instigators, and guarantee against similar incidents in the future."

The Public Health Ministry will send similar teams to other parts of the country.

Isaq Elected Deputy Secretary

KABUL, Oct. 19.—At yesterday's meeting of the Wolosi Jirgah, Deputy Mohammad Isaq from Gulistan in Farah was elected as Deputy to the First Secretary defeating Deputy Hilaluddin from the provincial centre of Mazari Sharif by 139 votes to 57.

The general meeting was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the House.

Pakhtunistanis Send Letters Of Congratulations

KABUL, Oct. 19.—Chieftains and elders of Central Independent Pakhtunistan have sent letters on behalf of their people to Prime Minister-designate Dr. Mohammad Yousuf expressing pleasure over the successful completion of the general elections and wishing Afghanistan further success under the guidance of His Majesty the King.

They have also expressed happiness over the success of Dr. Yousuf's interim government.

The letter said: "The interim government tried sincerely to implement the new Democratic Laws in Afghanistan and at the same time gave moral support and encouragement to the movement for Pakhtunistan's independence for which the people of Pakhtunistan are grateful."

Since Saturday when Red Crescent Week began many functions have been held to inform the people about the Red Crescent Society's activities and seek their help and cooperation.

Individuals and organisations have been offering it donations. Here boy scouts collect money by selling Red Crescent Week badges.

Baghlan Region Produces 60,000 Tons Of Sugarbeet

KABUL, Oct. 19.—Beetroot farms in Baghlan cover more than 12,000 acres of land and the Agriculture Ministry expects more than 60,000 tons of beetroot to be produced in the region this year.

Mohammad Ismail, Director-General of Agriculture in Baghlan, said although the land allocated for beetroot cultivation is more than 12,000 acres, area being actually used for the purpose is somewhat smaller. The main reason is that part of the allocated land is marshy and not suitable for cultivation.

The seeds distributed this year were imported from abroad and (Contd. on page 4)



Smith Rejects Summit Visit; Wilson Makes New Appeal

LONDON, October 19, (AP).—PRIME Minister Harold Wilson appealed to Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith "at the eleventh hour" Monday night not to make an illegal declaration of independence.

"My hope was, however, that a Commonwealth mission—composed of persons of eminence, experience and wisdom—might be able to make a contribution in suggesting the lines on which further progress could be made between us."

In Salisbury Reginald Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has been restricted to his farm for 12 months, the Ministry of Law and Order announced last night.

Todd was in Salisbury on his way to Britain to address a meeting at Edinburgh University when the notice of restriction was served on him.

Special branch officers called at the Salisbury home where he was staying only a few minutes before he was due to leave for the airport.

A government spokesman would give no reason for the restriction of Todd.

In recent months the New Zealand-born ex-Premier has repeatedly said he is in favour of majority rule in Rhodesia. More than a year ago he said he supported the policies of Joshua Komo, the restricted leader of a banned party.

Herat To Build New Teachers' Training School

KABUL, Oct. 19.—The cornerstone of the new Teachers' Training School in Herat was laid by the provincial Governor, Mir Aminuddin Ansari.

The single-storey building will have modern facilities for 750 students. These include classrooms, dormitories, administrative office, a laboratory, library and an experimental school.

The school will be built under a USAID programme.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4, 5 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques of local currency at
the official devalued ex-
change rate.
Printed at:—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 19, 1965

Trade Relations
With Britain

The British trade delegation currently holding talks with Afghan authorities is sure to find that there is a great deal of interest in further expansion of two-way trade between Afghanistan and Britain. Until recently there was no trade between the two countries, but fortunately as the result of goodwill on both sides new relations are developing. Britain has agreed to extend to Afghanistan a £ 1 million loan, one-fourth of which will be free of interest. Afghanistan having become a member of the Colombo Plan, we hope this cooperation will further increase.

London has been a traditional market for Afghan karakul pelts. Now that a delegation comprising leading British businessmen is here it is appropriate to have a look at the trade relations between Afghanistan and Britain and find out how trade can be expanded. It is for Afghan businessmen to decide what they can import from Britain. The government's policy on private investment is clear. While the infrastructure and heavy industries are the government's responsibility, private capital has been invited to develop light industries. One of the main aims of the third economic plan is expected to be the development of light industries for which British machinery can be profitably utilised.

Trade between the two countries should not however remain a one-way affair. As a country receiving economic assistance for its development programmes, Afghanistan also needs help to increase its foreign trade. Our exports are mostly in the form of raw materials. There are several commodities such as hides and skins, seeds, dried fruit and perhaps medical herbs which could have a good market in Britain. We hope the British delegation will pay due attention to this side of the question. Not only an increase in the volume of trade between the two countries but the financing of exports to Afghanistan should also be discussed during the British delegation's talks with Afghan commercial in-terests.

Almost 450,000 Take Last Look As New York World's Fair Closes After Two Seasons

Hundreds of thousands surged into the New York World's Fair Sunday to get one last peek before the giant exposition closed its two-season run.

The gates were to close to the public forever two hours after midnight. Dismantling of most of the 150 buildings began Monday.

In many areas, rows of flower beds were picked clean as souvenir hunters prowled throughout the 64-acre fairgrounds. They were trying to leave with everything from bushes signs to pieces torn from buildings. Piles of these began mounting at exit gates where guards reclaimed them.

A near tragedy marred the Fair's final day. A miniature train overturned at the Long Island rail road exhibit, spilling out passengers. Three children and an adult were hurt, none seriously. Other passengers were shaken up.

"As we approach the hour of closing," said Fair President Robert Moses, "expressions of regret are heard from those who apparently have just heard about

the fair for the first time and want to keep it open."

One pavilion asked—but was refused—permission to stay open an extra week to accommodate those who couldn't get in before.

Said Moses: "We have fostered enduring friendships and memories which will persist and draw the peoples of a troubled world closer together. This was mainly our objective and time will prove that we achieved it."

Upwards of 51 million persons admission (\$2 for adults the first season, \$2.50 the second) to walk or ride through the fair.

The number of visitors exceeded the 44.9 million for two seasons at the 1939-40 New York World's Fair. The 41.4 million for one season at the Brussels, Belgium, Fair in 1958, and the 39-million for two seasons at the Chicago Fair in 1933-34.

Based on the 1939-40 figures and increased population in the metropolitan area, the fair corporation had initially predicted 70 million visitors over two seasons.

"If we hadn't made that prediction, we would have come out of this thing smelling sweet as

roses," said Murray Davis, special assistant to Moses. "Fifty million is an awesome number of people, any way you look at it."

Still, the fair lost \$17.5 million its first season, and has been able to pay back to bondholders only \$7.4 million of the \$29.8 million it borrowed to get started.

All indications point to the fair winding up in arrears—as did many exhibitors and concessionaires. At least 14 of them filed papers in bankruptcy court by the first season's end.

Moses had projected a two-season profit of \$49 million. He planned to repay New York City the \$23 million it had invested in permanent improvements at the fair site and use the remainder to build a chain of permanent parks.

The dream is reduced to a modest single park.

In the fair's final days, attendance boomed. The announcement of its impending closing apparently did more for the fair than any publicity gimmick could.

Saturday's attendance mark, 443,435, was the highest one-day total of both seasons. (AP)

PRESS

Most of the newspapers in the country yesterday carried articles on Red Crescent Week. In an editorial entitled "Hope for the Distressed" Isah said that the purpose of observing the week is to remind the people of their social and humanitarian obligations. Helping the Red Crescent Society is helping the members of one's own family. Since mankind is one, anyone's suffering is our own suffering.

The fact that the world has shrunk has created a new consciousness. Unless we help our distressed and less fortunate brethren, we cannot feel at ease.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society, said the paper, has been reactivated since His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah became its Honorary President three years ago. His appointment encouraged the people to offer more help and today the organisation is financially stable. Great projects to assist the needy have been started. Some help has also been sent to foreign countries from time to time.

The Society is not satisfied with what it has done so far and is sure to start bigger projects to improve the lot of the poor.

In a letter in the same issue of Isah Abdul Hussain Master complained about the water situation in the Noor Mohammad Shah district of Kabul. Water, he said, is not available for construction purposes. He suggested that since the plot owners have been given the land on the understanding that they are poor, the Kabul Municipality should ask for payment for it in instalments.

The editorial in Anis dealt with the power problem in the city. Praising the Kabul Electricity Company for completing 95 per cent of the work on the project for underground electric wiring two months in advance, the paper said that with no overhead wires people will no longer be able to make unauthorised use of power.

There are two main reasons for the shortage of electricity in Kabul. One is the increased use of electrical appliances such as washing machines, heaters and cooking ranges and the other is theft of power. The underground wiring will prevent further theft of electricity.

With the completion of hydro-electric dams such as Mahipar and Naghloo not only will adequate supply of electricity be provided for the city but we shall also be able to save foreign exchange. For instance, if we use electricity to run buses in Kabul we can save foreign exchange required for the import of petrol.

The old wiring in some homes is also responsible for wastage of electricity. We hope, said the paper, that the Kabul Electricity Company will prepare new regulations to provide for new wiring.

In a letter in yesterday's Anis a representative of the Hotels Company described its activities to meet the rising demands of tourism. Many changes have been brought about.

The Jalalabad Hotel has been renovated and expanded. Now it has 180 beds divided into seven categories: with Af. 20 a day as the lowest charge. A nine-bed hotel has been opened in Torkham. The Sorobi Hotel has been reopened. Thirty beds have been added in the Ariana Hotel in Kabul. Two hundred beds have been provided in the five hotels in Paghman. The new Khenjan Hotel has 60 beds. Hotels have been opened in Mazar-i-Sharif and Samangan. The Herat and Farah Hotels are under construction and will be completed shortly.

Ascension Island Centre

To Aid U.S. Apollo Project

LONDON, Oct. 19, (Reuters).—Britain is to build and operate a communications station on Ascension Island in the South Atlantic to communicate with astronauts travelling to the moon.

The station, which will be operational by September next year, will be part of the United States' National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) global communications system for the Apollo project to land a man on the moon before 1970.



Gardez To Khost:

Past The Caravans Into The Trees

As we rode along the narrow, winding road overlooking a deep gorge, my mind kept grasping at something, but I couldn't tell just what it was. We had left Gardez about 9:30, and now, early in the afternoon, were descending from a high pass toward the Khost plain.

There was something about the place—I knew it was there, but couldn't put my finger on it. Something was different.

Switchbacks
Was it the road? It wound up the pass from Gardez and then, in a series of at least 20 switchbacks, suddenly dropped several thousand feet to the floor of a verdant, twisting valley. The hairpin turns were so tight that we had to back up not a few times to keep from going over the edge. The slope was so steep that the driver of our bus had to lean on the brakes in order not to increase speed. No, the road was spectacular, but that wasn't it.

The people then. The men with their fierce, proud eyes overlooking a long straight nose. Their rifles slung over one shoulder and a cartridge belt across the chest. A brightly coloured, embroidered vest worn over the long, white shirt. The neatly wound turban, clinging tightly to a beaded cap that rose above the cloth in the middle. But, no, not the people either.

It must be the caravans. Hundreds of camels, in groups of 20 to 50, migrating south for the winter. The large beasts plod along in their ungainly but sure stride, their padded feet spreading out as they touch ground. On board each "ship of the desert" a cargo of household belongings and even an occasional child perched on top, sometimes holding a smaller brother or sister.

In some caravans the camels are tied one to the other in a long line. In others they glide along in position without the benefit of such ties.

BY A STAFF REPORTER

As our bus approaches the women and the few men with them drive the camels to the base of the cliff towering above us, and we pass by on the outside of the road, sending stones and rocks tumbling and crashing to the bottom hundreds of feet below.

It is so refreshing to see the Kochi women, clad in their bright red garments, directing the convoy. But where are all the men? Several kilometres back, we find them, shepherding the sheep and goats along the same trail. An endless sea of fur, bleating their way along. We have plenty of time to talk with the men while waiting for the surging crowd to pass. They panic at a moving vehicle, so unlike the massive dogs that guard them. The dogs almost seem more at ease than their masters, who run up and down the line guiding the animals to the safe edge of the road.

View At Lunch

The caravans are amazing to watch, but there is something more. As the bus stops for lunch in a small village, we are no nearer to the answer. We order chicken shorwa and nan, and lie down on the tea-house charpais to admire the view. We are on a porch behind the building, overlooking the narrow valley that drops a few hundred feet to the winding stream whose glistening surface is broken only here and there by white foam as the water tumbles over rocks in the riverbed.

On the valley floor irrigation ditches feed the bright green fields. Children and dogs romp around on the path up to the village. Across the valley and up the slopes on the other side we gaze. There is nothing there. Our eyes continue upward to the top where land meets sky. Then suddenly it hits us. The smooth outline of the mountain tops is missing. Instead, silhouetted against a brilliant sky are hundreds, thousands of trees, standing proud and majestic, like soldiers on guard.

We thought of the words we had seen printed on the walls of the Bala Hissar in Gardez: "Ten Askar Mohit-e Watan Ast." "The soldier is the protector of his country." We looked back down the mountainsides, all the way to the valley floor. There, where we had seen nothing, was an army of trees, evenly distributed, as far as the eye could see. The hotel keeper brought our lunch, and we ate the best meal of the whole trip.

Kabul, for all its restaurants, stores, theatres, cinemas, paved streets and traffic lights, cannot be considered beautiful. The valley is fertile, and fields and orchards abound. But one only need look up at the mountains ringing the valley to see the bleak, barren earth, rock that produces only enough soil for some wild grass and flowers. The joy of the fields is tempered by the sadness of the mountains.

Beautiful Valley
In Pakhtia there is no such dichotomy. The fertility of this southeastern province extends all the way from the riverbeds right up to the mountain peaks. One feels as if even the air could produce if the right seeds were found.

Our trip into Pakhtia consisted of two distinct parts, each one exposing us to a different facet of the area. The first change was primarily cultural, the second physical. After a four-hour jeep ride from Kabul the first day, we pulled into Gardez at noon, got

(Contd. on page 4)

Pakhtia

Plans Drawn Up To Expand Preserve Pakhtia Forests

Kabul, Oct. 19, (Reuters).—Plans to expand the Pakhtia Forest Preserve in the southeastern province of Logar have been drawn up by the Ministry of Forestry.

The plan, which was approved by the Council of Ministers, calls for the expansion of the preserve to include an additional 10,000 hectares of forest.

The main crops grown in the area include wheat, corn, barley, lentils, paddy, cowpeas and millets. Citrus and loquat are among the important fruits. Articles made of straw, such as straw-caps, mats, ropes and baskets, and woollen jackets made in the Gaji and Mangal areas constitute the main items of cottage industry in the province.

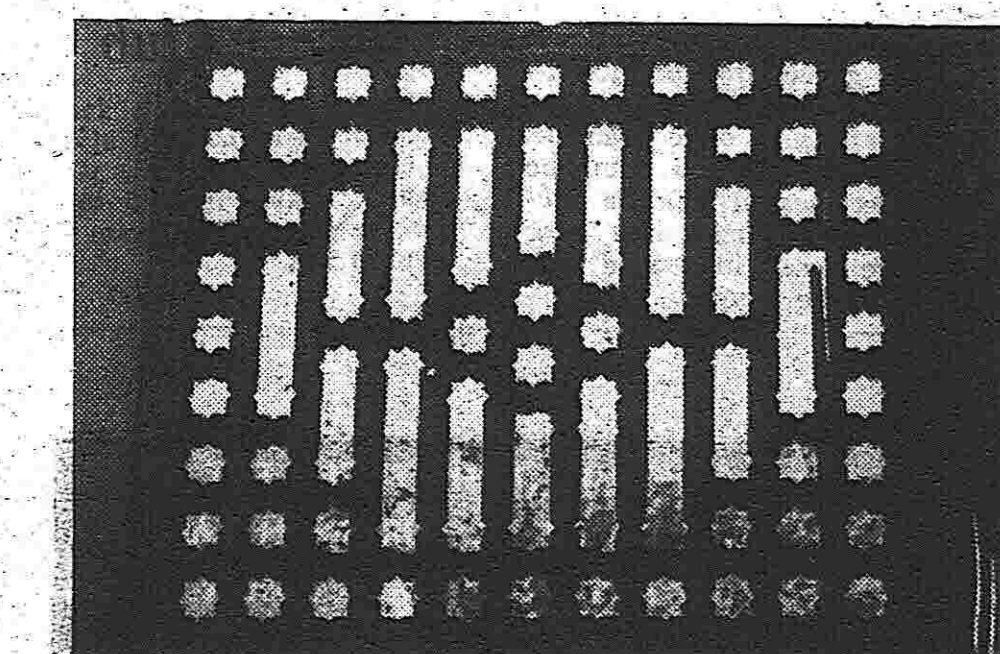
The population is mainly agricultural, but some follow trade as timber merchants.

The climate of Pakhtia province differs in different places. Khost, Gomal and Chamkani are rather hot in summer and mild in

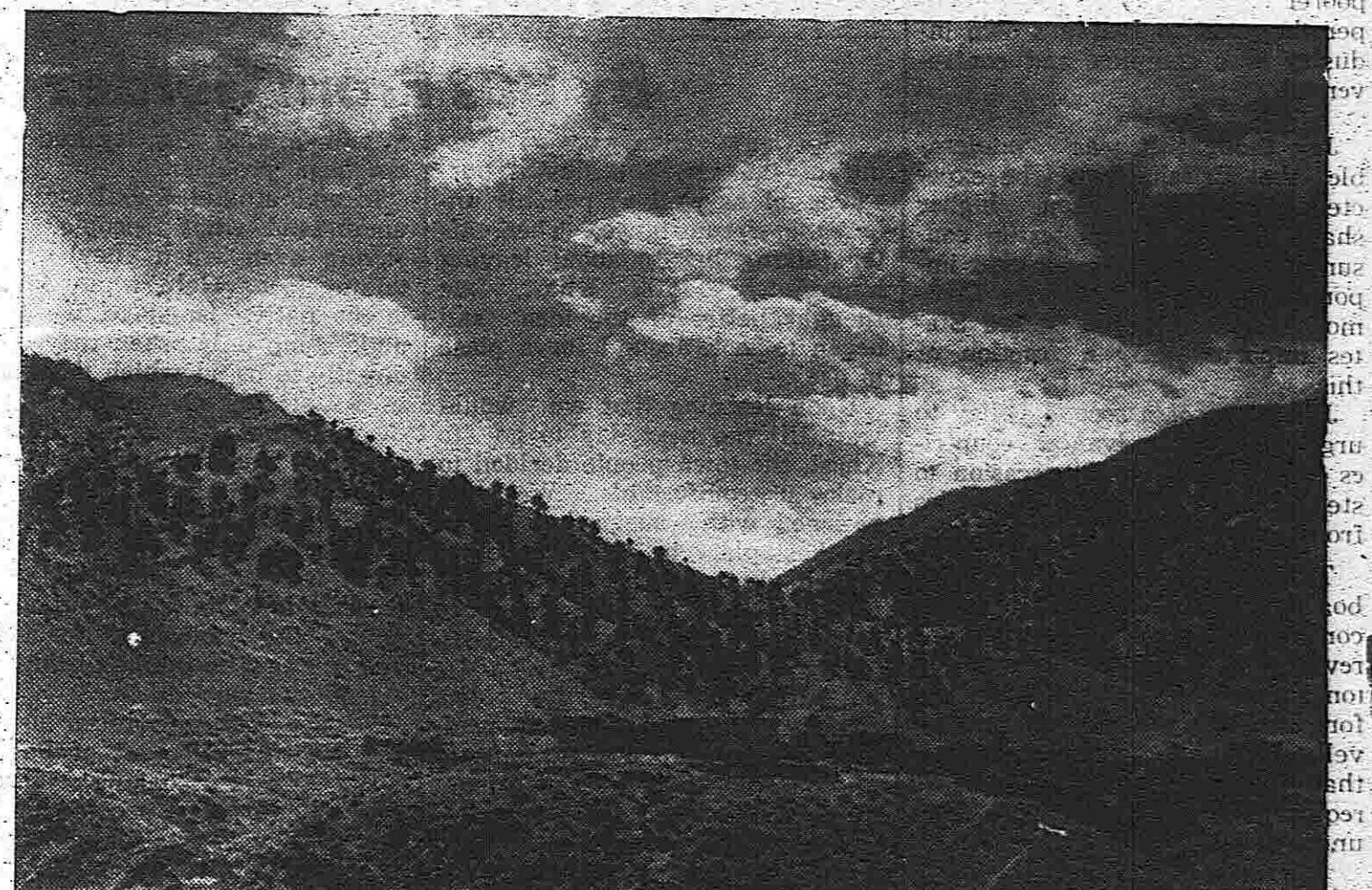
(Contd. on page 4)



Students of the Khost technical school working in the school's carpentry shop.



A cast iron door made by students of technical school of Khost.



Pakhtia mountains are all covered with forests. The area produces more than 50 per cent of the timber utilised in the country.

British, Afghan Businessmen Hold First Conference

KABUL, Oct. 19.—The first meeting between members of the Afghan Chambers of Commerce and other businessmen and the delegation from the London Chamber of Commerce was held Monday morning at the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

The 16-man British trade delegation led by K. H. Thompson, chief of the Middle East section of the London Chamber of Commerce, arrived in Kabul Sunday morning at the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

Thompson told Bakhtar that the arrangements for the delegation's visit were made during Planning Minister Abdullah Yal-tai's visit to London.

Members of the delegation represent various British industries. They are to discuss with Afghan business circles sales promotion of their companies' products in Afghanistan and increasing imports of Afghan goods to Britain.

This is the first British trade delegation on an unofficial visit to Afghanistan. The head of the delegation expressed the hope that "our talks in Kabul and possibly in the provinces will lead to further expansion of trade between the two countries and gathering of useful information."

UK Limits Cotton Imports From Low Cost Countries

HARROGATE, England, Oct. 19, (Reuters).—Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, yesterday pledged the British government to a five-year global limit on imports of cotton goods from low-cost countries.

He told delegates to the British Cotton Board's annual conference that the quota scheme would start from January 1966, in order to give the British industry time and capital for a thorough and effective re-organization.

Jay rejected the idea of worldwide control of imports. Lancashire, he said, did not fear competition from other industrialized countries, but methods were being sought to guard against "back-door" imports.

He said Britain could not allow the cotton industry "to be undermined by subterfuges of any kind", but the question how far the government was justified in excluding textile imports from poorer countries in order to temper the wind to Britain's own industry was complex and controversial.

Jay thought it was "intolerable" that Britain should be expected to import an even higher share of her cotton-textile consumption than the 30 per cent imported at present, while the Common Market and the United States imported only a fraction of this.

Jay spoke of a second policy to urge the other advanced countries on every possible occasion to step up their imports of textiles from poorer areas.

The chairman of the cotton board, Frank Rostrom, told the conference of a new formula for revising the GATT long-term cotton agreement that had been put forward. This proposed that no developed country should take less than 10 per cent of its domestic requirements of cotton goods from under-developed countries.

Above 10 per cent there should be a growth factor, ceasing at 15 per cent. He said this plan was gaining acceptance in a number of quarters.

U.S., USSR Negotiators Speak At UN Disarmament Debate

NEW YORK, October 19, (DPA).—U.S. disarmament negotiator William C. Foster denied Soviet accusations here Monday that the United States was not really interested in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons by an international treaty.

Speaking in the disarmament debate of the general assembly's Political Committee, Foster stressed the U.S. interest in the subject and pointed out that a draft treaty had been submitted by America at the Geneva disarmament talks.

The draft was designed to prevent any transfer of atomic arms to non-nuclear states control. Unfortunately, however, the discussions had not led to the conclusion of an agreement, due to the Soviet Union's attempts at asking for certain unnecessary and unreasonable prerequisites.

Foster said he was hopeful that negotiations would yet take place. He repeated the U.S. proposal that the two big powers should

Pakthia Forests

(Contd. from page 3)

Because of its forest-covered and lofty mountains and sylvan valleys, Pakthia province possesses a rugged beauty of its own. Most of the forests have been built through the forests, but rest-houses are few and far between.

Good hotels, however, exist at Khost, Zarnut, Urgun and Chamkani. The best season to visit the province lasts from April to the end of October, but interesting trips can be taken to some parts of the province, like Khost, Jaji and Chamkani, even in the winter.

The province has no big industries, but cottage industries flourish in many parts of the region. A special plan has been drawn up by the government to develop and exploit the natural resources of this rich and gifted region. The number of schools and efforts are being made to introduce vocational and technical training in the province. One school of mechanics has already been established at Khost; here the students learn mechanical engineering, tool-making, automotive repair and electronics etc.

Under an agreement concluded with the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, a vast plan is being launched to conserve and develop forests in the area. The Ministry of Agriculture has been doing considerable research in improving existing strains of olive by grafting Italian and Turkish varieties on to the indigenous stock. The province possesses great natural wealth, but it has remained practically untouched. It is hoped that by implementing the new development plan, economic and social conditions in the provinces would be greatly improved.

By Bus From Gardez To Khost

(Contd. from page 3)

out of the car and dusted ourselves off as well as possible under the circumstances. Then, after talking briefly about leaving immediately for Khost, we thought better of the idea and began to look around for a place to eat.

Upon learning that we would wait till the next day to go to Khost, the townspeople decided to make us comfortable. We were besieged with suggestions about the best place to eat, and finally wound up in a nice, clean, split-level tea-house only a few doors from where the jeep had left us. While we were relaxing over some hot pillau and gorma, the police came in and checked our passports. They gave us directions to the hotel and lent us a policeman as a guide around the city.

We checked into the hotel, and found it in the process of being remodeled and painted, with ultra-modern plumbing. The second-floor rooms were spacious and gave us an excellent view of the Bala Hissar. We then went for

"Patron" System Still Practised Along Amazon

MANAUS, Brazil, Oct. 19, (AP).—A kind of slavery is big business in the sweaty uplands of the Amazon River basin.

A U.S. missionary who has spent a decade in the region says it is perhaps a system of ultimate benefit to mankind.

The reverend Myes Ryan explains: "They call it the 'patron' system. It is not much different from the way it was done in feudal times."

"The Patron lines up people to go up on the river and work his property."

"Then they have to buy food and supplies from the Patron. So they are always in debt to him and can't break away, and the patron gets rich."

"The slaves are not bitter, though, because they have never known anything else. Perhaps it's the only way that the white man will ever populate the Amazon region."

Father Ryan, 41, is a missionary of the Franciscan third order and heads a mission established in Nova Olinda, a town of about 5,000 on the river Madeira.

The Madeira flows north from Bolivia through the heart of the Brazilian jungle, joining the Amazon just east of Manaus.

Patrons of Nova Olinda, an oil boom town which died when government oil interests moved out, seek to exploit the rosewood, rubber and hemp of the region.

Johnson Takes Half-Hour Walk

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, (AP).—President Lyndon Johnson, moving with obvious effort, took a half-hour walk Monday. His Press Secretary later predicted Johnson's recuperation will take longer than had been expected.

Johnson, after walking slowly, sometimes gingerly, for about a quarter-mile around the grounds of the Bethesda Naval Hospital, was quoted by Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers as saying: "It takes something to take those steps."

Moyers, who said the chief executive probably will remain in the hospital for at least two or three more days, told newsmen: "I think it will take longer for the President to operate than anyone thought."

The President was reported to have spent a restless night and to be experiencing continued post-operative abdominal pain.

Johnson's doctors had said the average patient recovering from gall bladder surgery would feel below par for about six weeks. The President's gall bladder and a kidney stone were removed Oct. 8.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 19.—A telegram has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to Washington congratulating President Johnson on his successful recovery from gall bladder operation.

Another message has been sent to Jakarta congratulating President Sukarno on the restoration of stability and order in Indonesia.

KABUL, Oct. 19.—Ghulam Rasool Mir Zadeh, President of the Government Monopolies, returned to Kabul Sunday from the Federal Republic of Germany. He was a member of the delegation led by the Deputy Finance Minister, Mohammad Anwar Ziaee, which had gone to West Germany to sign auxiliary agreements on consumer goods credit and credits relating to the construction of a gasoline reservoir, a silo and warehouses. The basic agreement on these credits was signed earlier.

KABUL, Oct. 19.—Robert L. Anderson has been appointed Pan American Airways Sales Manager here. He succeeds John Burke. Anderson's overseas assignments with Pan Am have included two years in Shanghai, two years in Saigon and 10 years in Tokyo in various sales posts.

Malaria Meeting Opens In Ceylon

The Fifth Asian Malaria Conference will be held in Colombo, Ceylon, from October 20-27 under the sponsorship of the World Health Organisation (WHO). It will be inaugurated by Dudley Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon.

The following twenty-one countries or territories will be represented at the conference by directors of national health services and chief malariaologists: Afghanistan, Australia, British Solomon Islands, Brunei, Cambodia, Ceylon, Formosa, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Ryukyu Islands, Thailand, Timor Dili and Vietnam.

Together these countries account for 80 per cent of the global malaria eradication campaign which was launched ten years ago under WHO sponsorship. Eighty countries with hundreds of thousands of technicians are engaged in this huge enterprise which has already brought protection to more than half of the 1,560 million people at risk.

Baghlan Region

(Contd. from page 19)
the sugar content of the crop is over 16 per cent. Nearly 5,000 farmers of the area have to use one-fifth of their land for beetroot cultivation under a contract signed between them and the sugar manufacturing factory.

The provincial Department of Agriculture has distributed a total of 702 tons of phosphates and 465 tons of nitrate fertiliser among the beetroot farmers in the province.

French Club

On October 21st a dancing party will be held at 8:30 p.m. Reserve your table at the French Club from 5 to 7 p.m. on phone 23295 from 8:30 to 12:30 a.m. Advt.

Oct. 24, 65
Copy
NOV 29, 1965

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature SD
Max. +24°C. Minimum 4°C.
Sun sets today at 5:38 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:12 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 171.

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1965, (MIZAN 23, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Wolesi Jirgah Adopts Two Proposals Relating To Giving Govt. Vote Of Confidence

KABUL, October 20.—THE Wolesi Jirgah Tuesday adopted by a majority vote a proposal made by one of the deputies that ministers in the new cabinet should submit a list of property they hold before the Jirgah gives a vote of confidence to the new government.

The proposal was made by Abdul Awal Koraisi from Takhar provincial centre.

The Jirgah also agreed by a majority vote that the Prime Minister-designate should present the list of his cabinet to the Wolesi Jirgah in person. This was proposed by Meer Mohammad Siddik Farhang of Kabul.

The session was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah and the agenda, which was the question of the vote of confidence, was announced by the secretary of the house.

Four proposals were submitted during the meeting, one each by Deputy Abdul Karim Ferzan of Herat; Deputy Mohammad Siddik Farhang of Kabul; deputy Mohammad Mohsin Formuli of Chardhi and Deputy Abdul Awal Koraisi of the provincial centre of Takhar.

Ferhang's proposal as regards the introduction of the cabinet by Prime Minister designate in person and that of Deputy Koraisi as regards the financial status of the ministers were approved by majority votes.

The session also appointed 35 deputies as members of the committee for drafting a duty chart for the house.

The Wolesi Jirgah decided to prepare a duty chart first and form commissions in accordance with it.

In the morning session, presided over by the President, Dr. Abdul Zahir, Maulana Mohammad Irshad, Secretary of the House, announced the agenda for the meeting which included the appointment of commissions, among them one to review the law regulating the internal duties of the Wolesi Jirgah.

In general, opinions in the House were divided. Some deputies held the view that the eight commissions which existed in the previous House should be formed again on a temporary basis. Meanwhile another commission should draft laws for regulation of the internal duties of the House and decide the number of commissions to be formed.

Some other deputies however felt that Internal Duties Regulations should first be drafted and approved by the House and that commissions should then be formed on the basis of these rules.

The House accepted the second view. It was decided that each province should be represented by one deputy in the temporary commissions.

Luncheon Honours British Delegation

KABUL, Oct. 20.—Sayeed Mur-taza, President of the Kabul Chamber of Commerce, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Spozhmay Restaurant in honour of the London Chamber of Commerce delegation.

The guests included senior officials of the economic and commercial ministries, members of the Afghan Chambers of Commerce, leading Kabul businessmen and bankers and the British Ambassador.

K. H. Thompson, leader of the British delegation, expressed thanks on behalf of its members for the warm welcome and close co-operation of the Kabul Chamber of Commerce.

Laotian Leader Sees Country Entering New Phase

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, (AP).—Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma said Tuesday that his country is entering a new phase with more confidence being shown by its military forces and more political solidarity among the people.

In an interview with the Associated Press, the Prime Minister said, however, that North Vietnam is continuing its violation of the 1962 Geneva Agreement which guaranteed the neutrality of Laos.

"It is true North Vietnam has never respected the 1962 agreements," he said. "Even at that time, the Pathet Lao denied the support given to them by North Vietnam, when we knew perfectly well that there were troops of North Vietnam among the Pathet Lao."

Furthermore, the authorities of North Vietnam continue to use the national territory of Laos to get supplies and ammunition, all this has been divulged by prisoners taken on our territory.

"This is why I have said that as long as the problem of Vietnam remains unsolved, the problem of Laos also will remain unsolved. As long as the Vietnam crisis remains without a real solution," he said, Hanoi will not permit the Pathet Lao to reintegrate into the nation community, because if they did so, this would mean that the royal government would assume control of its former territory how held by the Pathet Lao and this would put an obstacle in the way of North Vietnam's designs on Laos.

Souvanna Phouma said this was why he had proposed repeatedly in Paris, London, and New Delhi that there be a return to the recommendations of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indo-China.

Souvanna met Tuesday with U.S. Ambassador at large Averell Harriman at the ambassador's home for a working lunch. Harriman was instrumental in arranging the neutralisation of Laos in 1962.

Souvanna Phouma reported that the political and military situation in Laos had improved, particularly since an unsuccessful coup last February resulted in the ouster of rightist general Phoumi Nosavan.

Gromyko Says UN Members Striving Toward Peace

HAVANA, Oct. 20, (Tass).—USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived here Tuesday from New York at the invitation of the revolutionary Cuban government. Cuba's Foreign Minister Raul Castro returned here from New York by the same plane.

At the Jose Marti airport, the foreign ministers of the USSR and Cuba were met by Prime Minister Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders, the heads of diplomatic missions in Cuba, the Soviet ambassador to Cuba, A. Alexeyev, and Soviet embassy officials.

Before Gromyko left New York he made the following statement at the airport:

"The present 20th jubilee session of the General Assembly has completed the first stage of its work. The just-ended general political discussion demonstrated the growing striving of the vast majority of UN member-states to ensure peace on our planet, to achieve agreed decisions aimed at easing international tension. The discussion has showed that the peoples refuse to resign themselves to the policy of aggression and crude interference in their internal affairs, that they are opposed to colonialism and to the arms race."

The Soviet delegation has proposed that the UN Assembly accept a declaration on the impermissibility of interference in the internal affairs of states on the safeguarding of independence and sovereignty of states and the need to end the spread of nuclear weapons.

"We note with satisfaction that our proposals have met with a positive response on the part of many delegations. A number of constructive proposals have been submitted by other members."

"In any case prerequisites exist in this broad international forum to help by its decisions to ease international tension and strengthen mutual trust among delegations."

U Thant Tells Council India, Pak Ceasefire Precarious

UNITED NATIONS, New York, October 20, (DPA).—UNITED Nations Secretary General U Thant has described the ceasefire situation in the India-Pakistan dispute as "precarious."

In his report to the U.N. Security Council, issued Tuesday, U Thant noted that the situation had not improved, that indeed it might have deteriorated since his last report on Oct. 7.

He added that U.N. observers were having difficulties in carrying out their task, especially when they are called upon to judge an incident at which they had not been present.

The Secretary-General lists several factors which are contributing to the difficulties of the observer mission.

One, troops and commandants of Indian and Pakistani forces have less inclination for cooperation with the observers than the involved governments.

Two, both parties are obviously trying to occupy new posts, while each claims only the other is making such attempts.

Three, observer and reconnaissance

missions are having difficulties in carrying out their task, especially when they are called upon to judge an incident at which they had not been present.

Not less than four notes were presented by the Pakistan's United Nations delegation to the Secretary-General Tuesday all charging ceasefire violations by India.

India presented one note, charging Pakistan with such violation. One of the Pakistani notes declares that the ceasefire is a long way from being effective.

Pakistan Tuesday proposed formation of a special commission from the U.N. Security Council to supervise the ceasefire and troop withdrawals in the India-Pakistan conflict.

In a note to UN Secretary-General U Thant, Pakistan's UN delegate, Syed Amjad Ali, said that the mission should proceed directly to the Indian subcontinent if possible and continue its efforts there.

In Rawalpindi a government spokesman said the Indians "kept up firing intermittently with machine guns" across the line of control, about 200 miles (322 km) north of Rawalpindi.

In New Delhi a UN observer was reported Tuesday to have achieved a small-scale withdrawal of Pakistani forces confronting Indian units on the western front, the Indian Defence Ministry said in a communique.

A Pakistani platoon north of the Bhaini Dhillan bridge in the Lahore sector dismantled its defences and withdrew west of the bridge on Sunday when the observer intervened in a tense situation, the communique said.

In some areas, opposing forces are just a few feet apart and the United Nations has been unable to get either side to agree to a general withdrawal.

have been a reflection of tribal differences between the Tutsi, of which the king is a member, and the more numerous Hutu tribe.

The first fragmentary reports of the uprising had come from the Brussels radio in Belgium which had said that the King fled to the Congo. Apparently, however, the king remained in the capital.

Burundi, a nation little bigger than New Hampshire and Africa's most densely populated with 2.75 million people, has experienced difficulties since its independence three years ago.

Premier Pierre Ngendandumwe was shot in the back and killed on January 15.

Pak Minister Returns From Aid Talks In U.S.

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 20, (AP).—Finance Minister Mohammad Shoaib reported Tuesday to President Ayub Khan about his aid talks with top United States officials.

Shoaib flew into Rawalpindi Tuesday morning from his U.S. and British trip.

The U.S. Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, had talks with Shoaib in mid-September and reviewed the strained economic relations between the two countries. At present all U.S. economic aid to Pakistan and India is suspended because of the war.

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant, Kabul
Hotel, Shahr-e-Nau near
Park Cinema, Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

TO ATHENS PRAGUE WITH EXCELLENT
CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS
AND U.S.A.
CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES
HOTEL SPINAR 111102

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 [Extns. 03,
22851 [45 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques of local currency at
the official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 20, 1965

Development Of
Pakhtia

In the last few years the government of Afghanistan has been trying to utilise the national resources in such a way that the funds for development are evenly distributed among the provinces. It was on this understanding that the survey for the construction of a highway in Hazarajat and the work on the Islam Qala highway were started.

At present agricultural projects for the development of the northern parts of the country are under way. Rural development projects for Konoria province have been undertaken. The multi-purpose Helmand Valley project and the Nangarhar Valley project are some of the other plans for the development of provinces.

One of the provinces to which little attention was paid for several years in Pakhtia. Timber wood, which is much in demand in the country, was for years smuggled out of Afghanistan and the beautiful forests of Pakhtia which is perhaps the best source of wood both for carpentry and for use as fuel, were being denuded. There were no plans to stop smuggling and to see that new saplings were planted.

At the same time the people of Pakhtia which is perhaps of more schools and hospitals and better employment opportunities. Schools have now been opened in Gomal, Chamkani and Khost.

But the most important development is the agreement between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany for improvement of forestry and agriculture in Pakhtia. This mountainous region inhabited by sturdy Pakhtuns is in great need of agricultural projects. It is therefore well that the Ministry of Agriculture has already established a few experimental farms there.

Under the agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany a hospital and a technical school have also to be opened there. We hope that these efforts will fulfil some of our great expectations and that the timber wood will no longer be scarce in the province. The technical school will provide the students with the opportu-

U.S. Draft Treaty On Non-Proliferation

This Draft Treaty on Non-Proliferation was tabled in Geneva Aug. 17 by the U.S. The USSR Draft Treaty on the same subject was published in the Kabul Times on Sept. 26.

Desiring to promote international peace and security,

Desiring in particular to refrain from taking steps which will extend and intensify the arms race,

Believing that the further spread of nuclear weapons will jeopardise these ends,

Recalling that Resolution 1665 (XVI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations urges all states to cooperate for these purposes,

The resolution, initially sponsored by the Irish Republic, adopted unanimously on 4 December 1961, calling on all states to endeavour to secure an agreement under which nuclear powers would refrain from giving control of nuclear weapons, or the information necessary for their manufacture, to non-nuclear countries, while non-nuclear countries would undertake not to manufacture or acquire control of such weapons.

Desiring to achieve effective agreements to halt the nuclear arms race, and to reduce armaments, including particularly nuclear armaments,

Reaffirming their determination to achieve agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Each of the Nuclear States party to this Treaty undertakes not to transfer any nuclear weapons into the national control of any non-nuclear State, either directly, or indirectly through a military alliance; and each undertakes not to take any other action which would cause an increase in the total number of States and other organisations having independent power to use nuclear weapons.

2. Each of the Nuclear States party to this Treaty undertakes not to assist any non-Nuclear State in the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force on the deposit of instru-

ments of ratification by (a fixed number of) Governments, including those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Treaty, and the date of its entry into force.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE II

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE III

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE IV

(a) "Nuclear State" means a State possessing independent power to use nuclear weapons as of (date)

(b) "Non-Nuclear State" means any State which is not a nuclear State.

ARTICLE V

This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject assistance in the manufacture of instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force on the deposit of instru-

ments of ratification by (a fixed number of) Governments, including those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Treaty, and the date of its entry into force.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE VI

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE VII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE VIII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE IX

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE X

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XI

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XIII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XIV

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XV

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XVI

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XVII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XVIII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XIX

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

clear weapons.

ARTICLE II

Each of the non-Nuclear States party to this Treaty undertakes not to manufacture nuclear weapons; each undertakes not to seek or to receive the transfer of such weapons into its national control, either directly, or indirectly through a military alliance; and each undertakes not to take any other action which would cause an increase of the total number of States and other organisations having independent power to use nuclear weapons.

2. Each of the non-Nuclear States party to this Treaty undertakes not to seek or to receive assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons, or itself to grant such assistance.

ARTICLE III

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE IV

(a) "Nuclear State" means a State possessing independent power to use nuclear weapons as of (date)

(b) "Non-Nuclear State" means any State which is not a nuclear State.

ARTICLE V

This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject assistance in the manufacture of instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force on the deposit of instru-

ments of ratification by (a fixed number of) Governments, including those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Treaty, and the date of its entry into force.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE VI

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE VII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE VIII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE IX

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE X

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XI

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XIII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XIV

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XV

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XVI

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XVII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XVIII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XIX

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XX

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXI

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXIII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXIV

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXV

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXVI

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXVII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXVIII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ments of ratification by (a fixed number of) Governments, including those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Treaty, and the date of its entry into force.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE VI

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE VII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE VIII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE IX

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE X

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XI

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XIII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XIV

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XV

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XVI

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XVII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XVIII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XIX

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XX

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXI

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXIII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXIV

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXV

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXVI

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXVII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXVIII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXIX

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXX

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXXI

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXXII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXXIII

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE XXXIV

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

PRESS At a Glance

Kabul newspapers have been giving wide coverage to Red Crescent Week. Yesterday they carried both news and pictures of events concerning observance of the week. Other news featured related to Parliament's activities and the talks being held between a British trade delegation and representatives of Afghan commercial interests.

Islah in its editorial dealt with the law concerning the basic administration and organisation of the country. Recently passed by the interim government the law has been published in the Official Gazette. It is based on Article 129 of the Constitution.

The law, said the paper, gives a clear picture of the way Afghanistan's administration will be organised in the future. It also indicates the responsibilities of cabinet ministers. They have to discharge their duties in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Economic developments in the country have led the government to set up certain new organisations outside the ministries. Despite the fact that they are entrusted with heavy responsibilities, these organisations do not have an independent legal status because of their connection with the ministries. Their relations with the ministries have been changing from time to time resulting in certain complications and difficulties.

The law however, has clearly stated the responsibilities of all ministries and has also defined the role of some of the new organisations. In accordance with the new regulations, these organisations should have connections with the ministries with which they have a natural affiliation not beyond November, 1967.

The passage of this law, said the paper, is a useful step towards facilitating the administration of the country in accordance with the requirements of the times.

The editorial in Anis was on the British trade delegation's visit. Afghanistan has had trade relations with Britain for a long time. The British delegation is here to study Afghan markets and explore

US Representative Urges UN To Put Finances In Order

UNITED NATIONS, October 20, (AP).—The United States urged United Nations Tuesday to put its finances in order before embarking on any new spending programme.

The plea was voiced in the General Assembly's budgetary committee by U.S. representative Peter H.B. Frelinghuysen, Republican-New Jersey, during debate on Secretary-General U Thant's gross budgetary requests of \$ 120 million for 1966.

Frelinghuysen, in his debut speech before a UN body, told the 117-nation committee that the United States had contributed \$ 2.5 billion to the United Nations and its agencies in the past 20 years.

Thus, he said, "we are clearly entitled to demand—as indeed are most members of this organization—that the United Nations as a whole face up to the necessity of financing its existing obligations before it embarks on new endeavours."

The strong tone of Frelinghuysen's remarks, coming from a delegate of the chief UN benefactor,

was seen as a warning that neither the Johnson administration nor the U.S. Congress would underwrite new spending without similar contributions from other major powers.

Frelinghuysen particularly deplored the lack of any voluntary contributions toward easing the UN deficit on peacekeeping operations.

Although he spoke only of contributions from "appropriate quarters," his comment appeared aimed at the Soviet Union and other nations more than two years in arrears on financing the UN peace forces in the Congo and the Middle East.

The U.S. yielded in its fight to deprive those two years behind in payments from voting in the General Assembly under Article 19 of the U.N. Charter. It is supporting Thant's plea for voluntary financial contributions.

Shastri Appeals For Food Grain Self-Sufficiency

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (AP).—India's Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri appealed to the nation Tuesday to learn to achieve self-sufficiency in all essential commodities and earn as much foreign exchange as possible.

He was broadcasting on the eve of the third anniversary of the Chinese invasion of India which is being celebrated as National Solidarity Day.

Shastri laid special emphasis on the need for achieving self-sufficiency in food grains—in which India has been chronically deficient.

India has been depending heavily on imports from the United States.

Shastri's appeal was being made amid press reports the United States would stop food grain supplies unless India comes to terms with Pakistan on Kashmir.

Followers of the Jan Sangh Party demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy with placards: "No compromise on Kashmir—wheat or no wheat."

Ballkh Development Plan Discussed

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, October 20.—Preparation of a detailed third five-year plan for Balkh province was discussed at a meeting held on Monday under the chairmanship of Governor Aziz Mohammad Alokozai. The meeting was attended by the Deputy Governor and a number of provincial officials.

The Governor said on the basis of the experience gained during the first and second five-year plans he can be sure of the success of the third plan as well.

Some of the projects proposed for the provincial third five-year plan include the construction of an irrigation dam over the Chashma Shafa River, the digging of underground aqueducts (karezes), the mechanisation of farms, the promotion of cotton production and development of forestry, extension of sericulture, the raising of poultry, the improvement of the carpet industry and the establishment of a textile industry and a hide-processing plant.

French Club

On October 21st a dance-party will be held at 8:30 p.m. Reserve your table at the French Club from 5 to 7 p.m. or phone 23295 from 8:30 to 12:30 a.m. Adv.

Group Leaves To Visit W. Germany, Turkey

KABUL, Oct. 20.—A six-man delegation of directors and woleswals left Kabul for the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of the West German government. The delegation, which will also visit Turkey, will spend six weeks visiting establishments relating to the interior ministries in the two countries. The delegation will stay for four weeks in the Federal Republic and then proceed to Turkey.

Members of the delegation are Nazir Mohammad Achak, Secretary to the Interior Minister; Mohammad Sayed, Director of Information of the Ministry of Interior; Abdul Ghani Momand, Woleswal in Di-Choapan of Zabul; Mohammad Mohsin Tahery, Woleswal of Shrin Tagab; Mohammad Siddiq, Woleswal of Mangjak in Jowzjan; and Hazratuddin Woleswal of Anar Dazh.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +25°C. Minimum 5°C.
Sun sets today at 5:36 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:14 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 172.

KABUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1965 (MIZAN 29, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

KABUL TIMES

NEWS & EVENTS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shara-Nau near
Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

Pak Says India Plans Attack; Shastri Hits Crush India Day Pakistani Letter

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Oct. 21, (Reuter).—Pakistan charged in a letter published yesterday that India was planning military attacks in the Rajasthan sector, forcing U.S. commercial aircraft to re-route their Bombay-Middle Eastern flights.

Indian attacks were planned to begin on Tuesday, after Maj. Gen. Bruce MacDonald, of the United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission Chief (UNIPOM) ended his visit to the Rajasthan sector, it was stated.

The charges, contained in a letter to the Secretary-General U Thant, by Pakistan's representative Syed Amjad Ali, were said to be based on information contained in two wireless messages intercepted by Pakistani army authorities.

The letter also declared that regular flight of Pan-American World Airways from Bombay to Beirut, normally going by Jodpur, would take a straight course to Beirut, bypassing Rajasthan.

"The Indians are apparently intending to launch a major offensive against our northern salient in the Rajasthan sector. In case this attack materialises, the entire ceasefire will become ineffective," Pakistan declared.

The letter also charged six violations of the ceasefire by India between Oct. 11 and 14, including two instances in which the Indians were digging new trenches on the eastern bank of a canal. In one case, the forward movement of the Indian troops to about 200 yards south of the Pakistani position at the Hudud Syphon took place under the eyes of UN observers and persisted in spite of UN commands to the local Indian commander to vacate the position.

According to a Karachi message, the "Voice of Kashmir" radio reported Wednesday night that student demonstrations continued Wednesday in Srinagar despite stringent army and police precautions.

Meshrao Jirgah To Elect Vice-President Saturday

KABUL, Oct. 21.—The Meshrao Jirgah (Upper House) will elect its first vice-president at its meeting on Saturday.

Yesterday's session under the chairmanship of the House President Senator Dawi, which was held in one of the second floor halls of the Parliament Building, discussed procedural matters and the election of the first vice-President.

It was decided that candidates

Shastri's Speech

ALLAHABAD, Uttar Pradesh, India, Oct. 21, (Reuter).—Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indian Prime Minister, reported here last night Pakistani plans to hold a "crush India" day next Friday.

He said that "if she indulges in such dangerous activities she will create an explosive situation."

Speaking at a public meeting, Shastri said big powers and the United Nations Secretary-General should try to stop Pakistan from "organising a political demonstration of this nature."

Shastri said "Pakistan is trying to foment communal trouble (between religious groups) in East Pakistan."

Shastri said India could not give up any part of Kashmir. Shastri also declared India's opposition to any unilateral declaration of independence in Rhodesia.

"India is opposed to colonialism and slavery of any kind," he said. Shastri said the Rhodesian white minority wanted to perpetuate its rule and that while India believed in self-determination this could not be applied to an integral part of the country.

More than 1,000 students demonstrated outside the British Council Library in Linknow Wednesday night demanding removal of the library signboard because, they said, Britain had sided with Pakistan in the Kashmir conflict.

Eight people, four of them policemen, were injured in the four-hour demonstration. Six students were arrested.

Johnson Wants To See Ayub, Shastri

BETHESDA, Maryland, Oct. 21, (Reuter).—President Johnson is willing to confer with President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri if they want to go ahead with visits to the United States, the White House said Wednesday night.

Bill Moyers, the Presidential Press Secretary, announced the President's position after Johnson had signed into law the recently passed U.S. foreign aid bill.

contesting the position should submit their names to the secretary of the House by Saturday.

U.S. Students Support Vietnam Policy

NEW YORK, Oct. 21, (AP).—A "boomeranging" counter-wave built up Wednesday to the demonstrations against U.S. military operations in Vietnam.

From college campuses—the same quarters from which some of the attacks came on U.S. military action—came some of the resurgent defence for it.

At Yale University a group of students distributed pamphlets calling for a mass rally Thursday to demonstrate backing for America's course in Vietnam.

Claiming that most students disapprove the anti-administration demonstration, the group included various student leaders.

At the University of Mississippi in Oxford, the campus senate adopted a strong resolution supporting President Johnson's policies, and repudiating demonstrations

against the American intervention in Asia.

At Lakeland High School near Peekskill, New York, the senior class prepared petitions to the President and the U.S. commander in Vietnam, General William Westmoreland, supporting the Vietnam action.

These demonstrations had burgeoned over the weekend, and the movement continued to press its opposition with more protest demonstrations planned, including a march next month on Washington, D.C.

It was in reaction to these widespread manifestations that the pro-administration groups began mustering their own followings to the field.

A newly formed citizen's committee in New York said it was planning a massive Fifth Avenue



Professor Mohammad Osman Anwari, Deputy Minister of Public Health and Secretary General of the Red Crescent Society spoke at a reception at Kabul Hotel last night.

Reception Marks Red Crescent Week

KABUL, Oct. 21.—A reception was held last night in Hotel Kabul to mark Red Crescent Week. Those attending the reception included HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, high president of the Red Crescent Society, HRH Princess Bliquis, President of the Volunteer Women's Association, members of the caretaker government, a number of officials of various ministries and their wives and some members of the diplomatic corps.

Dr. Osman Anwari, Secretary-General of the Red Crescent Society in a speech enumerated the activities of the society during the last year and expressed satisfaction over the fact that the society has succeeded to set up a hospital in Imam Sahib, Kunduz province, with the cooperation of the local people.

Artists of Radio Afghanistan and the Iranian artists who arrived in Kabul last week to participate in celebrating His Majesty the King's birthday gave concerts before and after the dinner. Lottery tickets were also sold at the reception.

Schools Observe Red Crescent Week

KABUL, October 21.—THE fourth day of Red Crescent Week was observed Wednesday by the Teachers' Training Academy, the Malalai Lycee, the Nadiria Lycee and a number of other primary and middle schools in the capital. Collections were made to strengthen the Red Crescent fund.

Joma Gul Badawal, Principal of the Teachers' Training Academy, Mrs. Aziza Anwari, Principal of Malalai, and Abdul Gha-

floor Karar, Principal of the Nadiria Lycee, delivered speeches stressing the importance of the Red Crescent Society and urged everyone to help strengthen this humanitarian organization.

Essays read by the students also emphasized the importance of the activities of the Red Crescent Society. Concerts were held by the students and lottery tickets were sold.

Members of the Women's Volunteer Society distributed flowers and sweets among hospital patients and air force helicopters dropped pamphlets and printed material on the aims and ideals of the Red Crescent Society.

Meanwhile, results of the sixth Red Crescent lottery were announced at Zahir Shahi Park. The ticket number 111237 won the Af. 100,000 prize. Other prizes ranged between Af. 500 and Af. 50,000. The winners have not yet been announced.

A number of Afghan artists gave a musical performance. At the end the Minister distributed some gifts to the Iranian artists.

UN Committee Deletes All References To Specific Forms Of Discrimination In Treaty

UNITED NATIONS, October 21, (AP).—BY a vote of 82 to 12 with 10 abstentions the UN's 117-nation social committee approved a Greek-Hungarian proposal to delete from the proposed treaty on racial discrimination "any reference to specific forms of racial discrimination."

The United States failed in its attempt to put into the treaty

a specific condemnation of anti-Semitism.

Israel joined the United States in voting against the proposal, along with Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Britain, Uruguay, Australia and Austria.

Israel's Ambassador Michael Comag told the committee that bracketing of Zionism with anti-Semitism, Nazism and Neo-Nazism "represents at best a frivolous, and at worst a contemptible maneuver, and it is hard for us to speak of it with contemptible maneuver, and it is hard for us to speak of it with restraint."

He described Zionism as "the name of the national movement of the Jewish people" and said "my delegation feels proud and privileged to represent in this world forum a small member-state which was born out of the Zionist movement." He called the Soviet proposal "an affront to my country and to the Jewish people everywhere."

Comag suggested that the Soviet Union made the move in an effort to deflect international attention from what he called the "very serious" plight of the Jews in the Soviet Union.

He said the Jews there "are deprived of facilities to maintain their distinctive religion, traditions their language and their literature."

Maiwandwal Thanks Iranian Artists

KABUL, Oct. 21.—Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Minister of Press and Information, in a speech Tuesday night at Bosh-Bala restaurant, expressed pleasure over the Iranian artists' visits to Afghanistan during the past few years in order to participate in His Majesty's birth anniversary celebrations.

He said this was a good example of the good neighbourly relations between the two fraternal nations. He added that the exchange of artists' delegations will further contribute towards the strengthening and consolidation of ties between the two countries.

In reply, Asadullah Paiman, leader of the Iranian delegation expressed gratitude for His Majesty's kindness and the hospitality of the Afghan artist circles.

SERVICE is Ariana's business.



FANTASTIC REDUCTION IN DOMESTIC FARES

(To go into effect on October 23, 1965)

KABUL/TO:	One Way	Round Trip	Excess Baggage
	Afs.	Afs.	Afs.
Herat	750	1430	12
Kandahar	375	720	6
Khost	250	480	4
Kunduz	250	480	4
Maimana	650	1240	10
Mazar	350	670	6
KANDAHAR/TO:			
Herat	375	720	6
Kabul	375	720	6
HERAT/TO:			
Kabul	750	1430	12
Kandahar	375	720	6
Mazar (direct)	450	860	7
KHOST/TO:			
Kabul	250	480	4
KUNDUZ/TO:			
Kabul	250	480	4
Maimana	450	860	7
Mazar	150	290	3
MAIMANA/TO:			
Kabul	650	1240	10
Kunduz	450	860	7
Mazar	300	570	5
MAZAR/TO:			
Kabul	350	670	6
Kunduz	150	290	3
Maimana	300	570	5
Herat (direct)	450	860	7

For Further Information Contact: ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES: Tel. 24731, 32, 33

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY

Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"

Telephones:
21494 [Ext. 03
22851 [4.5 and 6
AFGHANISTAN

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200

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

Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques of local currency at
the official devaluation ex-
change rate.

Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 21, 1965

Need Of Self-Help In Development

It would be of great help if meetings similar to that held in Mazar-i-Sharif on Monday, at which certain projects to be included in the third five-year plan were discussed, were organised in other provinces as well. Not that all projects proposed at the meeting will be included in the third plan. They have to be studied by experts and our ability to finance them has also to be taken into account. But the initiative taken by Balkh province is commendable as a right step towards the people's direct association with the development of the country. So far it is only in the case of building more schools and expansion of educational facilities that we have had evidence of local initiative.

The projects recommended by the Mazar-i-Sharif meeting are all big ones requiring close scrutiny since large funds will be needed to undertake them. While they are being studied local governments should be encouraged to launch modest small-scale projects which could be financed without much help from the centre with the cooperation of the people themselves.

We hope that the government will make it part of its responsibility to impress upon the governors to hold such meetings and to ascertain local means and resources available for regional development. Since mechanisation has been introduced in the country and projects of various kinds and dimensions are being undertaken with the help of machines, our people sometimes forget that many a gigantic project, including the construction of dams and canals, have in the past been completed without any mechanical help. As long as we have surplus labour and the will to accomplish things for the welfare and progress of our people, these assets should be fully utilised. What is required is vigorous leadership at the local level. Meetings of the kind held in Mazar-i-Sharif, perhaps with a different emphasis, will certainly help to throw up new leaders and to enthuse the people for development work.

Ku Klux Klansman Goes On Trial For Killing Of Civil Rights Worker In Alabama

HAYNEVILLE, Alabama, Oct. 21. (AP)—A baby-faced Ku Klux Klansman goes on trial again for a civil rights killing which touched off a Congressional investigation in the United States. State's attorney will ask a jury for the second time to send 21-year-old Collie Leroy Wilkins Jr., to the electric chair or to prison for life for the death of a Detroit housewife, Mrs. Viola Liuzzo.

State Attorney-General Richmond Flowers said Sunday he plans to take over prosecution of the case because he would not be subject to "local political pressure."

Flowers said if the people of the area and the jurymen "divorce from their mind their almost personal hatred of me." The jury "can, should and must return a verdict of guilty."

The Attorney-General, who said he had received threats on his life because of his stand for moderation in racial conflict, announced his plans on a national radio television programme.

Flowers said he would present the facts in the trial straightforwardly.

In Washington, the American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives has opened public hearings in

its inquiry into the Ku Klux Klan—which President Lyndon Johnson has called "a hooded society of bigots."

It was the slaying of Mrs. Liuzzo, 39-year-old mother of five children, which brought the President's public denunciation of the Klan and led him to the House committee's decision to start the investigation.

Mrs. Liuzzo, wife of a union official, was in Alabama last spring as a civil rights volunteer to help Negroes campaigning for voting rights. She joined thousands of others in the 50-mile protest march from Selma to Montgomery.

She was slain from ambush near Lowndesboro, Alabama, the night of March 25 while driving other marchers back to Selma. A teen-aged Negro youth was with her.

Wilkins, a mechanic, was arrested along with two other Klan members and charged first with civil rights violation and then first-degree murder. The murder charge under Alabama law is punishable by electrocution or life imprisonment. The jury fixes the penalty.

The other Klansmen—Eugene Thomas, 42, a steel company employee, and William Orville Eaton, 41, a retired steel worker, are still awaiting trial. Wilkins was tried on the murder indictment in

state court last May, but the jury of 12 white men failed to reach a verdict. None of the defendants has been tried on the federal civil rights charge.

Flowers also undertook his own investigation of the Klan after the Liuzzo killing. In a report made public Saturday, he portrayed the KKK as "founded on the worst instincts of mankind" and made up mostly of social and economic failures.

Flowers said his report was made in hope of overcoming what he called an atmosphere of apathy in Alabama toward the Klan.

As in the first trial, the state is expected to build its case against Wilkins primarily on the testimony of Gary Thomas Rowe, a former Birmingham bartender who said he joined the Klan as a paid FBI undercover agent.

Rowe told the jury last May that Wilkins killed Mrs. Liuzzo with a bullet from a revolver fired from a passing car as she drove along U.S. Highway 80, the same route followed earlier by the civil rights marchers.

The FBI informer said Wilkins used a gun given to him in the car by Thomas. An FBI firearms expert testified later that a revolver found at Thomas' home was the weapon which killed Mrs. Liuzzo.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial on the campaign against illiteracy said that effective steps are being taken by the people and the government to establish democracy on a firm basis and one of the moves is the war against illiteracy.

Referring to Article 34 of the Constitution which considers education as the right of all citizens and that the state has to provide it free to all, the editorial said that the purpose of the government is to find ways to implement this provision.

Praising the efforts of the committee fighting against illiteracy, the paper expressed the hope that enlightened class will contribute liberally to its fund so that this evil can be entirely wiped out. Not only material help but moral and practical support should be given to the movement. The literate can teach peons and others working under them to read and write.

The paper commended the Afghan Textile Company ally that Mr. Millie, Afghan for their large contributions to the fund to fight illiteracy.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis Mohammad Zahir complained about high rents for apartments and houses. The authorities concerned, he said, should appoint a committee to standardise rents and bring them in line with the people's income. Such a step would help the income-tax authorities to prevent tax evasion.

In another letter in the same issue Abdul Wali from Jama Maina said that a house in Barikot is in the middle of the road to the local school forcing children to make a long detour. He expressed the hope that the Kabul Municipality will take steps to remove this building.

Peking Reports Three Indians Captured In China

PEKING, Oct. 21. (Hsinhua)—A leading official of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence said today that the Indian government could in no way alter the fact that it had instructed its troops to intrude into Chinese territory for reconnaissance and provocation.

The official said this in an interview with Hsinhua concerning the three Indian soldiers who intruded into China on September 26 and were arrested by Chinese defence troops.

They have personally admitted that "by orders from our platoon leader, the three crossed the top of the Tungkhu la (i.e. dividing ridge on the China-Sikkim boundary) to make observation of Chinese troops."

When they "entered Chinese territory they disregarded the warning of the Chinese troops and illegally intruded fifty metres inside Chinese territory. This is an act of encroachment on Chinese territory."

This testimony, the Defence Ministry official said, "is a resounding slap in the face of the Indian government which has slanderously alleged that Chinese troops crossed the border and 'kidnaped' three Indian soldiers."

Official Returns From The Soviet Union

KABUL, Oct. 21.—Abdul Karim Mayel, Director of Education and Chief of entomology section of the Ministry of Public Health, returned to Kabul after participating in a conference on methods of controlling disease-carrying insects.

The seminar was sponsored by the World Health Organisation and the Soviet government and lasted for nearly a month. Representatives of 18 Asian, African, European and Latin American countries participated in the seminar.

NANGARHAR, Oct. 21.—The Department of Agriculture of Nangarhar Province have started distributing free of charge, three varieties of American wheat among the farmers and agriculturalists of Jalalabad, Surkh Rode and Kooz Konar.

A department official said that a total of 420 kilos of wheat will be distributed in Nangarhar to improve crop yields.

STUDENT SPECIAL

Special Habibia Programme Opens Red Crescent Week

By Hafizullah Wardak
ON Saturday, October 16, Red Crescent Day was observed at Habibia High School, the oldest but the most modern school in Afghanistan.

On the campus of Habibia at open stage was set up and boys and girls of other schools attended. The doors of the school, walls, and stage were decorated with Red Crescent flags and special phrases.

Boy Scouts, members of the Habibia Red Crescent organisation, who were distinguished by Red Crescent pins and armbands, guided guests.

The programme opened with the recitation from the Holy

Volunteer Scouts

One hundred boy and girl scouts, coming from different schools of Kabul have volunteered to collect funds for the Red Crescent Society this week.

These boys and girls go to offices, schools, restaurants, cinema and other public places and give badges of the Society to people who in turn donate whatever amount of money they wish.

Koran and then Abdul Rahman Ebadi, principal of the school, welcomed the audience. Ebadi talked about the importance of Red Crescent and about the effective role of students in introducing Red Crescent to the community.

Following his talk several



Afghan Students Hold Annual Convention

Approximately one hundred Afghan students studying in thirty-eight states attended the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Associated Students of Afghanistan in the United States (ASA/USA) on the campus of Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado.

Gul Mohammad Telwar (left) congratulated Tawab Asif (right) on becoming president of ASA/USA. Mr. Telwar is the outgoing president.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis Mir Amanuddin Zamain referred to the new buildings coming up in different parts of the city and said that those with capital should make sure that the structures do not block the roads, obstruct traffic or encroach on the pavements.

Drawing the attention of the Kabul Municipality and the traffic department to the problem the writer regretted that despite the fact that the matter has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the authorities, no steps have been taken to deal with the situation.

Cartoon contributed by Hamid Navid, 12 D, Habibia High School.

Khost Students Wire Hospital, Repair Cars

Three hundred and fifty students from the area around Khost and from as far away as Gardez attend the German-assisted Khost Technical School, a boys board-



ing school from grades seven to nine. In school the boys spend 60 percent of their time in the shops where they work in one chosen field. These include electronics, auto mechanics, wood working, or machine shop.

The boys spend 30 percent of their time in regular secondary school classes studying Pakhtu, German, Arabic, government, math, history, and mechanical drawing. The teachers, machines, and tools for the shops are all part of the West German Technical Assistance programme.

In the machine classes the first large project comes in the eighth class where the students construct a lock and a key. In the ninth class the students finish and assemble large table pieces which come in crude form from the more advanced technical school in Kabul where the best of the Khost ninth grade graduates may go for further study. Other students work for the Ministry of Education or are assigned by the Ministry of Planning. An extra

project of a water pump in machine classes increases the boys' practical knowledge.

Wiring the cinema and hospital are among projects for the students studying electronics. Auto mechanics students, now under the supervision of an Afghan teacher, repair cars and trucks that are out of running order.

Tables and chairs are practical projects usually carried on in the woodworking classes. However, due to a shortage of wood, the students are now learning gluing pieces of wood. They use the wood from the crates that machines came in.

At present there are three German advisors at the school who have been there for four years and three more are expected in a few months. The other teachers at the school have been trained by these experts.

All the lab work is useful. Finished projects are sold. Repair is also often done for the government departments in Khost.

Students of Khost Technical School seen in the School's machine shop.

Student Works Way Through School Making Baskets

By Ibrahim Adel
IIE, Ghazi High School

hawker. One day I met the son of our neighbour who was twenty-two years old and made baskets and sold them in the bazaar. Soon I made a contract with him and found out where he bought the wire and I learned how to make baskets too.

Later, I learned how to make springs for curtains. I usually worked in the afternoons and helped my father.

In spite of all these difficulties I continued my studies and never failed. Moreover, I ranked first.

Easy To Read:
Why Does Sky Change From Blue To Red?

THE white light of the sun is made of every colour, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet, all mixed together. When you look upward toward the sky it looks white close to where the sun is, because you see all the colours at once. (Remember never to look right into the sun, for the bright light will hurt your eyes.)

When you look upward, away from the sun, the sky looks blue. Why? Because the sunlight comes through a thin layer of air that contains fine dust and water drops. These small particles scatter the white light into its colours, but the blue light comes down to the earth. As you see only the blue light, the sky looks blue.

At sunset, the sky often looks red. When the sun is low, its light must pass through more dust-filled air than when it is over head. In the air close to the earth, dust particles are larger than they are in the upper air. These coarse particles scatter all colour except the reds. They give the sky a crimson glow.

ing school from grades seven to nine.

In school the boys spend 60 percent of their time in the shops where they work in one chosen field. These include electronics, auto mechanics, wood working, or machine shop.

The boys spend 30 percent of their time in regular secondary school classes studying Pakhtu, German, Arabic, government, math, history, and mechanical drawing. The teachers, machines, and tools for the shops are all part of the West German Technical Assistance programme.

In the machine classes the first large project comes in the eighth class where the students construct a lock and a key. In the ninth class the students finish and assemble large table pieces which come in crude form from the more advanced technical school in Kabul where the best of the Khost ninth grade graduates may go for further study. Other students work for the Ministry of Education or are assigned by the Ministry of Planning. An extra

project of a water pump in machine classes increases the boys' practical knowledge.

Wiring the cinema and hospital are among projects for the students studying electronics. Auto mechanics students, now under the supervision of an Afghan teacher, repair cars and trucks that are out of running order.

Tables and chairs are practical projects usually carried on in the woodworking classes. However, due to a shortage of wood, the students are now learning gluing pieces of wood. They use the wood from the crates that machines came in.

At present there are three German advisors at the school who have been there for four years and three more are expected in a few months. The other teachers at the school have been trained by these experts.

All the lab work is useful. Finished projects are sold. Repair is also often done for the government departments in Khost.

Students of Khost Technical School seen in the School's machine shop.

Student Works Way Through School Making Baskets

By Ibrahim Adel
IIE, Ghazi High School

hawker. One day I met the son of our neighbour who was twenty-two years old and made baskets and sold them in the bazaar. Soon I made a contract with him and found out where he bought the wire and I learned how to make baskets too.

Later, I learned how to make springs for curtains. I usually worked in the afternoons and helped my father.

In spite of all these difficulties I continued my studies and never failed. Moreover, I ranked first.

Easy To Read:
Why Does Sky Change From Blue To Red?

THE white light of the sun is made of every colour, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet, all mixed together. When you look upward toward the sky it looks white close to where the sun is, because you see all the colours at once. (Remember never to look right into the sun, for the bright light will hurt your eyes.)

When you look upward, away from the sun, the sky looks blue. Why? Because the sunlight comes through a thin layer of air that contains fine dust and water drops. These small particles scatter the white light into its colours, but the blue light comes down to the earth. As you see only the blue light, the sky looks blue.

At sunset, the sky often looks red. When the sun is low, its light must pass through more dust-filled air than when it is over head. In the air close to the earth, dust particles are larger than they are in the upper air. These coarse particles scatter all colour except the reds. They give the sky a crimson glow.

ing school from grades seven to nine.

In school the boys spend 60 percent of their time in the shops where they work in one chosen field. These include electronics, auto mechanics, wood working, or machine shop.

The boys spend 30 percent of their time in regular secondary school classes studying Pakhtu, German, Arabic, government, math, history, and mechanical drawing. The teachers, machines, and tools for the shops are all part of the West German Technical Assistance programme.

In the machine classes the first large project comes in the eighth class where the students construct a lock and a key. In the ninth class the students finish and assemble large table pieces which come in crude form from the more advanced technical school in Kabul where the best of the Khost ninth grade graduates may go for further study. Other students work for the Ministry of Education or are assigned by the Ministry of Planning. An extra

project of a water pump in machine classes increases the boys' practical knowledge.

Wiring the cinema and hospital are among projects for the students studying electronics. Auto mechanics students, now under the supervision of an Afghan teacher, repair cars and trucks that are out of running order.

Tables and chairs are practical projects usually carried on in the woodworking classes. However, due to a shortage of wood, the students are now learning gluing pieces of wood. They use the wood from the crates that machines came in.

At present there are three German advisors at the school who have been there for four years and three more are expected in a few months. The other teachers at the school have been trained by these experts.

All the lab work is useful. Finished projects are sold. Repair is also often done for the government departments in Khost.

Students of Khost Technical School seen in the School's machine shop.

Student Works Way Through School Making Baskets

By Ibrahim Adel
IIE, Ghazi High School

hawker. One day I met the son of our neighbour who was twenty-two years old and made baskets and sold them in the bazaar. Soon I made a contract with him and found out where he bought the wire and I learned how to make baskets too.

Later, I learned how to make springs for curtains. I usually worked in the afternoons and helped my father.

In spite of all these difficulties I continued my studies and never failed. Moreover, I ranked first.

Easy To Read:
Why Does Sky Change From Blue To Red?

THE white light of the sun is made of every colour, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet, all mixed together. When you look upward toward the sky it looks white close to where the sun is, because you see all the colours at once. (Remember never to look right into the sun, for the bright light will hurt your eyes.)

When you look upward, away from the sun, the sky looks blue. Why? Because the sunlight comes through a thin layer of air that contains fine dust and water drops. These small particles scatter the white light into its colours, but the blue light comes down to the earth. As you see only the blue light, the sky looks blue.

At sunset, the sky often looks red. When the sun is low, its light must pass through more dust-filled air than when it is over head. In the air close to the earth, dust particles are larger than they are in the upper air. These coarse particles scatter all colour except the reds. They give the sky a crimson glow.

Smith Appeals To British Govt. Grant Rhodesia Independence

LONDON, October 21, (DPA).—RHODESIAN Premier Ian Smith Wednesday made an "eleventh-hour appeal" to the British government to grant Rhodesia independence.

In a tensely-awaited letter to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, which had widely been expected to contain Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence, Smith said his government had taken the decision on its next step.

Its implementation and the consequences which flow from it now depend entirely on your response to this appeal we make to you at the eleventh hour.

He asked the British government again to guarantee abidance by the 1961 British-Rhodesian constitution which provides for the gradual extension of civil rights for the country's African majority.

Smith said his country was not being condemned for anything it has done, but for something it might possibly do in the future.

Wednesday morning, the Rhodesian cabinet met and reportedly taken a decision in principle on the unilateral declaration of independence to secure white minority rule for Rhodesia.

That decision is to be published today provided that Premier Wilson's reply to the letter has arrived at Salisbury by that time.

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said Queen Elizabeth Wednesday night after sending an interim reply to Smith.

According to a government spokesman, a fuller answer will be sent to Smith Friday. No reason was given for Wilson's audience with the Queen, but it is believed he informed her on the Rhodesian independence crisis.

It is noted that Smith's message to Wilson states his willingness to solemnly guarantee the 1961 constitution which foresees the gradual emancipation of the colony's four million Africans.

This, according to the observers, may provide some basis for further negotiations.

On the other hand, everything indicates that the British government has made detailed preparations for sanctions against Rhodesia in case of a unilateral declaration of independence and that it can impose them at once if necessary.

Science Nobel Prize Winners To Be Named Today

Stockholm, Oct. 21, (Reuter).—The Royal Swedish Academy of Science today lifts its curtain of secrecy to reveal the names of this year's Nobel Prize winners for physics and chemistry.

Scientific circles here, with no clues to work on, are quiet on the identities of recipients of the awards—this year worth 282,000 crowns (\$219,428).

The United States, with 23 awards, tops the list on Nobel Prize winners for physics. Britain follows with 15, and Germany comes third with 14.

West Germany has won 21 chemistry prizes Britain 15 and the United States 13.

The prizes come from the Nobel foundation, named after Alfred Nobel, the dynamite inventor, who left \$ 9,200,000 (about \$ 2,285,715) for annual prizes.

Prof. Charles Townes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology shared last year's physics award with Professors Nikolai Basov and Aleksandr Prochorov of the Lebedev Institute in Moscow.

The prize was in recognition of their work on lasers—high frequency beams of light that can drill through hardened steel or be used in surgery.

U.S. Experts Study Several Designs For Super Rockets

A propulsion expert said Tuesday the United States is studying design for a super-rocket, of 36-million-pound-thrust, capable of lifting a 1,500-ton payload into earth orbit.

The rocket, 85 feet (25.5 metres) in diameter and 35 stories tall, might be used to orbit a manned research station, complete with living quarters and laboratories for a 10-man crew.

Scientists would work in one-month relays shuttling back and forth to the station in taxi rockets.

The rocket would be a one-and-a-half stage vehicle with a 28-engine hydrogen-fueled first stage. To this core would be strapped eight solid-fueled rockets forming the upper half stage.

The rocket represents current U.S. thinking about chemical-powered launch vehicles to succeed the 7.5-million-pound thrust Saturn-5 rocket. Saturn-5 will send the 45-ton Apollo spacecraft to the moon.

Adelbert O. Tischler of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) outlined the components of the superrocket Tuesday.

He stressed, however, that there is no approved programme to build such a rocket nor has money been earmarked for components. It represents, he said, what might be done in 10 to 13 years.

Senator Alleges CIA Atrocities In South Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, (AP).—Senator Stephen M. Young, Democrat-Ohio, says a member of the Central Intelligence Agency in Vietnam told him the CIA committed atrocities there to discredit the Viet Cong. Both the CIA and U.S. Representative Cornelius E. Gallagher, Democrat-New Jersey, said it is not so.

Gallagher said: "It may well be that he (Young) spoke to a Viet Cong disguised as a CIA man." Young, who recently returned from Vietnam, said he was told that the CIA disguised some people as Viet Cong and they committed atrocities, including killing some men and raping some women. He did not name the agent he said told him those things.

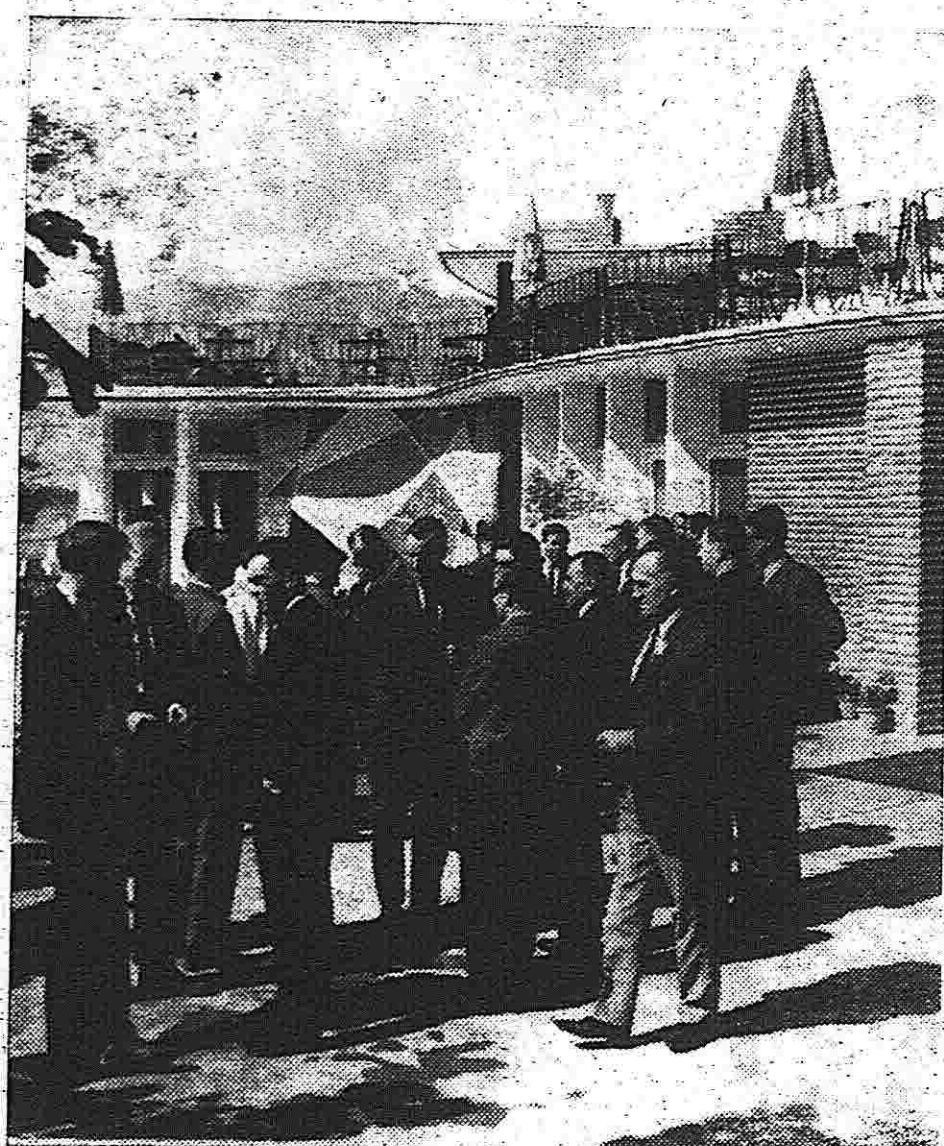
A CIA spokesman, asked for comment, said that "as far as our agents having done such things, the statement is absolutely false." Gallagher said Young's statement "is appalling, and it reflects a carelessness with facts."

Gallagher, who is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that like Young, he was briefed when he was in Saigon about four months ago.

"It is obvious," Gallagher said in a statement, "that he (Young) misunderstood the essence of the briefing or failed to distinguish between the terms of identification of the opposing forces in Vietnam. No one could possibly conceive such an exercise as Senator Young describes."

Young, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he will ask that group to investigate CIA activities. He said he wants the activities curtailed.

Businessmen Meet At Kargha



British Chamber of Commerce delegation meets Afghan businessmen at Spozhmal Restaurant at Kargha earlier this week.

OAU Secretary-General Says Group Has Too Many Meetings

ACCRA, Ghana, October 21, (AP).—ABOUT two-thirds of Africa's 36 Heads of State are definitely expected here for the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit conference today.

The probable absence of several Presidents, Prime Ministers and one King served to underscore a report by OAU Secretary-General Diallo Telli which said the organisation suffered from too many meetings.

Telli's comments were in a general review of OAU activities submitted at the start of the preliminary Foreign Ministers' conference which ended Wednesday.

President Kwame Nkrumah has been shuttling by car and helicopter from his staff house residence to Accra Airport to meet arriving heads of state.

Malagasy will not even have an observer at the conference. Tunisian President Bourguiba and Morocco's King Hassan have announced they will not be here. Libyan King Idris is not coming. He also did not show up for last year's summit in Cairo.

Rival African and Arab factions in Sudan have been squabbling over which will represent the country. A number of French-speaking leaders, including those of Niger, the Central African Republic of Dahomey, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast and Gabon, remained question marks 24 hours before the conference's formal opening this evening.

Civil strife reported from Burundi this week may keep its top leaders at home.

While summit meetings attract world attention, various OAU committees and subcommittees hold conferences almost weekly.

There were 46 separate meetings scheduled in the year from March, 1965, to February, 1966, "some of which do not appear entirely necessary," said the Secretary-General's report.

There are so many gatherings, Telli said, they threaten "to at best reduce the organisation into a conference servicing group."

Not only are too many meetings scheduled, Telli said, but "it is becoming progressively difficult even to secure the necessary quorum for conferences below the level of council of ministers."

Rhodesia

(Cont'd from page 3)

desia Party. Most of the Africans refused or were not eligible to vote in the election.

A UN resolution after Smith won the election urged Britain not to give the country its independence until a new constitution acceptable to the majority of the people was adopted.

Last week talks between the British Prime Minister and Smith failed to produce any results.

Britain offered to help Rhodesia prepare all its citizens rapidly for independence by a large education and development programme.

Britain is now considering cutting off trade with Rhodesia if Smith declares Rhodesia's independence.

The members of the Organisation of Africans Unity are considering what steps to take if Rhodesia declares independence without majority rule.

The United Nations Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly have passed resolutions asking Britain to use all possible means to prevent Rhodesia from declaring independence until a government acceptable to the majority is set up.

British Delegation Tours Three Cities

KABUL, Oct. 21.—The Sixteen-man British trade delegation left Kabul for the north Wednesday morning to visit the construction and economic projects in Kunduz, Baghlan and Pul-i-Khumri.

The delegation has been divided into two groups. The first will carry out studies in Kunduz, Baghlan and Pul-i-Khumri and the second in the Kabul, Mahipar and Jalalabad areas.

The delegation led by K. H. Thompson has recently arrived in Kabul to hold talks with members of the Afghan Chamber of Commerce and businessmen on matters relating to the further expansion of trade between Afghanistan and Britain.

Abdul Rahim, Director-General of the Chamber of Commerce, said that the delegation will study various commodities available in the north and weigh chances of their export to Britain.

Ghulam Hussein Bayat, Director-General of Statistics in the Ministry of Commerce, said that Afghanistan exports to Britain amount to ten million dollars where as the figure for import is about two million dollars.

The main export items are karakul, carpet, wool and hides. Afghanistan's imports from Britain include electrical gadgets, chemicals, textiles and rubber ware and bicycles.

Blood Bank Serves Hospitals Here

KABUL, Oct. 21.—The blood bank at Mirmonno Roaghtoon which was established for six years now has distributed nearly seven million cubic centimetres of blood among patients needing blood in various hospitals; free of charge.

The bank was established in 1959 to save the lives of patients, specially in the maternity hospitals.

A publication by the Red Crescent Society says that this blood bank has been able to meet all requirements of the civil and military hospitals of the capital such as the Nadir Shah, the Mirmonno, Avicenna the army and the Labour Corps hospitals and the new clinic.

The pamphlet says that the bank sells blood to those patients who are not actually in the hospital.

It also shows that the bank has gotten nearly 800,000 cc. of blood since its establishment and has purchased 23,820 cc. From this the bank has given away free of charge nearly seven million cc. and sold 163,650 cc.

The pamphlet also says that a blood bank has been established at the Public Health Institute with the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany.

This bank assists Wazir Akbar Khan, Avicenna, Zaizhantoon, Mirmonno, Nadir Shah and Spinzar hospitals as well as the new clinic.



ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2.30, 5.30, 8.10 p.m. French film *LE GORILLE VOUS SAUVE BIEN*.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 1.30, 4.30, 7 p.m. Indian film *GANGA JAMNA*.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 1.30, 4.30, 6 p.m. Indian film *ABHILEYA*.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 2.5, 7 p.m. Indian film *BAT AIK RAT*.

TO ATHENS, PRAGUE WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A.

CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES

MONDAY: ATHENS
FRIDAY: PRAGUE
HOTEL SPINAR TEL 2622

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. 4.26°C. Minimum 5°C.
Sun sets today at 5:35 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:15 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 173

KABUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1965, (AQRA 1, 1344 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Wilson, Bottomley Plan To Fly To Rhodesia On Sunday

LONDON, October 23.—THE British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, and the Commonwealth Secretary, Arthur Bottomley, are expected to fly to Rhodesia Sunday in a new move to avert a unilateral declaration of independence by the Rhodesian Government.

Wilson suggested making the visit in a letter to the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Ian Smith, replying to the request that Rhodesia should be granted independence on the basis of the present constitution.

Wilson said that there was room for discussion on Smith's proposal that there should be a treaty guaranteeing the Rhodesian Constitution, but Wilson added that even with a treaty Britain could not grant Rhodesia independence.

Wilson, due to take off at 1400 GMT Sunday in a Royal Air Force comet, will stop over in Cyprus Sunday night.

He will leave again early Monday and is due in Salisbury in the evening, officials said.

No arrangements have been made for Wilson to meet any Cypriot officials during his stop-over, the sources added.

In a personal message to Kaunda the Rhodesian Prime Minister has said "I would like to reiterate the assurance of my government that it has every intention of honouring its obligations in all circumstances—especially in relation to the railways, the airways and the central African power corporation which serve both our countries."

The Rhodesia-Zambia railroad and airways organisations are jointly operated. Electrical power, mainly from the huge Kariba dam complex, is also a joint operation.

Interference with any of these would seriously cripple Zambia's industrial and commercial life.

The eight-point resolution declares the failure of the government of the United Kingdom to face with firmest determination the threat of a unilateral declaration of independence which flagrantly conflict with action taken in similar situations.

Conference sources said "similar situations" referred to Aden and British Guiana.

Apart from a few changes in the working and inclusion of the demand for the United Nations declaration on the threat to world peace, the resolution was similar to that approved earlier this week by the OAU Foreign Ministers.

Other parts of the resolution called on the OAU states "to use every means at its disposal, including the use of armed force, to prevent economic, diplomatic and financial relations" with Britain.

(Cont'd on page 4)

PEKING PROTESTS INDONESIAN ACTION

TOKYO, Oct. 23, (AP).—Peking's official New China News Agency (NCNA) Saturday charged armed Indonesian troops again violated the diplomatic privileges of the People's Republic of China embassy in Jakarta by breaking

into the living quarters of the embassy staff.

NCNA, in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, said the Chinese embassy in Indonesia lodged a strong protest with the Indonesian government against "this fresh violation of its diplomatic privileges."

The Chinese News Agency said: "Yesterday (Thursday) a soldier of the Indonesian army carrying a machinegun and two plain clothes men went to the front of the living quarters of the Chinese embassy staff at number 72, Djati Petamburan road in Jakarta."

"Pointing the gun at the compound, they shouted that they wanted to come in to inspect," it said.

NCNA said the embassy of the People's Republic of China "demanded that the Indonesian government apologise at once, severely punish those who committed the violation and those who are behind them, take effective measures to protect the living quarters of the personnel of the Chinese embassy and its subordinate offices and ensure their safety and guarantee that similar incidents will not occur again."

Peking earlier charged armed Indonesian troops broke into and sacked the commercial "counselor's office of the Chinese Embassy in Jakarta Oct. 16."

NCNA said: "In view of the fact that Chinese experts sent by the Chinese government to Indonesia to help to construct the building of the conference of new emerging forces are living in the house of the Chinese embassy which has been illegally inspected by the Indonesian army. The Chinese government reserves the right to make further representations in this respect."

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.



Members of the Meshrano Jirgah listen to the President, Abdul Hadi Dawi, at the first meeting of the House this morning.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Oct. 23.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ended October 21:

Prof. Mohammad Asghar, Mayor of Kabul; Lieutenant General Murad Ali, Chief of the Construction Department in the Ministry of National Defence; Nisar Ahmad Sherazi, Governor of Badkhashan; Col. Mohammad Nasser, Governor of Konarha; Dr. Walid Huqoqi, a graduate in penal law from Geneva University.

A number of dignitaries from Andkhov, Woleswali and Badkhis provinces were also received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week.

The dignitaries had lunch at the Royal table.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, Prime Minister designate and head of the caretaker government, appeared before the Wolesi Jirgah Thursday morning and made a statement with the permission of the House.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf will soon present members of his government and announce his policy to the Wolesi Jirgah to receive a vote of confidence from the House.

Dr. Yousuf head of the caretaker government was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gulikhana palace Thursday.

(Cont'd on page 4)

Dr. Yousuf Makes Statement Before Wolesi Jirgah

KABUL, Oct. 23.—Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, Prime Minister designate and head of the caretaker government, appeared before the Wolesi Jirgah Thursday morning and made a statement with the permission of the House.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf will soon present members of his government and announce his policy to the Wolesi Jirgah to receive a vote of confidence from the House.

Dr. Yousuf head of the caretaker government was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gulikhana palace Thursday.

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

U Thant Sends Representative To Work Out Withdrawal Of Troops Along Indo-Pak Border

UNITED NATIONS, October 23.—SECRETARY-General U Thant said Friday that he plans to send Brazilian Major-General Syseno Sarmento as his representative to India and Pakistan to work out arrangements for troop withdrawals.

The Secretary-General's plan was made public in his latest report to the Security Council on the Indian-Pakistan situation.

The report, released Friday, was made up of letters to Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan President Ayub Khan.

General Sarmento is the commander of the UN Emergency Force in Gaza and Sinai.

The Secretary-General said it was his intention to designate a thoroughly experienced senior officer in the United Nations family to be representative on the matter of withdrawals, to go to the area at an early date, to visit both capitals and to arrange for representatives of India and Pakistan to meet at some mutually agreed place, possibly near the front lines, to seek agreement and plan and schedule for withdrawals by both parties.

The construction work of the Mahipar project on the Kabul river in Gazak and Ishpole Baba is going ahead according to programme, and about 60 per cent of the construction work of the diversion dam at Gazak has been completed.

Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries, said with the completion of the first stage of the dam the Tangi Ghore highway will be open from today for cars. After completion of some other parts of the work, trucks will also be permitted to use the highway.

In a short speech Masa expressed satisfaction at the progress of work.

Dr. Moltmann, Federal German Republic Ambassador, some officials of the Ministry of Mines and Industries and engineers of the Mahipar project were present during the ceremony of detonating the final explosion.

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

(Cont'd on page 4)

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21494 [Ext. 03
22851 [4.5 and 6.
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the
official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at:—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 23, 1965

Racial Policies
And The UN

The signing of a convention by the United Nations eliminating racial discrimination will be a great step towards implementation of the ideals embodied in the UN Charter. According to the Charter, any doctrine of superiority based on racial grounds is morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and there is no justification for racial discrimination in theory or practice in any part of the world. Many upheavals have been caused in the world because of the adherence of certain groups or governments to the doctrine of racial discrimination.

If and when such a convention is signed, it should be the duty of all nations ratifying the document to cooperate in eliminating all kinds of discrimination. Mere signing of a convention will serve no purpose. It is only when discrimination is eliminated in practice that there will be real progress towards the implementation of the UN Charter.

The ugliest form of racial discrimination is now being practised by the governments of South Africa and Rhodesia. The white minorities in these two countries believe that they have a duty to rule without the consent of the majority. They argue that majority rule will destroy the whites' culture in lands to which they do not belong and that the Africans, being inferior to the whites, are not capable to govern themselves.

When a convention is signed—and it is our earnest hope that members of the United Nations will agree to it as early as possible—effective ways should be sought to eliminate racial discrimination in every form. In the past certain members of the United Nations have refused to support measures proposed in the world body against governments pursuing a policy of racial discrimination. To make the plan a success there should be a sincere effort on the part of all UN members to implement measures jointly adopted to eliminate racial discrimination.

While the signing of a convention will be a triumph for one of the causes for which the UN stands, it will also place a heavy responsibility upon member states to see that racial discrimination is really wiped out.

View Of Afghan Foreign Policy

The following article has been reproduced from the latest issue of the Eastern World magazine, London.

Afghanistan has, of course, been greatly perturbed by the Indo-Pakistani fighting, which has brought bombing raids directly to her doorstep. Though, only a few years ago, Afghanistan lived in great tension with her Pakistani neighbour because of the Pakhtunistan issue, she has refrained from exploiting Pakistan's military preoccupation by putting forward any claims.

This is, no doubt, partly due to the much improved relations between the two countries, but springs mainly from Afghanistan's genuine concern for world peace. Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf has stated the deep interest of Afghanistan in the continuation of world peace and in the security of the region, and has condemned the method of trying to solve mutual disputes by military action.

This is a proof not only of Afghanistan's political maturity, which also manifested itself in the orderly fashion in which last month's first general elections in the country's history have been conducted, but in the whole character of Afghanistan's government and people.

Afghanistan can be called the non-aligned country par excellence. Her modern history centres around the problems of neutrality in the 19th century, when she came under the pressures of the Third World. Her high position among the non-aligned nations is undisputed and in many ways her particular political philosophy forms a vital link between various world groupings.

Thus, while putting the principle of peace and international understanding first and collabor-

ating with like-minded peoples in the form of the meetings of the non-committed nations from all over the globe, she sees the same ideals, but with specific regional significance, in the gatherings of the Afro-Asian people. The main difference, according to the mind of Afghan policymakers, between the more fully international group of non-aligned nations and the Afro-Asian states, lies in the fact that the still remaining problems of colonialism directly concern the continents of Africa and Asia.

The Bandung Conference of 1955 has been enormously successful insofar as most—if not all—of the countries which at that time were still under foreign domination have been freed and are now independent and useful members of the world concert of nations. Also, the principles of co-existence, self-determination and other ideas to which the Afghans attribute great importance and which were pronounced at Bandung have made a deep impact on the minds of the people all over the world. Afghanistan, caught between the expanding powers of Tsarist Russia on the one side and of British India on the other, succeeded—either through skillful political manoeuvring by the Afghan rulers or by having to fight bitter wars—to remain independent of either side. Only when she was forced to become a buffer state—a negative vacuum between conflicting interests—did she assuage the suspicions of her powerful neighbours.

Yet, even Afghanistan never liked the passive meaning of a buffer state's land or just a "creature" of the big powers, but managed to impart a positive meaning to her status. While the isolation thus forced upon her in many ways retarded her development, it also brought her the

blessings of being able to preserve her national identity and of developing the balanced political philosophy of non-alignment. In the first and second world wars, Afghanistan remained neutral, despite foreign pressures.

Today, while the position has become reversed and opposed power blocs are busily helping to open up the country, this traditional policy of neutrality—long before it was adopted by other nations—has blossomed forth into a modern conception of positive non-alignment. This policy is best suited to the strongly individual character of the Afghans while it simultaneously offers the best guarantees for the country not only to retain its independence, but also to exert a beneficial influence on international political developments.

Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, who also holds the Foreign portfolio, combines the necessary realism of political life with noble idealism. He sees the moral strength of Afghanistan's foreign policy in the fact that it is not a mere opportunistic attitude towards balancing out one outside interest against another, but that it is motivated by high and sincerely-held ideals of justice, peace and social progress.

It further derives its quality from its same, unprejudiced approach to each individual problem. Afghanistan is not blindly following any fixed programme or in accordance with the dictates of any bloc, but takes a positive, independent and flexible line towards each world issue, only after carefully studying all available information, and according to the most constructive path promising a solution. Afghanistan's foreign policy is dictated solely by her consideration as to what is just and right in each given case.

(Contd. on page 3)

Gemini-6 Flight To Try To Link Capsule
With Orbiting Agena Target Satellite

On Monday U.S. astronauts in a two-man capsule, will try to link up in space with another satellite—a delicate, demanding manoeuvre that must be perfected before Apollo astronauts can go to the moon.

If the rendezvous and docking mission is successful, it will be the first such feat by any nation.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) says the Gemini-6 flight is the most difficult manned space mission yet undertaken by the United States.

Success hinges on precise navigating by astronauts Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford, and on exact timing in the launch by their Gemini-6 spacecraft after the Agena Target satellite has been sent into orbit.

Because the task is so formidable, the mission is being planned as a two-day, 29-revolution flight, but "if all objectives are accomplished by the end of one day, the flight will be ended then," NASA said.

If the flight goes one day, the astronauts are scheduled to land in the Atlantic Ocean near Bermuda about noon (1600 GMT) on Oct. 26. A two-day flight would end in the same area some 24 hours later.

A secondary objective of Gemini-6 is to have the astronauts land for the first time close to the main recovery vessel, the carrier Essex.

The astronauts have several other experiments to perform. They include photographing geologically interesting earth terrain and weather patterns, measuring the radiation level inside the Gemini capsule, determining the amount of fuel left in the Agena Target, and a medical experiment involving collection of body fluids for later analysis.

However, the astronauts' main task will be pursuing and joining the Agena Target satellite. This is the all-important purpose of the mission and of five of the six remaining flights in the Gemini program.

Schirra, 42, a Navy captain, flew a six-orbit mission in a Mercury one-man capsule on Oct. 3, 1962. Stafford, 35, an Air Force Major, will be making his first space flight.

NASA, in releasing details of the Gemini-6 mission Tuesday, said the plan calls for launching the Agena Target vehicle atop an Atlas rocket from Cape Kennedy, Florida, at 1500 GMT Oct. 25. If the Agena reaches a planned circular orbit 185 miles (298 kilometres) out, then the astronauts will rocket aloft on the nose of a Titan-2 rocket 101 minutes later, at 1641 GMT, as the Agena flies by overhead on the start of its second pass around earth.

If all goes well rendezvous will take place on Gemini's 7th orbit, 16 minutes after the Agena is launched above the Indian Ocean at 2221 GMT, with the actual link-up coming perhaps 30 minutes later near Hawaii, NASA said.

The timing of the Gemini launch is critical to the time of rendezvous. NASA said that if Gemini is delayed 100 seconds, rendezvous would be delayed to the fifth orbit. A 200-second delay would put it back to the sixth orbit. Delays longer than 200 seconds would push the rendezvous back to the 16th orbit.

If the Atlas-Agena is launched the first day and Gemini is not, technicians have four more days to launch Gemini. Launch "windows," or favourable launch periods, open on succeeding days in the morning about 1,400 GMT and last up to 260 minutes.

If five days elapse, Gemini will not be launched at all because

batteries powering Agena's flashing lights and radar will have run down.

The general outline for achieving rendezvous and docking is this:—Send the astronauts into an orbit shallower than that of Agena, which will permit the Gemini craft gradually to catch up with the target vehicle travelling in a path that takes longer to circle earth.

—Have the astronauts increase the circumference of Gemini's orbit gradually to slow down the Agena's orbit.

—Manoeuvre Gemini-6 into a path that will intercept the orbit of the Agena at the time Agena is near the point of intersection. At this point the two vehicles are less than one mile (1.6 kilometres) apart.

—Use visual line-of-sight and radar to link up with Agena, propelling Gemini with tiny bursts from small rockets to ease it into the mating collar of the 26-foot-long Agena.

The flight plan calls for the astronauts to go into an initial egg-shaped orbit ranging from 100 to 168 miles (161 to 270 kilometres), with the Gemini craft 1,041 miles (1,686 kilometres) behind the Agena.

Since Gemini's orbit will be lower than Agena's, the capsule will circle the earth faster than its target. Much like a horse in the inside rail in a race. Assuming the two horses are moving at the same speed, the inside horse will win the race because he has less ground to cover.

On the second and third orbits, the astronauts will fire rockets to enlarge their orbit, until it finally is circular and 168 miles (270 kilometres) out from earth. One orbit later, Gemini will be about 17 miles (28 kilometres) below and

(Contd. on page 3)

PRESS At a Glance

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "The Problem of Dust". After referring to nature's gifts to the country such as good weather, plenty of fruits and seasonal variations, it said that we also have dust which carries germs and poses a danger to public health.

One of the causes of dust is that many roads are unpaved. The paper said it had taken up the subject, firstly, because of lack of facilities to sprinkle the unpaved roads with water to settle the dust. Such facilities were there in the past, but there are no signs that they still exist. Secondly, the problem of dust has been aggravated by the increase in traffic.

But, said the paper dust is not only dangerous to health but also to machines. Besides the municipality and Ministry of Public Works, the editorial blamed the public at large for allowing Kabul to remain a dusty city. It suggested that house-owners should get together and get the roads in front of their houses paved on a cooperative basis.

The people expressed the hope that the removal of old houses, in accordance with the 23-year Master Plan for Kabul City, will be undertaken in winter so that dust does not become a bigger problem than it is.

Thursday's Islah carried an editorial on the shortage of meat and high meat prices. Meat, said the paper, is now our national food. Among the causes for high meat prices is that more and more people are taking to meat eating. Severe climatic conditions, particularly the unusual spell of cold weather which occurred a few years ago, and the shortage of pastures are other difficulties in the way of raising cattle in the country.

The paper suggested popularisation of fish as a regular item of diet. We have many rivers where fish is available in large quantities. But unfortunately people usually eat fish in the winter alone because during other parts of the year it cannot be kept in hygienic conditions. The experimental breeding centres started by the Ministry of Agriculture may be expected to provide ample supplies of good fish in the near future. The paper hoped that people with money will invest some in development of fisheries.

In a letter published in Thursday's Anis Mir Abdul Hamid Talbi said that the prices of Aboos shoes, which are made in Kabul, should be brought down so that they are cheaper than shoes imported from other countries. He also suggested if possible the company should give one year's guarantee.

In another letter in the same issue of Anis Jan Mohammad complained about the low current in Mir Zaman and Deh Khoqdad and expressed the hope that the authorities concerned will do something to improve the power situation.

In an article on the use of telephones Islah said that children and servants should not be allowed to make use of phones. It complained about those who dial the telephone without ascertaining the number they want and waste other people's time. The article also criticised the habit of carrying long conversations on the telephone.

KABUL, Oct. 23.—The ten-man delegation of Japanese youth from Kiochi University met students of the College of Education Thursday morning. They discussed the need for the exchange of views between young people from different countries on social, economic and educational matters.

The group first met Dr. Mohammad Siddiq, Dean of the College. The meetings were attended by the head of the Institute of Education and foreign and local professors of Kabul University.

The group first met Dr. Mohammad Siddiq, Dean of the College. The meetings were attended by the head of the Institute of Education and foreign and local professors of Kabul University.

(Contd. on page 3)

Radio Afghanistan
Programme

SATURDAY

Foreign Services,
Western Music

Ardu 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

SUNDAY

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-0800
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1400

IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0845
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-0940

CSA
Prague-Sofia-Athens-Kabul
Arrival-1040

TMA
Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1410
Amritsar-Kabul
Arrival-1515
Kabul-Mazar-Herat
Departure-0730
Kabul-Amritsar
Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-0830

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

CSA
Kabul-Athens, Sofia, Prague,
Departure-0830

TMA
Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1100

TUESDAY

AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-0950
Kabul-Kandahar, Tehran, Damascus,
Beirut
Departure-0930
Kabul-Kandahar-Karakoram
Departure-0930

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

Pharmacies

Iqbal
Inayat
Mortaza
Nawab
Roshan
Shafa
Sana
Sardar M. Hashim Khan
Phone No. 22743
Phone No. 23908
Phone No. 20883
Phone No. 20587
Phone No. 22949
Phone No. 20839
Phone No. 20839
Phone No. 24231
22866 milk which is an important part

New Aston Martin For London Motor Show



The 50th International Motor Show in the series organised by Britain's Society of Motor Manufacturers and traders opened at Earl's Court, London, on Oct. 29 and will last until Oct. 30. An

attendance of well over half a million people is expected.

Among the new British models to be seen at the show will be this Aston Martin DB6 with a top speed of over 150

miles per hour, the DB6 is the first Aston Martin designed as a full four-seater, and incorporates many features developed during the company's extensive sports car racing experience.

Agriculture Ministry's Trout Breeding
Project To Improve Diet, Attract Tourists

Although only four months old, the Ministry of Agriculture's trout culture programme promises to be a success.

Last year experts pointed out that many rivers and water reservoirs are favourable breeding grounds for trout, one of the favourite fish in the world. Encouraged by the assurance, the Ministry of Agriculture drew up a plan to breed trout.

A number of hatcheries were built near Kargha Dam and 700,000 trout eggs were imported from Bulgaria.

Normally only 50 to 60 per cent of the eggs hatch, but owing to suitable conditions at Kargha more than 70 per cent of the imported eggs have hatched. After four months of feeding the fish with flour, blood, carrots, eggs, liver and vitamins, 200,000 fish, each about eight centimetres long, were moved to the Kargha main dam.

According to experts, Kargha dam water provides the best environment for the growth of trout. The small fish are expected to grow to 25 to 30 centimetres in a year's time and will weigh 350 to 400 grammes.

Another 400,000 fingerlings are to be transported to the Kunar River in Nooristan.

According to Abdul Ghafour, Director of the Research Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, a team sent by the Ministry is now studying the area to ascertain whether it is suitable for growing trout.

The rest of the fish will remain in the Kargha hatcheries for the purpose of propagation.

Apart from Kargha and Nooristan, there are many other areas in Afghanistan where trout can be grown. The Ajar Valley, the Andarab and Walian Rivers in the Salang area, the Kokcha river and other Badakhshan waters are some of the other places under consideration. All these areas have a cool climate and, these areas are sure to serve trout is best grown in cold water as future trout breeding grounds for the country.

Explaining the ministry's objective in launching the trout culture project, Abdul Ghafour said Afghanistan has been dependent for its protein needs mainly on sheep and as a result the number of sheep is not growing as fast as it should.

"We must," he said, "maintain a number of sheep for their wool, which is one of the main export items of the country, and for their

of the diet of the nomad population."

He added that breeding fish does not need pastures, shelters, and stacking of hay for the winter, which is not always an easy task. Trout in lakes and rivers in Afghanistan will also be a tourist attraction.

"The success of our programme depends on certain conditions," he continued. "First of all, people should be more responsible in their fishing activities. In the past dynamite has been used extensively with adverse effects on river fish population."

"Secondly, the nets used by fishermen should be redesigned so that young fish are not caught. Thirdly, fish should be used more extensively in our diet. So

far fish is consumed only in winter and early spring picnics. To popularise it, more recipes for cooking fish should be introduced to families as people cannot eat fried fish all the time."

Lack of refrigeration is also responsible for limited and seasonal use of fish. Fish cannot be transported for long distances, nor can it be kept for more than a couple of days and that too in the winter.

But refrigeration on large scale would be an expensive proposition.

It may be possible, said Ghafour, to install small packing plants near fish breeding centres so that canned fish may be popularised.

Ten Japanese prefectures are represented on the delegation, including three women, Ryoko Iseda, Japanese language teacher from Tokyo, Etsuko Mukasa, tutor of music from Saitama, and Yoko Enya from Yamaguchi.

The other members are Fujiaki Hondo from Hokkaido, Yusho Takeya from Aomori, Yoichi Nakamura from Shizuoka, Hiro-yuki Yoshimoto from Fukuoka, Kichi Hata from Hyogo, Hiroshi Sasaki from Osaka, Takashi Tsumura from Okayama and Nobuhiro Wada from Fukuoka. The deputy leader of the team is Isao Otsubo.

Members of the Japanese youth goodwill missions are elected on the basis of a nationwide competition, which includes comprehensive tests in many subjects, both humanities and sciences.

The team will spend 10 days in Afghanistan during which period they expect to visit some of the provinces, too. They are now on their way to see Kandahar and the Helmand Valley projects after visiting Bamiyan and Bande Amir. They are travelling by bus. "This is the best way to see a country," said one of the members of the team.

The team will visit Iran and Turkey before returning to Japan.

Afghanistan, therefore, is strongly in support of immediate cessation of hostilities and of the prompt starting of negotiations for the reconvention of the 1954 Geneva Conference, but with the participation of the Viet Cong. The frequently changing so-called governments of South Vietnam are not impressing the Afghans as true representatives of South Vietnamese aspirations.

Afghanistan's common sense and progressive policy, therefore, are of vital importance to international peace and understanding.

Japanese Group
Visits Here On
Goodwill Mission

By Our Staff Reporter
The 14-member West Asia team of the seventh Japanese youth goodwill mission, which arrived in Kabul, is fast making friends with Afghan young people in schools and restaurants and even on the roads.

The team, which consists of leaders of different youth groups from Japan, is part of the 100-member goodwill mission, divided into 10 groups, sent by the government of Japan to different foreign countries for promotion of goodwill and friendship between Japanese and other nations' youth.

This is the seventh year that such missions have been sent abroad on the occasion of the marriage anniversary of the Crown Prince of Japan.

The delegation visiting Afghanistan is headed by Haru Tarumi, dean of the students at the University of Kyushu. Tarumi is a counsellor on student affairs and has visited many countries.

For most of the other members of the delegation this is their first visit to a foreign country. However they include members of large youth organisations with considerable service to the Japanese youth in promoting social service and arranging extra-curricular activities for students and non-student members of their organisations.

Among the organisation is the Seinenidan Youth Council with a membership of over 2,000,000 which constitutes 16 per cent of Japanese youth. The council has 48 branches all over Japan and anybody from 16 to 31 years can be a member. At present 45 per cent of the members are women. Yearly membership fee of the council is \$8.

During the last 70 years of its work the Council members have rendered valuable services to their country in matters of blood donations, providing side-teaching for students of primary schools, working out music programmes and other pastimes for children in kindergartens and beautifying towns and cities.

The council sends goodwill delegations abroad to establish friendly contacts with the youth of other countries.

Ten Japanese prefectures are represented on the delegation, including three women, Ryoko Iseda, Japanese language teacher from Tokyo, Etsuko Mukasa, tutor of music from Saitama, and Yoko Enya from Yamaguchi.

The other members are Fujiaki Hondo from Hokkaido, Yusho Takeya from Aomori, Yoichi Nakamura from Shizuoka, Hiro-yuki Yoshimoto from Fukuoka, Kichi Hata from Hyogo, Hiroshi Sasaki from Osaka, Takashi Tsumura from Okayama and Nobuhiro Wada from Fukuoka. The deputy leader of the team is Isao Otsubo.

Members of the Japanese youth goodwill missions are elected on the basis of a nationwide competition, which includes comprehensive tests in many subjects, both humanities and sciences.

The team will spend 10 days in Afghanistan during which period they expect to visit some of the provinces, too. They are now on their way to see Kandahar and the Helmand Valley projects after visiting Bamiyan and Bande Amir. They are travelling by bus. "This is the best way to see a country," said one of the members of the team.

The team will visit Iran and Turkey before returning to Japan.

Johnson Remains
In Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. (Reuters).—U.S. President Lyndon Johnson will spend several days in Washington before flying to his Texas ranch to recuperate from his recent operation for the removal of his gall bladder. White House Press Secretary Bill Moyers said here last night.

Hanoi Wants Acceptance Of Four Points Before Talks Held

WASHINGTON, October 23, (AP)—

U.S. officials Friday predicted more hard fighting ahead in Vietnam. They said Hanoi still seems intent on slugging it out.

North Vietnam's provision on peace negotiations appears to be even harder than it was a few months ago, the officials added. Hanoi is apparently setting forth acceptance of its four-point programme as a precondition now for peace talks. Earlier it was not.

UN Committee Continues Talks On Disarmament

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, (Tass)—Tass special correspondent reports: The First Committee is continuing to discuss the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

This question has been included in the agenda of the present session of the United Nations General Assembly at the proposal of the Soviet Union. Noting the importance of this question many speakers mentioned the need of taking speedy and effective measures in order to solve by joint efforts this extremely important problem.

The morning session of the committee was addressed by representatives of Brazil, Liberia, the UAR and Nepal. Jose Sette Kamara (Brazil) called upon the great nuclear powers to settle disputes "in the spirit of mutual concessions". The Brazilian delegate expressed the view that the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is closely linked with the task of prohibiting underground nuclear tests.

He supported Nigeria's proposal for the nuclear powers to undertake simultaneously with the treaty on non-proliferation, not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states. This proposal was also supported by the next speaker, the representative of Liberia N. Burns, who acclaimed the Italian proposal for the non-nuclear states to undertake not to acquire nuclear weapons.

Red Crescent

(Contd. from page 1)
were established to help victims of natural catastrophes, wars and epidemics.

In our country, he said, the foundation of the Afghan Red Crescent Society was laid during the reign of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah, the Martyr, when the Nadirah Orphanage was opened. During the reign of His Majesty the King this orphanage was expanded and formed the nucleus of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

The Society has been taking vigorous steps to expand its activities as a result of attention paid by the society's President, His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah.

Dr. Omar enumerated some of the achievements of the Society during recent years. These include the establishment of first aid centres, establishment of closer relations between the Afghan Red Crescent Society and the International Red Cross centre, training of a number of personnel in various fields, finding new ways of strengthening the financial position of the society.

Other speakers were Prof. Mohammad Asghar, Mayor of Kabul; Dr. Mohammad Ismail Kabiri, Abdul Wahab Barakzai, and Miss Lou Darfield, a Peace Corps Volunteer at Zaisahgah Hospital. Miss Barfield spoke about the importance of starting a blood bank and the need for voluntary blood donations.

Radio Afghanistan artists gave a concert and children from Hamid, Nazo and Mirmo kindergartens sang songs. Meetings and conferences were also held in the Teachers' Training School, the middle school of Paghman and the primary school of Abu Raihan Bairomi.

known definitely according to U.S. analysts whether Hanoi was demanding U.S. acceptance of the four points in advance of a conference.

The United States has offered to enter into negotiations without any preconditions. But it is opposed to the four-point demand which calls for withdrawal of foreign troops from Vietnam and a settlement in South Vietnam according to the communist political programme.

In Washington, the U.S. Senate adopted a resolution Friday requesting President Johnson to proclaim Saturday, Nov. 27, as a national honour day to commemorate American men and women fighting in Vietnam for peace and freedom.

The date set in the resolution offered by Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Republican-Massachusetts, coincides with plans for a march on Washington by groups opposing U.S. policy in Vietnam. Saltonstall made no explanation of the resolution, approved without debate, but a spokesman for the Senator said he felt that in contrast to recent anti-demonstrations there should be a show of support for the government's policy.

OUA Resolution (Contd. from page 1)

tain in the event of UDI. The British Commonwealth nations were urged to "use all possible means at their disposal to bring about speedy and effective solution of the Rhodesian problem". Sources said this considerably watered down the original proposal that African members of the Commonwealth should break relations with Britain.

After the OAU adopted the resolution on Rhodesia, Secretary General Diallo Telli said it "perfectly answers the situation".

Telli told newsmen the "people of Africa will be proud of their leaders and the action they have taken".

The conference spent the entire day debating the resolution, but it still came as something of an anti-climax.

The debate was held in secret session and it was impossible to learn what Prime Minister Hastings Banda of Malawi had to say about the resolution.

Malawi is Rhodesia's immediate neighbour and is heavily dependent economically on the colony. Thursday, when some African nations attempted to push through a resolution at the opening session conference, Banda spoke out sharply against rushing matters. "This problem," he said, "is a direct one to us—we are not thousands of miles away".

Almost all the African countries have made known their feelings about Rhodesia since the crisis arose.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Rhodesia's northern neighbour, left Accra early Friday because of gathering clouds in central Africa and did not participate in the debate.

Zambia, with some world's richest copper mines, is dependent on Rhodesia for power, coal and rail access to ports.

Any sanctions declared by Zambia against Rhodesia will deal a shattering blow to Zambia's economy.

The resolution passed said that plans should be drawn up to aid the nations bordering on Rhodesia, especially Zambia and Malawi, which would suffer economically if Rhodesia became independent under a white minority government.



Kochis travel with the season. Here, near Kabul, they make temporary home on the way to Jalalabad.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 23.—Sardar Asadullah, the Afghan Ambassador in Tehran, arrived in Kabul Thursday for consultations.

KABUL, Oct. 23.—Dr. Hussein Khatibi, Director-General of the Iranian Red Lion Society, arrived in Kabul Thursday to hold talks with officials of the Afghan Red Crescent Society with a view to further strengthening of relations between the two organizations.

KANDAHAR, Oct. 23.—Mohammad Siddik, Governor of Kandahar, laid the cornerstone of the Teachers' Training School Wednesday.

The school, which will be built with the assistance of USAID, will have 28 classrooms, three laboratories, a library, teachers' rooms and all modern amenities. It will be a one-story building with a one-acre compound.

KABUL, Oct. 23.—Five government officials left last week for advanced studies abroad. Abdul Jamil, an Assistant Professor at the College of Engineering, Kabul University, left for Holland to receive further training in engineering under a Dutch government scholarship programme.

Bilquis Ahmadi of the Planning Ministry left for the United States to study public administration. Mir Abid Habib, an official of the Afghan Air Authority, left for Turkey also to study public administration. Fazel Ilahi, an official of the Court of Cassation left for the UAR to study judiciary. Aminullah of the Town Planning Section of the Public Works Ministry left for Turkey to study architecture.

Gemini

(Contd. from page 2)

39 miles (63 kilometres) behind the Agena.

At this point, on the fourth orbit, nearly five hours after launch, astronaut Schirra will fire Gemini's aft rockets and put his craft into a path to intercept Agena. At the moment the paths intersect, Schirra will fire again to stay in the same orbit with Agena. He will then manoeuvre gently into the Agena.

The final 30-minute pursuit of Agena will take place in the dark. The linkup will take place in daylight as the sun comes up over the Pacific. NASA said that docking will likely take place near or over Hawaii.

Each astronaut will attempt to dock twice, once in daylight and once in darkness.

They will conduct the other scientific and medical experiments, and then sleep for about seven hours while docked.

Astronaut Stafford plans to take lots of pictures of the approach of the docking to bring proof that the manoeuvre was accomplished.

Guersel To Ask Demirel To Form New Turkish Government Today

ANKARA, October 23, (DPA).—TURKISH President Cemal Guersel Friday accepted the resignation of Premier Suat Hayri Urguplu and asked him to attend to current government business until the formation of a new cabinet.

Urguplu told journalists afterwards Guersel would ask Justice Party leader Suleiman Demirel today to form a government.

London Delegation Meets Officials

KABUL, Oct. 23.—Following a very busy week in Kabul and the northern provinces, members of the London Chamber of Commerce mission had a day's rest on Friday when a large party made an excursion to Jalalabad and Torkham. They visited the Mahipar and Nangarhar projects en route.

On Friday evening Thompson, the leader of the mission, was host at a dinner given at the Khyber Restaurant. Leading merchants and traders, bankers and Ministry of Commerce officials were present.

A special committee of the London Chamber of Commerce mission was received by Dr. Nour Ali, Deputy Minister of Commerce, to discuss the new regulations concerning the activities of foreign traders and their possible effect on Anglo-Afghan trade.

Japan UN Delegate Feels Nuclear Ban Would Be Effective

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 23, (DPA).—Japanese delegate Akira Matsui said here last night a total ban on nuclear weapons tests would make it virtually impossible for non-nuclear powers to develop and manufacture nuclear weapons.

Matsui told the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly a total test ban was in direct relation to efforts aimed at halting the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

He said a comprehensive treaty would also prevent the nuclear powers from further development of such weapons.

Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society Presents its next full-length play: "Summer Of The 17th Doll"

on October 28, 29, and 30th at 8 p.m., KADS Auditorium. Tickets on sale at ASTCO, KLM, US EMBASSY, BRITISH EMBASSY. Afs. 50 for members.

Afs. 80 for non-members.

TO ATHENS, PRAGUE WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A.

CSA MONDAY: ATHENS

IL 18 PROP-JET

CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES

HOTEL SPINAR TEL 21022

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. 26°C. Minimum 5°C.
Sun sets today at 5:35 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:15 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV NO. 174

KABUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1965, (AQRA 2, 1344 S.H.)

Afghanistan Continues Work For UN Ideals, Dr. Yousuf Says

I AM happy to reiterate Afghanistan's belief and interest in the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter on the occasion of 20th anniversary of the founding of the world body. I state with full conviction that our efforts for the attainment of the lofty ideals of the United Nations will continue unabated.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf made these remarks in his UN Day message.

Now that it has struggled for a fifth of a century to serve humanity we can be sure that the United Nations has a prominent and effective role in international life.

The United Nations is not only the most important centre of co-ordination for international co-operation to attain economic, social and cultural progress but also the repository of hopes and aspirations of the peoples of the world in safeguarding against the disturbance of peace and security. Therefore, the United Nations is the most important centre of human struggle for the attainment of peace and prosperity.

During the past twenty years happily, the United Nations has taken big steps towards universality; and now the great majority of the countries of the world are members of the United Nations and its specialised agencies. We expect that the most serious steps should be taken and the legitimate right of the Peoples Republic of China be restored in the world body.

The changes that have taken place in the world during the past twenty years and the corresponding role of the United Nations necessitate a reform in the structure of the world body, specially the expansion of some of its organs. Fortunately such reforms have begun and we hope that in the future they will continue.

Meshrano Jirgah Elects Malikyar Vice-President

KABUL, Oct. 24.—At Saturday's meeting of the Meshrano Jirgah Senator Gul Ahmad Malikyar was elected by a majority vote. The President, Senator Dawl, was attended by 48 members.

Dawl announced the agenda which included election of the first Vice-President. Malikyar, who was the first candidate, was elected with 40 votes in favour, two against and six abstentions.

The afternoon session, also presided over by Senator Dawl, elected Senator Mir Abdul Karim Maaqool from Perwan as the second Vice-President of the House by a majority vote. He was also the only candidate for the position. The count was 38 in favour, one against and seven abstentions.

The Meshrano Jirgah is expected to elect the first secretary and assistant secretary of the House today.

Chinese Industrial Experts Arrive

KABUL, Oct. 24.—A ten-man group of industrial experts from the People's Republic of China arrived in Kabul Saturday morning.

The experts will study problems relating to the initial survey of certain industrial projects for the manufacture of textiles, caustic soda, sulphuric acid and lapis lazuli.

The delegation will hold talks with officials of the Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industries.

KABUL TIMES

Prince Ahmad Shah To Visit Red Lion Society In Iran

KABUL, Oct. 24.—HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, will leave for Iran early in November at the invitation of HRH Shams Pahlavi, President of the Iranian Red Lion Society.

HRH Shams Pahlavi had invited HRH Prince Ahmad Shah to visit Iran and the Iranian Red Lion Society at a convenient time. The programme for the visit was presented to HRH Prince Ahmad Shah on Saturday morning by Hussein Khatibi, Vice-President of the National Assembly and Executive Director of the Iranian Red Lion Society. Khatibi presented the programme.

Afghanistan's Ambassador to Iran, Asadullah Seraj, the Deputy Minister of Public Health and Iranian Ambassador in Kabul Zulkarni were present when Khatibi presented the programme.

Double Launching Set For Monday From Cape Kennedy

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, October 24, (Reuter).—WEATHER forecasters Saturday predicted clouds over Cape Kennedy for Monday's double space launching but there was no serious threat of postponement.

The Weather Bureau said there would probably be some clouds in the launching areas but they did not expect them to be thick enough to prevent the Atlas-Agena and manned Titan-Gemini rockets being launched.

The Atlas-Agena rocket is scheduled to leave Cape Kennedy at 1500 GMT to hurl the Agena into orbit as a target satellite.

At 1641 GMT a titan will launch the astronauts, Captain Walter Schirra and Major Thomas Stafford, in a Gemini spacecraft to begin chasing the Agena.

The flight's main objective is rendezvous and link up with the Agena. This manoeuvre, vital to

UDI NOT ISSUE IN TALKS, SMITH SAYS

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 24, (AP).—A unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia will not be an issue during his talks next week with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith said Saturday.

This surprise announcement came in a prepared statement issued by Smith. It hit the central African colony as arrangements were being completed for Wilson's arrival in Salisbury Monday.

He was to have with him Commonwealth Relations Secretary Arthur Bottomley and a large staff of advisers and security men.

Smith insisted that the issue be negotiated independently for Rhodesia on the basis of the 1961 constitution.

It is this Constitution that provides for continued rule by the white minority—the major obstacle to an agreement on independence in the long, drawn-out negotiations between the two governments.

Smith said people had suggested to him that the talks next week with Wilson indicated the Rhodesian government was moving away from the stand it had taken during the recent discussions on independence in London.

He said he thought, it was important he should set things straight for the record.

"For a long time now the British government has been aware of the fact we are not prepared to go further than the basis of the 1961 Constitution for our independence. This was made public at the recent London talks and I am

Crowded Jirgah Hall Forces Postponement Of Session

KABUL, Oct. 24.—A plenary meeting of the Wolesi Jirgah in which Prime Minister designate Dr. Mohammad Yousuf was to have presented the list of his cabinet and the policy of his government was postponed because a large number of visitors had entered the Jirgah hall beforehand and made the opening of the Jirgah impossible.

Despite repeated requests by the President of the Assembly and several deputies, the visitors, refused to leave the hall. The deputies then decided to leave the hall.

The Jirgah had decided yesterday that today's proceeding should be open to the public, but it was expected that visitors would gather outside the building where loudspeakers were installed to make it possible for them to hear about the hearings inside.

Article 37 of the Constitution says nobody may enter the meeting place of the Parliament by force.

The Wolesi Jirgah yesterday afternoon decided that the Prime Minister designate should introduce his new cabinet and the outline of his government to the Jirgah, then, after several days of discussion and study the members of the Wolesi Jirgah will declare their decision.

The Jirgah also decided that before the grant of the vote of confidence questions relating to the background of the ministers and their property should be asked. The Minister concerned may be summoned to the House to answer. The Jirgah met under its Chairman, Dr. Zahir.

Cypriot Ambassador Confers With Thant On Resolution

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 24, (AP).—CYPRIOT ambassador Zenon Rossides said Saturday his delegation was "considering a resolution" to "insure the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus", designed for submission to the UN General Assembly.

He told a reporter he did not know yet how soon such a resolution would be put before the UN General Assembly or who would sponsor it.

On rival proposals from Cyprus and Turkey, the 117-nation assembly has put the question of Cyprus on its agenda and assigned it for debate to the main political committee. Rossides said he expected the committee debate would start in late November or early December.

Turkey early this week submitted a resolution favouring a negotiated settlement by which the majority of Greek Cypriot community and the minority Turkish Cypriot community would "share responsibility on a basis of co-administration and communal autonomy for the administration of the island".

Indian President Stresses Danger Of Proliferation

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24, (DPA).—India does not wish for proliferation of nuclear weapons, Indian President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan said here Saturday.

In a broadcast over All India Radio commemorating the 20th United Nations Day the Indian President said that further spread of nuclear weapons could only be prevented if the nuclear powers pledged not to deliver such weapons either directly or indirectly to non-nuclear powers and United Nations acted justly throughout the world without overlooking that it served all nations and was not merely an instrument of the great powers.

For India, he continued, United Nations was the hopes and effort of the world for justice and progress.

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near
Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

PRICE Af. 2

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"

Telephones:
21494 (Extns. 03
22451 (4, 5 and 6)
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques of local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 24, 1965

United Nations Day

United Nations Day being celebrated by all member states today has a special significance this year. Today is the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the world organisation which since last year has solved one of the gravest problems it has ever faced. Over the question of financing the UN's peacekeeping operations, its members, particularly those directly involved, have shown realism and understanding. The agreement reached as a result has enabled the 20th session of the General Assembly to be conducted in a calm atmosphere.

It would be stressing the obvious to say that since it came into being the UN has played a vital role in preserving peace and advancing the cause of prosperity all over the world. On this day all peoples should think of finding ways of strengthening the United Nations in such a way that it can live up to their expectations in discharging its responsibilities. The decision to increase membership of the Security Council and that of the Economic and Social Council was a step in the right direction.

As a faithful member of the United Nations for the last 19 years, Afghanistan has consistently supported the ideals of the UN Charter and our government has done its best to strengthen the world body. The part played by the Afghan delegation in finding a solution of the UN's financial problem has elicited praise from the world at large and from leaders of the United Nations.

The people and government of Afghanistan will continue to give their sincere support to the principles embodied in the UN Charter and to see that as the result of improvement in its functioning the organisation can serve the cause of world peace more effectively and can also help all peoples to achieve prosperity.

Political problems apart, the UN has the responsibility to in the growth of develop- countries. This task has not neglected, but unless more ous efforts are made with cooperation of the develop- countries it may be long be- fore the wide gap between the two parts of the world is filled.

It is a profitable pay- ment to the need- ing countries all gar- Me also in

Pazhwak Addresses UN Assembly

The following is the first part of the text of the speech delivered by the Afghan Ambassador to the United Nations, Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, in the UN General Assembly on Oct. 4.

On behalf of the Afghan delegation, I should like to associate myself with the members of the General Assembly in congratulating most sincerely His Excellency Amintore Fanfani, Foreign Minister of Italy, on his election as President of the twentieth session of the General Assembly.

Not only a well-known statesman but also a man of knowledge and a scholar of great eminence, Foreign Minister Fanfani's election to this high office is a tribute to his great country and an expression of the high esteem with which he is personally regarded by all Members of the Assembly.

Among the tributes paid to him, perhaps the most impressive expressions were those, whereby so many nations spoke of their ancient and present relations with the country which he represents.

Afghanistan, as a country which enjoys most friendly relations with Italy, naturally associates itself with these countries. We were, therefore, grieved to learn of the accident suffered by our distinguished President and we would like to take this opportunity to convey to him our best wishes and hopes for a speedy recovery.

I should also like to pay tribute to His Excellency Alex Quaison-Sackey, the President of the nineteenth session, who fulfilled the heavy responsibilities and duties of that office in a most admirable way during one of the difficult sessions in the history of the Organization. I am sure that his contributions to the work of the United Nations shall always be remembered.

NEW MEMBERS
The representative of Japan has already spoken on behalf of the Asian countries to welcome the admission of the Gambia, the Maldives Islands and Singapore to membership in the United Nations. However, I should like to take this opportunity to extend once again our most heartfelt congratulations to the Governments and the peoples of these new Member States. We are confident that they will make a constructive contribution to the work of the United Nations.

Since we met last time and I had the privilege of addressing the General Assembly, at home we have been pursuing our objectives of economic, social and cultural development, guided by our firm belief in the lofty principles of democracy as the traditional way of life of our people and as an essential precondition for the preservation of freedom, equality and the dignity of the human person.

Soliman Demirel, the new Prime Minister of Turkey, can claim to be a political successor of the late Adnan Menderes without having inherited the dictatorial tendencies of the latter. This combination has earned him an overall majority in the Turkish Parliament and for the country it has brought the prospect of a period of stable government which has been sadly lacking since before the deterioration of Menderes' regime in the late 1950s.

The Justice Party has won the election not so much through a propaganda campaign which had Menderes riding a white horse through the skies of Istanbul, but rather because of its appeal to the "grass roots" elements of Turkish life. Kemal Ataturk's attempts to rid Turkey of the more reactionary elements had gone too far and too fast under his successor for the average peasant to keep up with it. There was a feeling that the regime was on the side of the

No change has taken place in the international policy of Afghanistan. We continue to be a non-aligned country whose basic traditional policy is one of friendship and co-operation with all peoples and nations.

NON-ALIGNMENT
As the oldest non-aligned State Member of the United Nations, we are most gratified that the sincerity of our impartiality, objectivity and independent judgment in regard to all international situations has continued under all circumstances and thus has strengthened and expanded our relations with our friends on all continents. We are not a party to any form of association, alliance or bloc which would in any way influence us to judge any situation except on its merits. It is in this spirit that I venture to express our views on some of the problems before the General Assembly.

The policies of non-alignment have played a significant role in the maintenance of peace and in other fields of international endeavour. That has made us more confident that the co-operation of the non-aligned countries and the impartiality and objectivity of their relations with others of their kind will result in the realisation of the peaceful objectives which are common to us all.

CEASEFIRE WELCOMED
Thinking for a second of an old saying which goes, "No matter how much peace you have at home, you cannot enjoy it in a disturbed neighbourhood," I should say that no other country is more unhappy about the recent events in the subcontinent of India than is Afghanistan. It is only natural for us to be disturbed over the grave situation which still prevails in that region of the world, to which we belong.

Under the present circumstances, we do not think that any other problem should be of greater concern to anyone than putting a permanent end to armed confrontation and bloodshed. The efforts already made in that direction are a great source of satisfaction to us. The wisdom demonstrated by the Governments of India and Pakistan in accepting the ceasefire was in no way surprising to any reasonable and peace-loving mind.

We have welcomed these developments with the strong hope that they might lead to a peaceful and permanent solution of a problem which has been one of the most important international preoccupations, not only of the Asian countries but of the world community as a whole. War is the most undesirable way of seeking a solution of any dispute. In the India-Pakistan conflict, it is not only most undesirable but also most unlikely to lead to a solu-

tion of the problem. The Government of Afghanistan desires a peaceful solution, not only of this problem, which has already led to war between two neighbouring countries, but also of all problems in the region which are unhappy remnants of the colonial era. Afghanistan will approve of no policy which is not aimed, before all else, at the maintenance of peace and security in a region to which she belongs, a policy in the interest of the peoples, for whom peace is the only condition in which they can fulfil their aspirations for their economic, social and cultural development.

The end of colonial rule in that part of the world created not only the problem of Kashmir but also certain other problems which have affected the relations between the countries of that area in an undesirable manner; for in those countries, could co-operate with each other in a most friendly atmosphere for the well-being of their peoples.

PAK VIEW REFUTED
In view of the existence of such problems, neither Afghanistan nor anyone else could agree with the following statement made in the general debate by one speaker on the morning of 28 September or any statement similar to it made at any time anywhere: "The creation of Pakistan, where Muslims would be free to develop in accordance with their culture and way of life, was the result of the democratic process of self-determination... which each of the provinces which today form part of Pakistan freely and formally expressed its desire to do so. Kashmir alone of those states, provinces and territories of pre-partitioned India has been deprived of the right to participate in this process of self-determination." (1339th meeting, page 58).

As I have said, we cannot agree with that statement. As an ex-

ample, the disputed territory of Pakistan, referred to in pre-partitioned India, and the North-west Frontier Province and the tribal territories, where the fate of a much larger population than that of Kashmir is involved, a population which has been continuously demanding its right to self-determination, was also deprived of that same right. Fortunately, this problem is not yet before the United Nations, and we hope that it will be solved by peaceful means and in a spirit of understanding and friendship on the basis of the will of the people and their political leaders.

Unless we are deliberately pressed in the matter, we shall consider this clarification sufficient to prevent the repetition of such statements, because from the bottom of our hearts we seek nothing but friendship, understanding and to have a sense of justice prevail.

(To be continued)

THEOLOGIAN TILICH DIES IN CHICAGO
CHICAGO, Illinois, Oct. 24 (AP)—Associates paid tribute to Paul Johannes Tillich's distinguished career and works Saturday.

The world known theologian's family announced that his funeral will be private and his brain will benefit to science.

Tillich died Friday at the age of 79. He had been stricken with a heart attack Oct. 13.

Prussian born, Tillich was a German in 1933 after he was forced to leave his native country and came to the United States. He was a member of the Union before coming to Chicago.

On the Cyprus problem, Demirel will press for continued bilateral talks with Greece, and it may be hoped that the Turkish government's good parliamentary assurance needed to bring about a realistic solution of the Cyprus problem—and to exert on Kutchuk the pressure needed by the Turks in Nicosia.

(Swiss Press Review)

THEOLOGIAN TILICH DIES IN CHICAGO
CHICAGO, Illinois, Oct. 24 (AP)—Associates paid tribute to Paul Johannes Tillich's distinguished career and works Saturday.

The world known theologian's family announced that his funeral will be private and his brain will benefit to science.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial on preservation of vegetation said that according to the Agriculture Ministry's statistics more than three million saplings of fruit trees and other plants have been distributed throughout the country. Most of these saplings were planted during March.

For implementation of projects already undertaken more and more saplings of fruit trees will be distributed in the Nangarhar Valley.

Stressing the importance of trees, the paper said that apart from providing good weather and fruits for export, they are also the main source of fuel. In Afghanistan, more than five million acres of land is covered by forests. Most of these forests are in Paktia province. Steps are being taken by individuals and organizations to develop forests in the country.

Describing forests as an important source of national wealth, the paper commended the conference on conservation of forests now being held in Kabul under the auspices of the Agriculture Ministry. It is the 21st such conference. These annual conferences are held alternately in Kabul and Moscow and are attended by Afghan and Russian experts. Both countries exchange views on experiences gained during the year and discuss common problems.

The editorial mentioned two main difficulties in regard to the development of forests in Afghanistan. After the saplings are planted in spring care is not taken to see that they are watered properly. Many of the young trees are destroyed. We should plant as many trees as we can but not without making proper provision for their care. The paper pointed out that among the domestic animals goats are the worst enemy of young plants.

The second problem is posed by plant diseases. The Agriculture Ministry has taken some steps to fight the pests, but apparently its efforts have not been effective. The editorial expressed the hope that the Ministry will publicise the findings and conclusions of the conference for the benefit of farmers in the country.

Islah in its editorial yesterday dealt with the problem of traffic and transportation in Kabul. As the capital of the country and the centre of social and economic activity, Kabul is attracting more and more people from other parts of the country and the population of the city is continuously on the increase.

The number of buses running in Kabul is not adequate since the city is not compact. Public complaints are as justified as the difficulties of the Kabul Transport Company.

The editorial suggested that we should have electric trams in the city. With the completion of the Mahipar and Noghloo hydro-electric projects, there will be adequate supplies of electricity in the town to run tram services.

The use of electricity will save foreign exchange now being spent on importing petrol. The Kabul Transport Company, with the help of the Chamber of Commerce, the Ministry of Interior and the Traffic Department, should invite experts from foreign countries to implement such a project.

In a letter in the same issue of Islah, Abdullah from Chardari, reminded the Police Department of the murder of Enayattullah committed some time ago. Abdullah said that the people of Chardari are awaiting the police report how this murder and want to know how this ninth grade student was killed.

Prussian born, Tillich was a German in 1933 after he was forced to leave his native country and came to the United States. He was a member of the Union before coming to Chicago.

The World We Want

IN THE HARSH WORLD OF 1965—the year marking the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations—the over-all objective of the Organisation, "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war", is again obscured by disputes, and even by actual conflict.

In subscribing to the United Nations Charter, nations have undertaken to abjure war as an instrument of national policy. However, the history of the last two decades established all too clearly that violence has not been effectively eliminated from international relations.

For those—and they are certainly in the vast majority—who believe in the aims and ideals of the United Nations Charter and who are convinced that a new world system must be developed to provide a better prospect for peace and justice, the present time is a trying one. At last, both the means and the general desire to secure peace and justice for all exist. Whatever other differences there may be, there is no disagreement about the kind of world we wish to have.

What, then, is lacking? Why is the goal so elusive? Secretary-General U Thant has put it in these words: "We have accepted the idea of the United Nations as a representative instrument for promoting and maintaining international order. This is an important step away from the old and narrowly nationalistic attitudes".

An international treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water, is now in effect and more than a hundred states have adhered to it.

Contd. on page 4

Heppling Gives Impressions After 3½ Years As UN Chief

Following are excerpts from a speech by UN Chief in Afghanistan Sixteen Heppling, who will be leaving Kabul soon, at the 1965 UN Day programme arranged by the Kabul Municipality and the Friends of the U.N. Society.

What then have I learnt in Afghanistan? Well, it is too much to be fully covered in a brief speech, but let me point to a few things and let me start with one or two of the problems of development. And let me be as outspoken as I believe a friend has the right to expect from a friend.

Afghanistan is still in the beginning of its efforts to bring about the social and economic development that its people rightly demand. It therefore continues to have all the classic characteristics of a newly developing country with regard to vital statistics, production capacity and patterns of production, consumption, shortage of trained and skilled manpower, illiteracy, shortage of resources for investment.

But there is also something else, which has struck me quite forcibly here as a characteristic of a developing country and that is the difficulties it encounters in trying to make full use of the assets it already has.

This question of making full use of existing resources constitutes no doubt a very complicated problem. In the first place the problem itself is not a single one. It is several problems gathered under one heading. There is the problem of utilising fully existing capital assets in the form of buildings, machinery and equipment of various sorts.

There is furthermore the problem of prolonging the life-time and efficient service of such assets, in other words maintaining one's assets in a proper shape as long as this is economically justified. And there is thirdly the all-important problem of utilising properly the human resources that are available.

One of my observations is therefore that whereas a developing country certainly needs a number of new things, fresh capital, new machinery, more well-trained people, it also needs—and sometimes as badly—to devote more thought to the question of how to utilise and take proper care of what it already has.

Another observation which has come home to me was the importance for economic and social development of streamlined administrative procedures. I am sometimes inclined to think that in certain cases nothing more or less than an administrative revolution is called for.

This has partly to do with my comments a little while ago on the need to utilise trained person-

nel properly, which can only be done if the administrative system provides civil servants with a great deal of personal security so that they have the responsibility that should accompany the authority formally accorded to them.



Sixteen Heppling, Resident Representative of the United Nations in Afghanistan.

Authority without responsibility as well as responsibility without authority can only lead to a low degree of efficiency in administrative work. But this also means that a government must be prepared to allow in its civil servants a certain margin of error, that only experience and continuing training can narrow it. It is therefore gratifying to note how more and more attention is currently being paid to problems of administration in Afghanistan.

A third lesson I have learned has to do with the conflict that often exists between economic and social reform and advance on one hand and traditional attitudes on the other. Although this conflict is obviously a deterrent to progress in a number of cases, its importance should perhaps not be overemphasised.

We are talking of a historical process, and we must have the patience to allow it time to do its job. I have always contended that every developing country must be seen in its own historical perspective also by outsiders. This is the only way in which we can grasp the present and understand what can and cannot be done about its problems.

On the other hand Afghanistan has offered the world an outstanding example of social change, and therefore of change of attitudes, over the last couple of years. It has set an example of how a revolution can be carried through peacefully. And it has in my view created for itself a unique opportunity to push ahead at more rapid rate than many other developing countries.

I am firmly convinced that given continued peace in the

UNITED NATIONS DAY

Secretary General's Message

"If ever there was a time in the history of man when he ought to find it intolerable to live with the risk of war—which indeed is a risk of annihilation—and when he had the means to dispel it and to promote instead the well-being of humanity in every corner of the earth, that time is now."

"This risk, however, is still with us, deadly and real. It is dangerously increased every time that a substantial number of us, impelled by motives of short-sighted interest, fanaticism or narrow nationalism, ignore the imperative need to weigh our decisions and actions against the good of mankind as a whole. It grows more fearful every time that, in the pursuit of varied and conflicting ambitions, we dare to believe that we can follow with impunity policies and strategies which we well know to have brought us close to disaster even in less dangerous times."

"Yet, as I said in San Francisco last June, at the meeting commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter, I believe that we are increasingly conscious of the need to harmonise our thought and actions. We have a mounting fear and hatred of war through-out the world, based partly upon the new destructive power of weapons and partly upon a moral revulsion against violence. We have a general agreement, in principle at least, that the domination of

one nation or group of nations by another is intolerable, and that mutual aid and co-operation are the best bases for the relationship between nations. We have the possibility of raising standards of living and opportunity through international co-operation—an immense incentive to peace."

"We can, if we work together, provide, within a generation or so, a much higher standard of living and reasonable opportunities for all men. We have the possibility of great advances in science, technology and in as yet unexplored realms of the human mind, as well as in outer space—advances of which will be more rapid and less risky if the skill and talent of all nations can be combined in an organised effort. Finally, we have an agreed framework, the United Nations system, within which, if we wish, we can pursue our aims and bring about a orderly development in international life."

"These are the assets, unprecedented in their potential power for good, which man has at his disposal today in order to banish the risk of which I have spoken. We can ill afford not to use these assets to the full; and I see grounds for believing that, step by step, we shall do so. The fact that the General Assembly is again able to conduct its normal work, after the deadlock which paralysed the session last year, is encouraging evidence that the Members of the

United Nations do wish to pursue an orderly development and that they recognise that the best and perhaps the only way of doing so is through international cooperation. That recognition comes now too soon, for in the meantime, new actual or potential conflicts have arisen or spread, bringing suffering to many thousands of people involved and poisoning the relationship among many states. The knowledge that five nations are now in possession of nuclear weapons, and the realisation that several others are capable of developing them, make an agreement on disarmament—or at least on halting the spread of these weapons—more urgently needed than ever. And on the economic scene, the deteriorating position of the poorer countries in relation to that of the richer creates problems more formidable than before, and more deserving than ever of the effective international machinery for development is capable of mounting against them."

"It seems clear, as the United Nations begins the third decade of its life, that great as are the dangers in the world which it serves, they are no greater than the opportunities open to us. These opportunities must be urgently seized by governments, organisations and individuals alike, for in the making and building of peace every kind of positive effort is required."

Almost 150 International Experts Work For Eleven Specialised UN Agencies Here

The technical assistance programme of the United Nations and its specialised agencies began in Afghanistan 15 years ago.

The impact of the UN's 15 years of activities has been profound in many fields such as education, rural development, and child health. But as UN chief in Afghanistan Sixteen Heppling points out it is in the very nature of technical assistance that it often works for future situations and its results can only be appreciated when some time has passed and the basic conditions have caught up with the specific level of development where the experts and the projects find themselves.

Other words, technical assistance programmes are assigned to serve for the future and not when that future becomes the present, will the results of its efforts emerge.

The scope of the UN's activities

and larger. At present there are almost 150 internationally recruited UN experts engaged in various fields under the United Nations technical assistance mission here. In the past 15 years 521 Afghans have been awarded fellowships by the United Nations who received training in 46 countries. A total number of 625 UN experts, coming from 47 different countries, have worked in Afghanistan to implement various UN technical assistance programmes here.

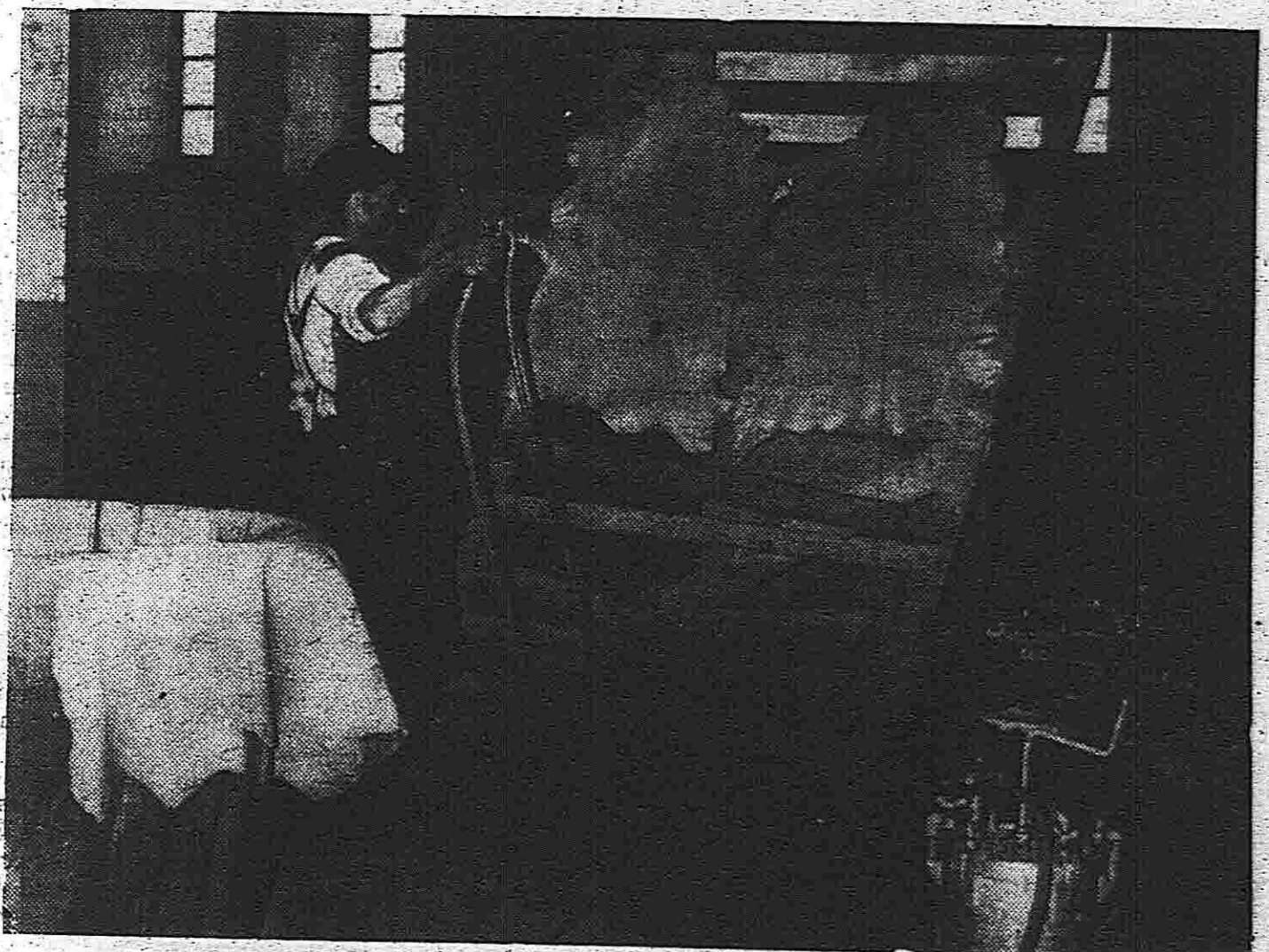
Expenditures for these services and for equipment used for demonstration training and programme implementation have amounted to approximately \$14 million. In addition over the years the United Nations Children's Fund has furnished equipment and supplies of a value of well over three million dollars.

During the past year the activities of Special Fund in Afghanistan expanded. One new project recently approved is cooperation in the establishment of Housing and Town Planning authority.

In the field of rural development the United Nations and its specialised agencies have provided Afghanistan with nearly a dozen experts. In taking Kabul's census, which is to serve as a pilot project for a future census taking of the entire country, a population expert, assisted by an associate expert, both provided by the United Nations, helped the Ministry of Interior.

The Special Fund is contributing a cash outlay of \$1,287,780 for the five-year ground water investigation, which will cover an area of 26,850 sq. km. in different parts of the country. The purpose of the project is to demonstrate mo-

(Contd. on page 4)



Afghanistan has been working to step up the development of its small scale industries. As part of this project an International Labour (ILO) expert has been assisting in

modernising the tanneries in rural areas. A centre equipped with modern installations and machinery has been established in Charikar. There is also a shop opened by the

centre, in the commercial section of Kabul where the tanners can sell their merchandise. The picture shows a view of the tannery in Charikar.

(UN Photo)

Swiss Negotiate Plans To Transport Cubans To U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, (AP).—Swiss Ambassador Emil Stadelhofer flew here from Havana Saturday to work on details for an anticipated exodus of thousands of Cubans to the United States.

The envoy arrived here for weekend conferences at the State Department amid Washington optimism that an agreement will be reached soon and that negotiations are proceeding in a normal way and he himself has seen Prime Minister Fidel Castro three times, including twice Friday, Swiss diplomat added.

Just how many will ride the proposed refugee lift to Florida still hinges on how many decide to leave, U.S. sources estimates range from 2,000 to 55,000.

Because the Swiss represent the United States in Cuba, Stadelhofer has been a middleman in negotiations set off by Castro's Sept. 28 offer to let his countrymen leave Oct. 3 acceptance.

A major transportation means is expected to be an American airlift from Varadero airport, about 85 miles (136 km) east of Havana.

Assessing Castro's motives in allowing fellow Cubans to leave the island, U.S. officials say they are inclined to accept the explanation given by the Premier himself. Castro says he wants a "truly free society of socialist men and women" and "those who do not wish to live under socialism, under our new society" can get out.

Soviet Union, Cuba Relations Close, Gromyko Says

HAVANA, Oct. 24, (Tass).—The Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, now in Cuba, spoke on Havana Television Friday.

He said the Soviet Union and Cuba are not merely good friends. "Relations between our two countries are permeated by great warmth revolutionary solidarity, and genuine internationalism. The Cubans are class brothers for the Soviet people."

He said: "headed by the United States, the imperialists are frightened by the successes of world socialism, the scope of the national-liberation revolutions, the growing organizational standards of the working class in the capitalist countries. They endeavor to stop this progressive process by means of aggression and armed interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples."

"It is seen from the example of Cuba, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic and other countries. But the imperialists will achieve nothing good except a senseless aggravation of the international situation. The times are different now and the development of world events no longer depends on them."

World War II, which involved many scores of countries, Gromyko went on to say, showed convincingly that peace is indivisible. "This tense even more, today than ever before. There are no nooks in the world today where the aggressor could sit it out if he unleashed a new war and atomic bombs started falling."

During its stay in China the delegation visited cultural and industrial organizations in various parts of the country.

On arrival at the airport Ahad expressed appreciation for the hospitality accorded the delegation by the government and people of China.

UN Helps Plan Highways, Schools

(Contd. from page 3)

derm ground water, exploration and assessment techniques and to help collect and compile all data on national water resources. In addition the project will make it possible to draw national water policy upon which soundly based investment programmes can be formulated.

The Special Fund also helped launch a feasibility study of the direct Kabul-Herat route project the first phase of which will be completed by February or March next year.

Under a request from the government of Afghanistan the Special Fund agreed to help Afghanistan establish a Housing and Town Planning authority. A project manager has arrived and work on the plan of operation is now being finalised.

ILO assistance to Afghanistan began in 1953, when an expert came to conduct a survey of small scale industries, with particular reference to handloom cotton and silk weaving and carpet making in the rural areas, and wood and metalwork in the towns.

In subsequent years ILO assisted in carrying out recommendations arising from initial surveys, in preparing for the introduction of producers cooperatives, in development of leather tanning industry, in collection of employment information in various parts of the country and also in estimating manpower requirements for the second Five Year plan, in advising on the possibility of training a social security scheme, drafting of labour legislation and in conducting courses and seminars in all aspects of personnel management for the personnel directors of the country's major offices. It also provided extensive training for the staff of the Labour Department by means of course and on-the-job instruction and advice and has prepared textbooks, which have been translated into Dari, on personnel management and Labour Department administration.

During 1964-65 27 Food and Agriculture Organisation experts helped in research programmes, experimental farms, irrigation projects and in building of canals. They also helped in launching a locust control programme and in extension work.

In 1964 UNESCO and the Afghan government entered into a partnership to increase the output of well-trained teachers urgently required in the schools. The Academy of Teacher Training was established as an institution which carries out two very important functions. Not only does it train teachers for the primary schools of Afghanistan but it also prepares a large number of lecturers for the future primary school training colleges which will be set up throughout the country.

In 1964 also an advisory group of educational planning experts visited Afghanistan and made a preliminary study of possibilities of developing primary and secondary education up to 1980. The report of this group has provided a foundation for the work of the present planning team which has been working with the Ministry

London Leaders Talk Trade Here

KABUL, Oct. 24.—At a meeting on Saturday with members of the Afghan Chamber of Commerce and other businessmen the London Chamber of Commerce mission discussed different aspects of trade between Afghanistan and Britain. The meeting, held at the salon of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank, lasted until 3:30 in the afternoon. Discussions centred on the export of Afghan fruit, wool, linseed and sesame, sheep and goat hides and matters relating to the sorting and packing of goods in accordance with British standards.

Ikeya Seki's Photos Show Comet Has Sodium, Calcium

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, (AP).—Preliminary studies of the Ikeya-Seki comet which blazed spectacularly across the skies this week show it contained gases of sodium, calcium and iron, the National Science Foundation reported Saturday.

A three-man team of scientists made the studies through the world's largest solar telescope at the Kitt Peak national observatory near Tucson, Arizona.

Dr. Keith Pierce, head of the solar division, said in the report the best studies were obtained Wednesday as the comet, then about two million miles from the sun, was racing toward the sun

Brezhnev Says Imperialists Exploiting Indonesian Situation

MOSCOW, October 24, (DPA).—SOVIET Communist Party Secretary, Leonid Brezhnev Saturday said that "imperialist forces" are trying to exploit the present situation in Indonesia for their own interests.

Speaking at a celebration in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, the Secretary pointed out that the Indonesian people had won independence and embarked on the path of strengthening their state and developing the national economy "in a long and hard-fought struggle against imperialism."

"It is clear," Brezhnev continued, "that under these conditions the unity of all progressive national forces in the country takes on special significance."

"This is the reason why all of Indonesia's sincere friends cannot but feel concern over the fact that a campaign against left-wing organisations, the Communist Party included, is being built up there recently," he said.

Brezhnev added that the Soviet Union was convinced that the unity and cohesion of all the "sound, progressive forces" corresponded to the basic interests of the Indonesian people.

He expressed the hope that neither "internal or external reaction" would be able to destroy this unity and divert Indonesia from the solution of the talks set by the revolution.

The Soviet leader also leveled a heavy attack on the "mounting aggressiveness of imperialism" which he said found expression in the unleashing of local conflicts in different areas.

"If these minor conflagrations are not extinguished in time, they may flare up into a universal nuclear missile war the destinies of entire nations will be endangered."

"The Soviet people demand resolutely an end to the war waged by U.S. imperialism in Vietnam," Brezhnev said.

Heppling Compares Afghanistan To Car With Powerful New Motor In UN Day Speech

(Contd. from page 3)

world Afghanistan has every chance to become a model of rapid economic and social development. It is like an old, sturdy car which has been provided with a new, powerful engine. This new engine will not only push the car of the car up but help it climb steep slopes, steeper than it has ever been able to do before. And the important thing is that

the passengers, i.e. the people of this country, are cheering at the new achievements of their old vehicle, they are prepared to rush out and start pushing it over the high passes. The passage is perhaps bumpy here and there, but all roads cannot be paved simultaneously.

For me personally it has been fascinating to live through the past few years, during which so many fundamental changes have taken place in Afghanistan. They have rightly been ascribed to His Majesty the King, but it does not deduct anything from his greatness, if I say that he must also have been sensitive to his people's wishes and aspirations which have clearly pointed to the need for such changes. This shows a relationship between the Government and people which is based on benevolence and progressive thinking.

When one looks at the prerequisites for development one can I believe, pinpoint four distinct issues, namely the availability of natural resources, the availability of skills, the availability of capital for investment and the will to develop. This last asset is perhaps the most important of all. It is in fact the starting point of all efforts to achieve economic and social progress. Without it all our efforts are of no avail.

What makes work in Afghanistan so particularly rewarding is that all the time one has the feeling of participating in a tremendous although difficult effort to advance and that this effort is based on a will to improve conditions, to catch up with nations that are better off. Afghanistan is tired of its backwardness; Afghanistan is tired of its isolation; Afghanistan is tired of the ignorance of its people. Afghanistan has made its decision to become a progressive state, where people will be able to live in a kind of life that corresponds to all the promises of its inherent qualities.

I am deeply grateful to have been given an opportunity to contribute a little to this development.

The World We Want

(Contd. from page 3)

International co-operation through the United Nations, has also contributed since 1945 to the emergence, and through the international trusteeship system, eight former trust territories have been guided towards independence. As a further stimulus to bring about the end of colonialism, the General Assembly in 1960 adopted a Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. A special committee to examine the implementation of the Declaration has been at work since 1961.

In the economic and social field, there is today a great deal of international co-operation quietly being carried out among nations, directed at what has been called the real enemies of man: poverty, disease, ignorance and illiteracy. In the hope of expanding such co-operation and making it better known among peoples everywhere, the United Nations has proclaimed 1965 as "International Co-operation Year".

The lingering poverty in Asia, Africa and Latin America, where two thirds of mankind live, contrasts sharply with dynamic population increases.

The question still remains, whether the world community will put to constructive use the tremendous power for progress which has been placed at its hands, or whether in its divided state it will let its opportunities slip, or even worse, let its great potential be perverted into destruction and strife. There is little doubt as to what alternative the peoples of the world desire, and the United Nations is the instrument through which, together, they may achieve it.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +25°C. Minimum 5°C.
Sun sets today at 5:23 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:17 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 175

KABUL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1965, AQRAB 3, 1344, S.H.)

Wilson Arrives In Salisbury To Negotiate With Smith

SALISBURY, October 25, (Reuter).—POLICE patrolled Salisbury's African townships in strength ready to act against any anti-government demonstrations coinciding with the visit of Harold Wilson, British Prime Minister, who left London for Rhodesia yesterday.

A police spokesman said some Africans were trying to organise demonstrations, but no incidents have been reported since yesterday's arrest of four ban-ner-carrying Africans.

Wilson's visit-arranged at short notice in a bid to avert a threatened unilateral declaration of independence (UDI)—will be the first by a British Prime Minister since Harold Macmillan's "wind of change" tour in 1960.

Wilson left London by air Sunday, accompanied by the Commonwealth Secretary, Arthur Bottomley, and a 50-member retinue.

Although Wilson's visit has temporarily averted UDI decided on in principle at a cabinet meeting last week, hopes of a lasting solution to the crisis are not high in Salisbury.

In the last few days both sides have taken firm stands and made clear that they expect concessions from the other side.

Wilson will arrive here today, exactly a fortnight after Smith left London following the breakdown of a week's exhaustive negotiations with the British government which he had earlier described as "final and conclusive".

Smith said he does not expect his talks with Wilson to last more than a couple of days though the British Prime Minister would be welcome to stay longer and to meet anybody he wanted to.

Wilson, however, wants the talks to last longer and does not want them limited to any particular topic. But Smith said last night that UDI would not be the issue.

Smith's statement is regarded here as intended to allay his more extreme right-wing supporters' fears of a deal with Britain.

He has made clear that he is not prepared to reopen the London negotiations and regards the sole topic for discussion as negotiated independence for Rhodesia, coupled with his offer of a treaty guaranteeing the rights of the country's four-million African majority.

Wilson, who stopped over in Cyprus Sunday night, is due in Salisbury today.

He said: "I think I made it clear in the broadcast I gave a week or two ago how grave would be the consequences of what is being considered and I think it is the duty of Mr. Bottomley and myself to do everything in our power to avert something which would have such great consequences."

In Salisbury the Christian Council of Rhodesia, claiming to represent the major churches in the country issued a report calling for a new constitution and deployment of the British troops of independent as immoral.

The Rhodesian Sunday Mail reported that the Wolesi Jirgah, stressed in his message the United Nations has become an important factor in human life.

KABUL, Oct. 25.—The 20th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations was marked in Afghanistan and other member nations on Sunday.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf Prime Minister designate said in his message on this occasion that the United Nations is not only a very important centre of coordination for international cooperation in the attainment of economic, social and cultural progress, but it is also the repository of human hopes and aspirations for safeguarding the world against the disturbance of general peace and security.

A telegram was sent on his behalf to the United Nations Secretary-General U Thant on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the world body.

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah and Chairman of the Society of Friends of the United Nations was unable to attend the meeting. His statement was read by Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, President of the Women's Society during a meeting held at the salon of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

Dr. Zahir who could not attend the meeting due to the session of the Wolesi Jirgah, stressed in his message the United Nations has become an important factor in human life.

British Deny Reported Plan For Transmitter Near S. Arabian Coast

ADEN, Oct. 25, (Reuter).—British military and civil authorities here Sunday night denied the existence of plans to install a transmitter and a transit station on the island of Socotra, some miles from the South Arabian coast.

They were referring to a report in a London Sunday newspaper that the British Director of Military Operations, Major-General R. V. Fitzgibbon-Balfour, now in Aden on a three-day visit, was believed to be discussing setting up a high-powered transmitter on the island to counter Cairo Radio and also "the possible use of Socotra as a transit station in the Indian Ocean."

A British Middle East Command headquarters spokesman said Sunday night that General Balfour, who arrived here last Friday, was on a normal routine visit to Middle East headquarters for briefing.

Wolesi Jirgah Decides To Hold Closed Session

KABUL, Oct. 25.—Prime Minister designate Dr. Mohammad Yousuf introduced his new cabinet to the Wolesi Jirgah this afternoon. The Jirgah in its morning session decided that its session on debating and giving a vote of confidence to the new government should be held in secret. The vote was 191 for and six against. There were six abstentions.

While the Jirgah was debating the issue of whether the sessions on the vote of confidence for the new government should be open or secret a group of demonstrators "wanted" forcefully to enter the Parliament building. Police had to interfere and disperse the demonstrators.

It was not immediately known who was included in the new cabinet.

Paks Accept Thant's Proposal; Shastri Wants UN Declaration

KARACHI, October 25, (Reuter).—PAKISTAN Sunday accepted United Nations Secretary-General U Thant's proposal that a Brazilian General should help this country and India agree on the withdrawal of troops. U Thant proposed that Major-General Syseno Sarmenton, Commander of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East, should visit Rawalpindi and New Delhi to discuss the troops' withdrawal as requested in the Security Council ceasefire resolution of Sept. 20.

The agency said President Ayub Khan accepted the proposal in a reply to U Thant Sunday.

President said the UN should urgently consider Pakistan's proposal that a Security Council commission visit the subcontinent so that negotiations to settle the "basic cause of the present conflict" could proceed hand-in-hand with arrangements to withdraw troops.

"I stress this because developments hitherto have proved that peace on the subcontinent can be assured only if the basic cause of the India-Pakistan conflict is removed," he continued.

He said that to effect a ceasefire and withdrawal of troops would be dealing only with the symptoms of the disease.

"Present indications are that unless the Security Council gets down to dealing with the root cause of the conflict the present ceasefire may prove to be only a short-lived lull in the fighting."

In New Delhi, the Indian Premier, Lal Bahadur Shastri, said here Sunday India was entitled to an unequivocal declaration from the United Nations Security Council on whether she had the right to dislodge Pakistanis from positions occupied by them since last month's ceasefire if the facts showed Pakistan had made such inroads.

He told a public meeting he held (Contd. on page 4)

Meshrano Jirgah Elects Officers

KABUL, Oct. 25.—Senator Mohammad Hashim Vasoakht from Badakhshan and Senator Ghulam Hazrat from Badghis were elected Sunday as Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Meshrano Jirgah by a majority vote.

The House met at 10:55 under the chairmanship of Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi with 45 members attending.

There were two candidates for the secretary's post. Vasoakht was elected by a majority of 14 votes. Ghulam Hazrat was elected by 40 votes in favour and five abstentions.

There were two candidates for the secretary's post. Vasoakht was elected by a majority of 14 votes. Ghulam Hazrat was elected by 40 votes in favour and five abstentions.

There were two candidates for the secretary's post. Vasoakht was elected by a majority of 14 votes. Ghulam Hazrat was elected by 40 votes in favour and five abstentions.

There were two candidates for the secretary's post. Vasoakht was elected by a majority of 14 votes. Ghulam Hazrat was elected by 40 votes in favour and five abstentions.

There were two candidates for the secretary's post. Vasoakht was elected by a majority of 14 votes. Ghulam Hazrat was elected by 40 votes in favour and five abstentions.

There were two candidates for the secretary's post. Vasoakht was elected by a majority of 14 votes. Ghulam Hazrat was elected by 40 votes in favour and five abstentions.

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

PRICE Af. 2

U Thant Urges UN Charter Serve As Guide To Realities Of Life In Twentieth Century

UNITED NATIONS, October 25, (Reuter).—U THANT, the Secretary-General, Sunday expressed the hope that 10 years from now the United Nations Charter would be used by all nations as a guide to "the realities of the 20th century."

In a speech prepared for delivery at a concert here to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the coming into effect of the Charter, U Thant asked what could the world hope for by 1975, the 30th birthday of the UN.

"What I would like to see above all is the Charter accepted, observed and actually used by all nations as the working guide to the realities of the 20th century. That is what it was intended to be. That is what it can be if the policies of nations take account of today's realities, rather than those of the past," he said.

U Thant said: "Let us hope that those who sit here 10 years from today will be able to look about them on a world more peaceful and enlightened than the one we live in now. Let it also be a world in which all nations meet here to build the peace and to maintain it in the interests of all."

Speeches in various cities around the world spoke of hope for the future, and observers say there is an upsurge of purpose here at UN headquarters.

The shelving of the bitter dispute over voting rights of debtor states has put the General Assembly back in action and the Security Council has a notable success to its credit in the Indo-Pakistani ceasefire.

In an anniversary statement Prof. Amintore Fanfani, President of the General Assembly and Italy's Foreign Minister, said: "Today, mankind is witnessing the dawn of a unity which was unconceivable for it in the past because never before did it have either the desire or the means to attain it."

Meanwhile, UN troops and observers are a familiar sight in many corners of the globe.

The UN is helping to keep the peace with troops in Cyprus and the Middle East, observers in Kashmir and along the India-Pakistan ceasefire line, and missions in the Dominican Republic and several other sensitive spots.

The UN is still in serious financial trouble. There is an urgent need for about \$100 million (\$23 million) to restore even partial solvency. But these difficulties are generally considered to be transitory.

Since the UN Charter came into force on Oct. 24, 1945, membership has grown from 51 to 117 states. Yet the People's Republic of China remains excluded.

The issue of China's representation is due to come up again in the Assembly in a week or so and is expected to end as it always has, but many think that this is the last time China will be barred.

There have been indications of subtle changes of attitude towards this question by the United States, the only great power which still opposes China's admission.

There have been indications of subtle changes of attitude towards this question by the United States, the only great power which still opposes China's admission.

There have been indications of subtle changes of attitude towards this question by the United States, the only great power which still opposes China's admission.

There have been indications of subtle changes of attitude towards this question by the United States, the only great power which still opposes China's admission.

There have been indications of subtle changes of attitude towards this question by the United States, the only great power which still opposes China's admission.

There have been indications of subtle changes of attitude towards this question by the United States, the only great power which still opposes China's admission.

There have been indications of subtle changes of attitude towards this question by the United States, the only great power which still opposes China's admission.

There have been indications of subtle changes of attitude towards this question by the United States, the only great power which still opposes China's admission.

There have been indications of subtle changes of attitude towards this question by the United States, the only great power which still opposes China's admission.

There have been indications of subtle changes of attitude towards this question by the United States, the only great power which still opposes China's admission.

There have been indications of subtle changes of attitude towards this question by the United States, the only great power which still opposes China's admission.

There have been indications of subtle changes of attitude towards this question by the United States, the only great power which still opposes China's admission.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHTAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief:
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telephone Address—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [45 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques of local currency at
the official dollar ex-
change rate.
Printed at—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 25, 1965

Wilson's Mission

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson is due in Salisbury today for crucial talks with the Rhodesian government. He has undertaken this trip despite Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith's declaration that his plan to continue with a white minority government will not change. Meanwhile, African heads of state and government meeting in Accra have warned of serious consequences of a unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia and have urged Britain to use force, if necessary, to prevent such a development.

The Rhodesian question has now assumed worldwide importance. It not only involves the basic issue of justice, to which the entire membership of the United Nations is dedicated, but also the issue of peace and security in the continent of Africa. It is obvious from the resolution passed by the heads of African states that they will not sit idle if Rhodesia makes a unilateral declaration of independence.

Though it is in a difficult position, the final responsibility for preventing Rhodesia from going ahead with its plan rests with it. Rhodesia is still a British territory. If in other dependent territories Britain can use means other than persuasion even when dealing with the just demands of the indigenous population, there is no reason why it should not resort to stronger methods to induce the Rhodesian government not to persist on its plan to declare independence in accordance with the constitution of 1961. Harold Wilson's mission is a difficult one and the chances of its success are not very bright. Means other than persuasion—as suggested in many UN resolutions—should be adopted to restore justice and equality in Rhodesia.

At a time when the United Nations is celebrating its 20th birth anniversary we hope that the ideals of this world agency can be implemented in this region of the globe.

United Nations in its resolution of 1961 has prohibited colonialism and imperialism in the world. As such, Britain is keen on granting independence to Rhodesia. But the problem now is that of racial discrimination. The African members of the Commonwealth are keen, inasmuch as other nations of the world, are, to see that a second South Africa is

Pazhwak Addresses UN Assembly

VIETNAM PROBLEM
The serious situation in South-East Asia in general, and in Vietnam in particular, cannot escape anyone's attention anywhere today. The developments, however, are no doubt of great importance to the Asian countries as the continuance and expansion of the war in Vietnam becomes increasingly alarming. Although the question of Vietnam does not fall within the scope of the work of the General Assembly at this stage, the mere absence of any other arrangements for peaceful negotiations makes it a concern of all members of this Organisation. Afghanistan has participated, with some other non-aligned countries, in earnest appeals for the restoration of peace in this area. We are convinced that a political solution through negotiations among all parties should not be delayed for any of the reasons given or for any of the excuses sought. We agree with the Secretary-General that military action can neither bring peace nor restore stability.

The real causes of conflicts in this area are well known. Therefore, the basic consideration should be concentration on the elimination of these causes. The background of the problem and the experiences of the past should provide the parties directly concerned with a reasonable ground for replacing the hot war by peaceful negotiations. We believe that everything else should depend upon peaceful negotiations, and peaceful negotiations should never depend upon any expedients that might hinder them or reduce their effectiveness or, worse still, prevent their taking place.

The other matter that we have

Part II
followed with much concern is the question of Cyprus. Its great importance to us stems from its existence as one of the crucial problems confronting the Middle East and, more particularly, from our most friendly aspirations for Cyprus and Turkey. I should like to emphasise the importance of an urgent, peaceful, democratic and just solution of this problem in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the wishes of all inhabitants of Cyprus. In this connexion, we should like to stress that the Republic of Cyprus is an equal Member of the United Nations and that its independence, its full sovereignty and territorial integrity should be respected in any arrangements designed for the solution of its problems.

CYPRUS SITUATION
It is as a source of satisfaction that the United Nations Force in Cyprus has helped to maintain peace on the island. None the less, it is regrettable that the mediation efforts have not yet succeeded in promoting an agreed settlement. It is our hope that the General Assembly will express itself on the urgency and importance of the renewal of United Nations mediation efforts, with a view to reaching a solution of the problem of Cyprus which would result in the betterment of relations between the parties directly concerned and would safeguard the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

One of the most important items on the agenda of the General Assembly, from both a political and a humanitarian point of view, is the question of the Palestinian refugees. We are gratified that the Special Political Committee has

already given priority to the consideration of this problem. While, from the political point of view, a just solution of this question is essential for the elimination of tension in the Middle East and the maintenance of peace and security in that region, the humanitarian aspect of the situation cannot be underestimated. The United Nations should always keep in mind its political and humanitarian responsibilities to the people of Palestine.

CONCERN OVER RHODESIA
We welcome the deep concern expressed by the General Assembly and the prompt and timely action which it took by its resolution on the situation in Rhodesia. Afghanistan has always supported the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people as proclaimed in the Charter and in the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

Appreciating the attitude of the United Kingdom government that a unilateral declaration of independence for Southern Rhodesia would be an act of rebellion and that any measure to give it effect would be an act of treason, we joined the sponsors of the resolution by giving it our support.

Before and, in particular, since the adoption of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, Afghanistan has strongly supported and will continue to support all measures that would put an end to the unbearable calamities and intolerable sufferings born of the domination of people. We cannot emphasise at present or in the future more strongly than we

Contd. on page 4

UN Friendship Society Chairman Stresses Importance Of Working Toward Charter Goals

Following is the text of Dr. Zahir, the President of Wolesi Jirgah and the Chairman of the UN Friendship Society given at a function organised by the Society at Pashany Tejaraty Bank Hall yesterday.

Dear Friends,
I have the pleasure to open this meeting, which is organised on behalf of the members of the Association of Friends of the United Nations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of this world organisation.

The holding of this meeting and observance of United Nations Day have become a regular event in annual ceremonies in our country because, on the basis of their tradition of humanism, our people consider the United Nations worthy of respect and appreciation since its services for world peace and progress of mankind are both important and necessary.

During the 20 years in which the United Nations has become an important element in the life of mankind the Afghan authorities, in view of the sentiments of our people, have made respect for the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter one of the basis of Afghanistan's relations with other countries. Adherence to the human rights, support for which has been declared by the United Nations on different occasions, has influenced the political and social changes in Afghanistan and as such the United Nations, among other factors, has had a positive impact on Afghanistan's policy.

There is no doubt that at first, the expectations of the Afghan people and some other people of the world were to a great extent based on idealism. At that time many people, including some of our own intellectuals, thought that with the founding of the Uni-

not born in the continent of Africa after Rhodesia receives its independence.

ted Nations mankind will inevitably become immune from grave dangers. These 20 years have proved to us and to the world that our expectations should be based on realism.

The aim of the United Nations is of course the progress of mankind and saving the world from catastrophes. This aim cannot be achieved automatically with the mere existence of the United Nations. The prosperity and progress of mankind are related to understanding and co-operation between the nations and peoples of the world. If such understanding and co-operation exists the United Nations can serve to bring peoples closer.

Lack of understanding and existence of tension and hostility can lead mankind towards disaster. What we can expect the United Nations to remove these dangers depends on the strength of faith and sincere attempts of those who consider their ultimate goal ensuring of peace and prosperity of the human race.

In the course of these 20 years the world body has saved humanity from great dangers and the UN General Assembly has become the largest centre for spreading the spirit of freedom for all nations and people.

What the United Nations and its specialised agencies have done in the way of economic, social and cultural co-operation among the nations is worth admiration. Co-ordination of the efforts of the nations in the struggle against illiteracy, disease and poverty have become possible, largely through the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

Among other developing nations, Afghanistan has benefited from UN technical assistance and the Afghan nation has always appreciated and continues to appreciate this co-operation. The people of Afghanistan are happy that last year a United Nations regional seminar on human rights in developing countries was held in the capital of their country. We are also glad that shortly a regional

gathering of WHO will take place in Kabul.

A year ago on this day we were facing a number of difficulties in the United Nations. The activities of an important section of the organisation were unfortunately deadlocked. Since that time African and Asian countries, especially Afghanistan, have endeavoured to bring the views of big powers closer in solving the legal and financial problems of the organisation. Fortunately today the prospects for the General Assembly seem brighter.

According to one of resolutions of the General Assembly, the current year has been called International Co-operation Year. We hope that this year in the life of the United Nations will be a fruitful one and will make up for several months of lull.

Continuous evolution of the United Nations is a sign of continuation of its endeavours and life. The present membership of the United Nations is more than twice it was when it was established. We are of the opinion that parallel to this evolution, the structure and the method of work of the United Nations should also be reformed. As part of these reforms the increase in the number of permanent members of the Security Council and the membership of the Economic and Social Council is a beneficial step in connection with these reforms.

The paramount aim of the United Nations is its universality. The legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China have not yet been restored. We hope that with the restoration of these rights the activities of the United Nations will become wider, more effective and universal.

With these remarks I express the hope that the United Nations, in ensuring its high aims, will be increasingly successful and that with its growing activities the wishes of the peoples of the world for peace, co-operation and progress will be fulfilled to a greater extent.

PRESS

All the leading newspapers of Afghanistan yesterday carried editorials on United Nations Day. The daily Anis said that the organisation, created 20 years ago for the purpose of maintaining peace and promoting international cooperation, had succeeded in fulfilling its duties to a large extent. Commenting on the financial problems faced by the UN, the paper said that during the 19th General Assembly session last year both France and the USSR were not prepared to pay their dues in respect of operations and the United States insisted that, according to Article 19 of the UN Charter, these countries should be deprived of the right to vote in the Assembly. It was because of these difficulties that the Assembly's 19th session had to be suspended.

Goodwill and understanding among the big nations of the world have helped to solve these problems. The paper urged that firm decisions should be taken by the United Nations to find the money for peacekeeping operations.

Referring to international co-operation, the paper said that the UN's specialised agencies such as UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and ILO have promoted closer relations among the countries of the world.

The United Nations has helped Afghanistan in various fields, including civil aviation, education, and social and water survey. The paper expressed the hope that such help will continue. Fortunately, the membership to the United Nations has increased greatly, but one of the largest countries of the world, namely, the People's Republic of China, has been left out. The paper noted that in the current meetings of the United Nations China will be accepted as a member of the world body.

Mentioning the UN's failures the paper said that the withdrawal of Indonesia from its membership last year and the suspension of the General Assembly were regrettable developments. It hoped that the UN will not have to face such blows again.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis, 'Mohammad Rafiq Habibi' stated that the promises made by the Kabul Municipality at the beginning of the year about paving the existing roads and constructing new ones have not been fulfilled. He reminded the Mayor of his statement made over Radio Afghanistan seven months ago. Habibi requested the municipal authorities to build a road leading to the Shahdarak area.

Yesterday's Islah in an editorial entitled 'October 24' recalled how the United Nations came into being and said that human beings are essentially peace-loving. The use of the atom bomb in Japan made us realise that a world body should exist for the promotion of peace and international cooperation.

It was to achieve these aims that the UN Charter was signed by 50 nations in San Francisco 20 years ago. In pursuance of its policy of peace and international cooperation Afghanistan became a member of the world body a year after it was established.

The UN has not only served mankind by preventing war, but has also helped developing countries financially and in the social and cultural fields.

The declaration of December 14, 1960, for putting an end to all forms of colonialism was a milestone in the life of the United Nations. But it is regrettable to note the existence of racial discrimination in Africa and to see that the white population of Rhodesia wishes to set up a government like the one in South Africa.

In a letter in Islah Engineer Hafizullah Nawabi pointed out that the depth of the Yateem Park gas wells, which have been on fire for weeks, is 1,031 ft. and 1,890 ft. and not 1,321 and 1,835 ft. as reported earlier.

Herat Sends First Woman Deputy To Wolesi Jirgah

SINCE the number of women who voted from Herat's second constituency was far less than the men, the readiness on part of the men of the city to let a woman represent them in the Afghan parliament is significant, said Khadija Ahmari.

Miss Ahmari, has been a teacher ever since she graduated from Malika Jalal school for five years and for the last two years she was the headmistress of the school.



Miss Khadija Ahmari.

In the election campaign Miss Ahmari was running against five other candidates some of whom were men of extensive experience in politics and administration. But, she says, I was given great help and encouragement by the students of Herat city and the community of teachers.

Miss Ahmari says, I'm best acquainted with the situation of education commission.

I also think it is the duty of the members of Parliament to deliver lectures from time to time to the electorate in general and to

the people of their constituencies particularly.

She said she hopes the women and men of Herat will keep close contact with her and keep her aware of their reactions, needs and aspirations.

She also hopes that she will be able to keep close touch with the women in Kabul and school and university girls. She would like to discuss with them the problems facing the women in the country.

About the problems facing her constituency Miss Ahmari said the most pressing problems are lack of adequate safe drinking water and electric power in the city of Herat. Although steps have been taken to increase the water supply of the city, so far nothing has been done to provide electricity to the city.

Medical care and educational facilities must be studied. She said people in Herat seem to want colleges, first a College of Arts and Literature followed by other colleges. But, she added, as I see the expenditure and manpower requirements necessary for establishing and successfully running colleges I'm not sure the time is ripe for such issues to be seriously considered.

Former Zarghouna Teacher Heads Home Economics Dept.

Mrs. Fatima Minayar Kaifi, who heads the Home Economics Department in the College of Education, returned in January from earning her master's degree in clothing and textiles from Pennsylvania State University in the United States.

During her eighteen months there she also participated in several conferences and conventions. These included two annual meetings of the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs, the Clothing and Textiles Teachers' meeting in Detroit, Michigan, and the convention of American Home Economics Associations also held in Detroit last year.

During her stay in the U.S. Mrs. Kaifi was elected secretary of the Afghan students' association in there.

Mrs. Kaifi taught a number of subjects during her seven years in Zarghouna High School before being transferred to the Institute of Education to teach in the Home Economics Department.



Mrs. Fatima Minayar Kaifi Bolani And Yogurt

- 1 lb. sifted flour.
- 1 lb. margarine.
- 2 lb. leeks.
- Red peppers to taste.
- 3/4 teaspoon salt.
- 1 lb. yogurt.
- 1 Wash leeks well. Cut in small pieces, and add 2 teaspoons salt and half cup of margarine. Mix and drain.
- 2 Make fairly stiff dough (stiffer than aghak). Divide dough into ten balls. Flatten balls into thin circles.
- 3 Place leeks on half of circle, fold over half.
- 4 Melt margarine. Fry Bolani until brown on each side.
- Serve with yogurt if you wish.

all About Women
Sixteen Home Economics Majors Graduate From Kabul U. This Year

Home Economics majors of the College of Education seen in the Department's kitchen.

The department of Home Economics was established at the Institute of Education in 1960. The department was later asked by the University of Kabul to prepare plans for the establishment of a College of Home Economics which was established under the five year plan.

With the establishment of the College of Home Economics at the University in 1962, the Ministry of Education felt the need of including home economics in all primary and secondary schools. This was done to provide a background for the students who plan to attend the College, as well as to provide training for students who plan to marry and establish homes without further education.

standards of home and community hygiene and family resources—money, time, energy, abilities, management of the household; principles of economics and management which affect the family.

Housing, Home Furnishings, and Household Equipment. Planning and selection of housing to meet requirements of family living; selection, arrangement, and care of home furnishings; scientific principles and economic considerations underlying the selection, use and care of household equipment.

Related Art. Application of art principles to selection and arrangement of home furnishings; to selecting or designing clothing, and to meal service.

All the courses offered in the college are both theoretical and practical. Field trips are provided and term papers are required in some areas. The seniors have to write a monograph in the selected areas before the termination of their formal studies.

The need for including home economics in the curricula of the schools and University in Afghanistan will gradually become more apparent to an increasing number of people. Thoughtful individuals are deeply concerned about the problems which families face. They are raising questions in a search for the kind of education that will help students come to grips with the vital problems as they relate to family living. They know full well that people will always find satisfaction in living.

(Contd. on page 4)

Notes On Shopping: Silk Bazaars

Silk for blouses, dresses, suits, scarfs, shawls, and saris is available from the Rowfifi Factory directly behind the Ghazi Stadium in the Jeshan grounds. Medium weight silk 50 centimeters wide is available in wine, aqua, gold, beige, pink, white, light lavender, brilliant blue, forest green, crimson, and red-orange. Beautifully designed shawls with matching and contrasting colours complement the luxurious fabrics.

Light weight silk 90 centimeters wide for sarais, lining and scarves in white, black, yellow, light blue, violet, green, rose, and gold. Silk handkerchiefs, "tie and dye" scarves, and heavy silk in a variety of colours can also be purchased at the factory.

Special orders for shawls, skirt lengths, and vardage take approximately three weeks to complete. The factory as yet has no sign and is identified by an arched doorway in a white wall. Proceed down the corridor and turn right at the first door.

Other silks are also available in Kabul in shops along Jade Maidan and in the silk bazaar next to the river between the post office and the mosque in the center of town.

Literacy Courses Begun In Prison

KABUL, Oct. 25.—Two literacy courses were opened in Kabul province's women's prison yesterday by Mrs. Salihah Farouk Etemadi, President of the Women's Society to mark the United Nations Anniversary.

Stationary and books were distributed to those enrolled in the course, by the society free of charge.

Mrs. Mehria Mansouri, Mrs. Hafiza Yousofi and Mrs. Malt Aza Terzi have volunteered to undertake teaching at these courses. The society stressed the importance of the women's plan of action against literacy and the gravest of the responsibility which the women of the country have in making this programme a success.

To further develop home economics a committee of six people was appointed, and a curriculum was developed according to the country's social needs and in accordance with its culture. This curriculum was approved by the Ministry of Education and Home Economics became an integral part of the girls' educational curriculum at varying levels.

Because of scarcity of teachers the programme has not been in operation yet. As soon as the first graduates are available, the programme of Home Economics in the schools will be taken care of.

From 1962 to 1965 the College of Home Economics had been by itself. In March 1965, the College was reduced to a department and became part of the College of Education. A programme is developing within the College of Education which potentially can provide a number of women each year who will be able to teach

cal, and social development of children of different ages, and appropriate guidance at each level.

Clothing and Textiles. Scientific, economic, aesthetic, and psychological factors affecting selection, purchase, construction, and care of clothing; selection, purchase and care of fabrics for clothing and household furnishings.

Family Relationships. Human relationships within the family, relationship of the family to its environment; goals and values as they affect relationships in family and community life.

Food and Nutrition. Basic principles underlying the science of food and nutrition; nutritional needs of persons of all ages, and ways to meet needs; selection, purchase, preparation and preservation of food; planning, preparation and serving of wholesome meals within the family budget.

Health of the Family. Maintaining family and individual health;

Movies For Women

A tea held Saturday at the United States Information Service Library introduced a new film programme for women to teachers and top students.

An hour of movies in English and Dari will be shown every Monday afternoon at 3:00 at the USSR Auditorium especially for women.

Subjects such as health, education, the UN, Afghanistan and the U.S. will be covered.

The tentative schedule for the first showing Monday, Nov. 1, includes films titled 'Afghan Treasure' and 'New York, New York' in English and 'Mallakh, Nasrudin' movie in Dari.

Gromyko Confers With E. Germans

EAST BERLIN, Oct. 25. (Tass) —The Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, who is staying here at the invitation of the East German government, was received Sunday by the first secretary of the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party of East Germany and chairman of the State Council Walter Ulbricht.

Taking part in the talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, were W. Stoph, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party of East Germany, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, O. Winzer, the East German Foreign Minister, and others.

Andrei Gromyko told the East German leaders about the proceedings of the 20th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

A Reuters report says the East German leader, Walter Ulbricht, has made a claim for East German membership of the United Nations.

East German was certain that "through its consistent policy of peace and the fulfilment of the basic principles of the UN Charter it has long been entitled to raise a legitimate claim to contribute to the realisation of the high aims of the United Nations organisation as an equal member," he said in a telegram to the UN Secretary-General, U Thant.

The telegram congratulating U Thant on the 20th anniversary of the UN was published by the East German newspaper Neues Deutschesland.

Ulbricht said East German was convinced that the UN's authority and effectiveness "would be considerably increased if, in conformity with the principles of universality, it were to take in all interested states."

Paks Accept...

(Contd. from page 1)

not know why the Security Council had decided to meet following Pakistani request.

The Security Council is due to meet today on the basis of a Pakistani request.

But he said when it met it should not put aggression and aggression on the same footing.

He said that would result in encouraging further aggression. Shastri said if the facts showed that Pakistan had made inroads into the Indian side after the ceasefire India was entitled to an unequivocal declaration on whether or not she had the right to dislodge Pakistanis from such positions.

An Indian spokesman said Pakistanis had committed 17 ceasefire violations in the Lahore sector of the Punjab front in the past 48 hours.

He said the violations included firing on Indian positions and overflying.

The spokesman said there was also firing on Indian positions in Kashmir.

A Karachi report says Pakistan charged India with more ceasefire violations both in the air and on land.

According to the domestic news agency, the Associated Press of Pakistan quoting an official communique in Rawalpindi, an Indian reconnaissance plane overflew the Farkka area held by Pakistan in the Lahore sector.

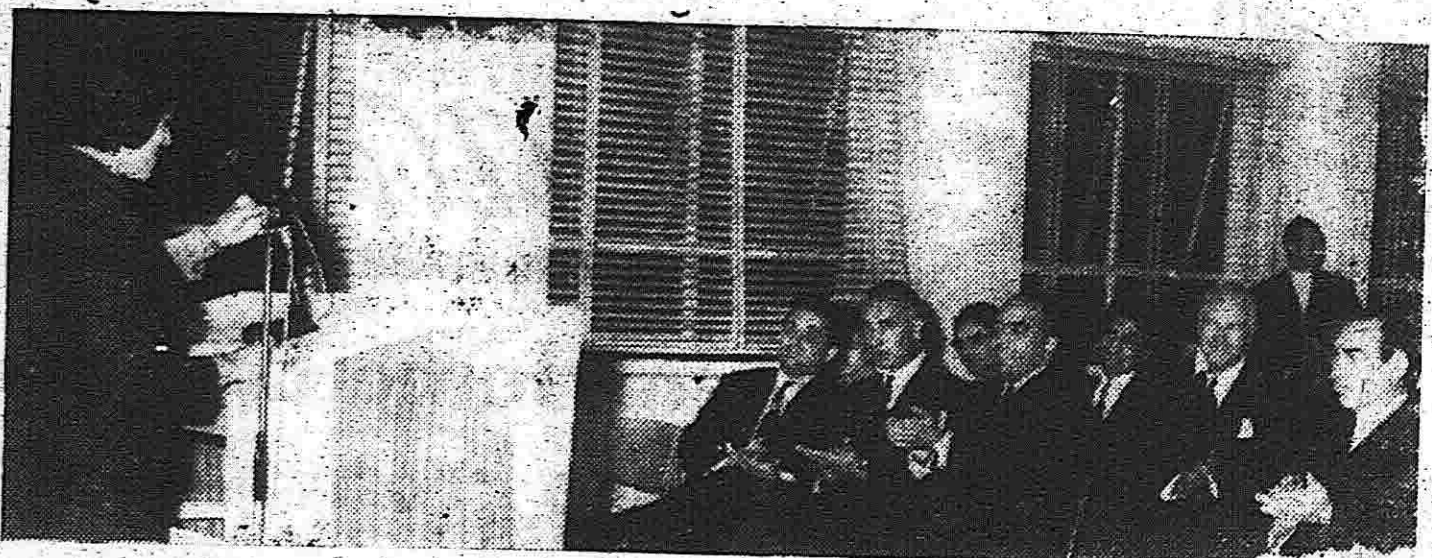
Another two planes violated the ceasefire line in the Sialkot sector, the communique said.

It also reported attacks on Pakistani forces in several sectors of the Lahore front and in Kashmir. The communique said all the attacks were failed including an attempt to capture a village in the Mendhar sector of Kashmir.

TYPEWRITER REPAIR

The workshop of the Brothers will be glad to help you in fixing and repairing typewriters and adding machines with pleasure and reasonable charges.

BROTHERS WORKSHOP LTD.
Chara-e-Sadarat, Kabul
Advt.



Mrs. Saleha Etemadi delivering Dr. Zahir's speech at a function organised by the UN Friendship Society at Pashatany Tejaraty Hall yesterday evening.

Progress Made In Writing Charter For Asian Bank

BANGKOK, October 25. — OFFICIALS from the 27 nations participating in the special preparatory meeting on the \$1,000 million Asian Development Bank recessed Saturday until Monday morning. Observers' reports emerging from the closed sessions indicate that the meetings are progressing successfully.

The conference was convened by U Nyun, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) last Thursday. Opening statements made by leaders of the delegations stressed the importance of the proposed bank as a co-operative effort, mainly of ECAFE countries to attract additional funds for development projects.

Success of the bank, it was pointed out, would depend on cooperation of the member states of the region and on support from countries outside the region. Delegates expressed their government's desire to see the bank established as soon possible as an effective instrument to assist Asian economic cooperation and development.

The bank is expected to pay special attention to the development needs of smaller and less-developed member countries of the region.

Thus far, chapters of the draft charter dealing with the purpose, functions and membership, capital and operations of the bank have been scrutinised. Other chapters still to be discussed include the bank's borrowing powers, currencies, organisation and management, status etc.

The Asian Development Bank is a part of ECAFE's action programme for regional economic co-operation in Asia. Membership in the bank is open to ECAFE members and associate members, and other regional countries, and non-regional developed countries which are members of the United Nations or any of its specialised agencies.

The special preparatory meeting is expected to end Nov. 1. It will

Sixteen Home...

(Contd. from page 3)

to the extent that they can deal with their needs and with the circumstances for their lives.

In order to overcome the problems in this vital field the following steps must be undertaken.

1. A University programme must be continued as a training centre for professionals.

2. A strong Home Economics programme needs to be organised within the lycées.

3. An adult education programme should be established as a means of involving many Afghan mothers in Home Economics programmes.

4. A research programme needs to be implemented to assist with background information in:

A. Food tables for nutritional values

B. Diet studies, nutritional balance studies on individuals

5. Coordinated efforts should be made in cooperation with the College of Agriculture and Medicine, and the nursing profession for the sharing and dissemination of information beneficial to all about:

A. Sanitation

B. Nutrition

C. Meats, Poultry, Dairy products

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 25. — One hundred and seventy-five tons of Pakistani vegetable oil has reached the depots of the Food Grain Procurement department.

The Pakistani oil was purchased against the cotton seed exported by Afghanistan. A spokesman of the department said the total vegetable oil expected from Pakistan under contracts signed by the Helmand Valley authority and the Spinjar Company is 800 tons.

KABUL, Oct. 25. — Mrs. Shima Breshna, a teacher of the Vocational Lycee of the Women's Institute, left Kabul for Austria on Sunday to participate in an international democratic conference for women to be held in Vienna on Monday.

Mrs. Shima, who participates in the conference on behalf of Afghan women, will distribute among the participants a booklet on the status of Afghan women prepared by the Women's Institute.

KABUL, Oct. 25. — The Iranian artists' delegation led by Asadullah Paiman, chief of Iranian television, who had come to Kabul to give a number of concerts on the occasion of His Majesty the King's birth anniversary, left for Tehran Sunday.

KABUL, Oct. 25. — Dr. Hussein Khatibi, Vice-President of the National Assembly and Executive Director of the Iranian Red Lion Society, who came here last Thursday to present the itinerary of HRH Prince Ahmad Shah's visit to Tehran, left for the Iranian capital Sunday.

HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, will pay a visit to Tehran early in November at the invitation of HRH Shams Pahlavi, President of the Iranian Red Lion Society.

KABUL, Oct. 25. — H. J. Frame, a fire-fighting expert, arrived in Kabul on Sunday under the British technical cooperation programme. During his six-month stay here he will cooperate in various fields of fire-fighting with the Kabul Fire Department and hold talks with the authorities concerned on the expansion of the department.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2.4.30, 7.9 p.m. French film
LE GORILLE VOUS SALUE
BIEN

PARK CINEMA:
At 2.4.30, 7.9 p.m. American film
RAMPAGE with Farsi translation.

Pazhwak...

(Contd. from page 2)

have in the past our firm belief in the urgent need for an unconditional liquidation of colonialism. The United Nations has played a great role in this field, and we are particularly appreciative of the work of the Special Committee of Twenty-four charged with measures for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It is our hope that these efforts will continue constructively and that the organs entrusted with this task will be given clearer mandates to recommend to the General Assembly peaceful and practical measures which should be taken with a view to putting a complete end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations without further delay.

In this connexion I should like particularly to underline one point once again. By colonialism, we do not mean only one specific form of domination, and by no means only the classic form of Western colonialism. To us, any form of domination of any country, territory, or people by an alien power is colonialism, wherever it may exist. We have never been convinced that new names should be sought for the new forms of alien domination.

SELF-DETERMINATION

In recent times, while the classic form of colonialism is gradually vanishing, it is more important to pay careful attention to the other and perhaps more dangerous forms of domination, including the domination of many territories and peoples in many parts of the world by alien powers who, themselves, not very long ago, were colonies.

In the efforts made recently to find the facts of such situations, we welcomed such initiatives as the on-the-spot examination of these situations by the Committee of Twenty-Four. It is our hope that these efforts will be continued in the future and that they will not be confined only to certain aspects of domination of people by people or to any specific region or continent.

In all cases, we have believed and expressed our belief that peace and stability depend solely on the respect for and observance of self-determination, which is no longer a political principle, but a fundamental human right. The sincerity of those who uphold this right can be fully tested only by observing whether they adhere to it in all cases and in all places. It is our firm belief that any double standard in the field of international relations is untenable.

Under the constant fear of the annihilation of mankind, we maintain our earnest desire that all specific and general actions be taken to bring about complete, general, and universal disarmament.

Adherence to the principle of coexistence and the condemnation of all policies advocating the use or threat of force constitute the basis of our thoughts on this subject. Without these, neither the confidence nor the atmosphere required can be created.

Diallo Says Guinea Favours

Algiers Postponement

ACCRA, Oct. 25. (Reuters) —Abdullah Diallo, roving ambassador of Guinea, said at a press conference here Sunday that the Afro-Asian summit conference in Algiers "would definitely not take place", but later he told Reuters this remark was "a joke".

However, he stood by the rest of his statement, in which he said Guinea wanted the conference, due to open on Nov. 5, postponed and added many other organisations of African Unity (OAU) countries shared this view.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +26°C. Minimum 5°C.
Sun sets today at 5:21 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:18 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 176

KABUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1965. (AQRAB 4, 1314, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Wolesi Jirgah Gives Yousuf's Cabinet Vote Of Confidence 198 Deputies Favour New Government

KABUL, Oct. 26. — Meeting in a secret session the Wolesi Jirgah gave a vote of confidence to the government of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf by an overwhelming majority on Monday afternoon.

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the House opened the session at 1:30 when the deputies expressed their views on the procedure for the vote of confidence.

At 2 p.m. Dr. Zahir announced that the Prime Minister, designate, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, was present to present the members of his cabinet and give an outline of his government's policy.

Dr. Zahir asked the Prime Minister-designate to proceed with his policy statement and introduction of cabinet members.

With the President's permission the Prime Minister made his policy statement and introduced his

46th Birthday Of Iran's Shahinshah



Today is the birth anniversary of His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran. Our Iranian brethren are marking the occasion with great festivities. The Iranian Ambassador in the court of Kabul is to give a big reception this evening honouring the occasion.

His Majesty the King in a telegramme has congratulated the monarch of the neighbouring country on his birthday anniversary.

Only recently Iran celebrated the 25th anniversary of the accession of the Shahinshah. His service for the progress and prosperity of his people is well known. The people of Afghanistan are happy to observe that the Iranian nation is steadily progressing under his leadership.

We are happy to renew the comments we made on September 15 and to wish for the health of His Majesty the Shahinshah many more years of his valuable service to his people.

Ministers. Questions were then asked from the floor and a number of deputies expressed appreciation for the services of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's government during the interim period.

The secretariat of the Wolesi Jirgah said that at the request of a number of deputies the vote of confidence was taken at the end of the session.

After a three-hour discussion the Wolesi Jirgah approved Dr. Yousuf's government and its policies by an overwhelming majority of 198 votes in favour. There were 15 abstentions.

The secretariat added that after the voting the Prime Minister addressed the deputies saying that the confidence "you have shown in my colleagues and myself will make our responsibilities and duties even greater."

He said: "I pray to Almighty God that we on our part will be able to serve the nation and work for the country's prosperity to the people's satisfaction."

Under the decree the following have been appointed as Cabinet Ministers:

Deputy Prime Minister Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh
Minister of National Defence General Khan Mohammad
Minister of Interior Mohammad Hussein Masa
Minister of Finance Abdullah Yaffali
Minister of Agriculture Mir Akbar Beza
Minister of Public Works Ghulam Dastagir Azizi
Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Anas
Minister of Press and Information Mohammad Hashim Malwandwal

Minister of Commerce Dr. Nour Ali
Minister of Planning Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed
Minister of Public Health Dr. Abdul Majid
Minister of Communications Dr. Mohammad Haider
The Prime Minister will discharge the duties of Foreign Minister himself.

The Ministers of Justice and Mines and Industries as also President of the Department for Tribal Affairs will be appointed later.

Following is the text of the Royal decree issued in the name of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf:

"As we have been informed Your Excellency, who had been designated by us, in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution, to form a Cabinet, have now obtained a vote of confidence from the Wolesi Jirgah for your policies and members of the government, we appoint you by this decree as the Prime Minister of Afghanistan and order you to assume your duties in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

"Separate decrees appointing your Ministers will be issued later.

"We pray to Almighty God for the success of Your Excellency and your colleagues."

India Boycotts UN Security Council Meeting

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 26. (AP) — India broke off its participation in a Security Council debate on the India-Pakistan crisis Monday night contending the Council has no right to consider the situation in Kashmir.

Indian Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh and his delegation failed to return to their places around the Council table after a brief recess proposed by U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg in the hope of averting an Indian boycott.

Singh repeated the Indian assertion that the fate of Kashmir was not negotiable. It was an internal matter and not within the Council's jurisdiction.

When the Indians seemed about to leave the Council table, Goldberg moved for the brief recess. It was approved by a vote of 8-3.

France, Jordan, and the Ivory Coast voted against adjournment for backstage talks on untangling and hassle.

After the Council resumed its deliberations, the Indian places were vacant.

Singh waited in the delegates lounge outside the Council chamber with his delegation to wait for assurances from the 11-nation body it would not take up Kashmir.

Singh told newsmen he had "no option but to disassociate himself from the Council proceedings" since Pakistan apparently insisted on talking about Kashmir.

Pakistan demanded the Council meeting last Friday to take up alleged violations of the ceasefire, lack of troop withdrawals by either side along the ceasefire line and asserted Indian repressions in the Indian-controlled sector of Kashmir.

The government is determined to give topmost priority to this task and with the cooperation of the other organs of the state, exert itself for its realisation. In this connection the attainment of the people's rights and the creation of a tranquil and secure atmosphere are of special importance.

It is obvious that the attainment of this goal necessitates the existence of an effective and healthy administrative system. Therefore the government will introduce administrative reforms in order to make this machinery more efficient.

The independence of the judiciary is one of the major values enshrined in the Constitution. The government will continue its efforts and cooperation within the framework of the Constitution, to see that the judiciary becomes well-equipped and effective.

Our economic policy, based on planning and a mixed guided economy, aimed at parallel development of both public and private sectors will continue. Efforts will be made to accelerate economic development on the one hand and to see that justice is observed in the distribution of the national income on the other.

The balance between the long-term projects and short-term enterprises with the possibility of giving quick returns will be maintained.

Contd. on page 4

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near
Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.



Premier Yousuf

Premier Promises Govt. Will Implement Constitution

The following are the highlights of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's policy statement made before the Wolesi Jirgah yesterday:

—The policy of the new government will be oriented in conformity with the values embodied in the new Constitution; they will aim at implementing provisions of the Constitution. Generally this will have to be the duty of any future government.

Its relative importance, however, now that the first Parliament and the first government have been formed under the provisions of the Constitution, is undoubtedly greater.

—The independence of the judiciary is one of the major values enshrined in the Constitution. The government will continue its efforts and cooperation within the framework of the Constitution, to see that the judiciary becomes well-equipped and effective.

Our economic policy, based on planning and a mixed guided economy, aimed at parallel development of both public and private sectors will continue. Efforts will be made to accelerate economic development on the one hand and to see that justice is observed in the distribution of the national income on the other.

The balance between the long-term projects and short-term enterprises with the possibility of giving quick returns will be maintained.

Contd. on page 4



Dr. Yousuf and members of his new cabinet appeared before the Wolesi Jirgah yesterday afternoon. Picture shows Dr. Yousuf explaining his policy.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 (Ext. 03)
22851 (Ext. 06)
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 26, 1965

Government And
Parliament

The vote of confidence given to the new government of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf by the Wolesi Jirgah after a three-hour discussion in a secret session yesterday should be deemed to be a great success both for the Wolesi Jirgah and the new government. The vote was given to the new government after a hectic day of demonstrations by some people who thought they could disregard law and order. It is the Wolesi Jirgah's constitutional right to decide whether its sessions should be secret or open. For any group to demand that, despite these legal provisions, they should be allowed to attend the Jirgah meetings is regrettable and should be condemned. Moderation in the conduct of public affairs has been a tradition in this country and we deplore any action leading to any other course.

The Wolesi Jirgah's approval of the new Cabinet with no negative vote should ensure smooth and harmonious relations between Parliament and the government in the future. The nation has to face big tasks. The duty of Parliament is to legislate and keep a check on the activities of the government. The Wolesi Jirgah has the right to question the government's policies and ask it to seek a vote of confidence at all crucial junctures. The government on its part has to implement the provisions of the Constitution and all the laws, enforce the final judgments of the courts and adopt all measures necessary for the maintenance of public order and security. The government also has to regulate the financial affairs of the state, maintain the prestige of public authority, work on development plans for the social, cultural and economic progress of the people and be responsible for the preservation of independence, defence of territorial integrity and protection of the interests of Afghanistan in the international community.

What Prime Minister Mohammad Yousuf said in his policy statement to the Wolesi Jirgah was related to these very vital tasks the government has been entrusted with. We need a strong and vigilant Parliament as well as a strong government. We are sure both will

Pazhwak Addresses UN Assembly

DISARMAMENT TALKS

The lack of success in the negotiations on disarmament is most deplorable. The many years of effort undertaken by the United Nations have convinced us that new approaches should be made to this most important aspect of all matters of war and peace.

The idea of a world disarmament conference, initiated at the Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, was supported by Afghanistan on the basis of the urgent need for such a new approach. It is our hope that this session of the General Assembly will take definite steps in connexion with the convening of such a conference at the earliest appropriate time.

These steps, however, require the unanimous support of this Organisation, because a divided assembly of nations cannot logically call for a universal world gathering. In such a case, we should have good reasons to hope that the world conference will take place in the interest of humanity as a whole, and that it will be a success.

This, however, in no way means that the work of this Organisation in the field of disarmament should be hindered in any manner. The problem of disarmament should remain, as it has been, one of the most important concerns of this assembly of nations and should be furthered by efforts, universal in scope.

One of the most important questions which should receive the special attention of the General Assembly is the question of nuclear tests. It is our hope that the treaty on the partial banning of nuclear tests will be followed, without any delay, by a ban on such tests in all environments by all nuclear powers, and that pro-

cesses will be given to question connected to nuclear and thermonuclear armaments and the prevention of their proliferation.

The Assembly should give a clearer and stronger expression to this session to its concern by calling on all nuclear powers not to ignore their great responsibilities toward humanity any longer. There is nothing more alarming than the spread of nuclear weapons, which should be prevented in the interest of the preservation of the human race at the cost of any political sacrifices.

We are confronted with a special situation in this respect, but not a difficult one to understand, that has hindered the participation of all nuclear powers in taking common measures in the nuclear field. To make this participation possible, everything should be done to bring about the balance and create the atmosphere required for the fulfilment of the universal aspirations of mankind, putting an end to the fear of annihilation. One of the most important measures in this respect is the complete destruction of the existing nuclear weapons.

Disarmament depends solely on mutual confidence between all nations, particularly the major powers. A call for disarmament must, therefore, naturally be preceded by a call for efforts to be made toward easing the prevailing tensions. This can only be done, as I have said before, through acceptance of the principle of co-existence and the right of all peoples and nations to economic, social, and political self-determination.

SUPPORT FOR CHINA
Peaceful settlement of political disputes is essential for the creation of an atmosphere in which hope for the solution of the prob-

lem of disarmament and other problems can be cherished. In this regard, Afghanistan welcomes the item proposed by the delegation of the United Kingdom. We welcome also, the consideration of the item proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which has provided the General Assembly with an opportunity to give full consideration to the essential principle of non-intervention.

How to approach these important matters should be our first consideration. A careless approach will result not only in failure, but might add to the difficulties which have hindered common agreements and delayed the termination of the prevailing international tensions.

In all previous sessions of the General Assembly, the Afghan delegation has emphasised the importance of the universality of the United Nations.

In this session, it is particularly important to do so. While we are gratified by the increase in the membership of the Organisation, we regret that we have not been able to see the purpose of universality of the Organisation realised in its fullest sense.

We still do not find the legitimate government of China occupying its rightful seat. The withdrawal of Indonesia from the United Nations has added to our regrets. Whatever undesirable circumstances may dictate, it is hoped that this Organisation may in the long run achieve the goal of universality. In this connection, our hopes are nurtured by the fact that, in spite of its withdrawal from the United Nations, Indonesia will continue to cooperate with the United Nations by upholding the principles of international cooperation.

ECAFE Executive Believes New Asian
Bank Will Speed Far East Development

The proposed Asian Development Bank will play a major role in speeding up economic development in Asia, a top official of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) predicted Thursday.

Addressing a 25-nation conference in Bangkok to draft a charter for the bank, ECAFE Executive Secretary U Nyun said the bank would be an additional source of capital to finance national and regional development projects. He added that in attracting more capital to the area it would serve as a link with international lending institutions.

U Nyun said the "positive and categorical support of the United States government and the personal interest of President Johnson in the Asian Development Bank are events of great significance."

The United States has pledged \$200 million of the bank's 1,000-million capitalisation. It also has encouraged other developed nations to contribute.

Proposed in 1963 by Asian members of ECAFE, the bank will make development loans and help developing countries in economic planning. Non-Asian members of ECAFE are the Soviet Union, United States, United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands. Singapore has applied for membership.

Sixty percent of the bank's capitalisation will come from the ECAFE region. Japan has pledged

live up to expectations. With the transitional period over, a new Parliament freely elected by the nation in session we can look forward to a new era of social and economic progress for our nation in an atmosphere of cooperation and harmony—the kind of harmony which was clearly demonstrated in yesterday's momentous session of the Wolesi Jirgah.

200 million dollars, India 95 million, and Australia 85 million.

ECAFE officials note that agreement has already been reached on the bank's membership, financial resources, fields of operation, and its role in regional cooperation and development, still to be decided are the location of the bank and the selection of a President. At a ministerial-level conference in Manila later this year it is expected that the pending matters will be determined and the draft charter approved.

At the Manila meeting, representatives of all governments participating in the bank also are expected to sign the agreements formally establishing it. The agreements will then go to the

member nations for ratification.

Merlyn N. Trued, U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and head of the United States delegation to the Bangkok Conference, noted Thursday that although the United States and other nations will put up a large share of its funds, the Bank will have an Asian president and an Asian headquarters and the funds will be used for Asian development.

Besides its support for the Bank, the United States is also promoting a broad-scale economic development programme for Southeast Asia to which it has pledged \$100 million; Projects receiving assistance will include a number under the Mekong River development programme.

Gemini-6 Mission Postponed
After Agena Target Lost

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, October 26, (AP)—The launching of the Gemini-6 astronauts on man's first attempt to catch and join an orbiting satellite was postponed indefinitely Monday when their Agena spacecraft target was lost in space.

Flight Director Christopher Kraft cancelled the launching of Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford when it was determined that the Agena apparently crashed into the Atlantic Ocean shortly after launch at 10 a.m. (1500 GMT) by an Atlas booster.

When a tracking station in Australia reported "no joy, no joy" in futile attempts to find the Agena, Kraft called the mission off.

At the time, the countdown on the Astronauts' Titan 2 rocket was progressing on schedule toward 11:41 a.m. (1641 GMT) launching. The failure meant that Schirra and Stafford probably will have to wait until next year for another try at the rendezvous and docking mission, which is critical to plans to land men on the moon.

As the astronauts watched from their own spacecraft on another

launch pad 6,000 feet away, (1,829 m) an Atlas blasted the Agena aloft precisely at 10 a.m. after a perfect countdown.

"The flight couldn't be better," the mission control Centre reported as the Atlas leaped away, bathing its pad in a brilliant torrent of flame, and seemed to perform beautifully in its upward thrust.

But spirits fell suddenly six minutes, 20 seconds after the launch, when the Agena should have separated and its own engine sprung to life to drill the spacecraft into a circular orbit.

"A dramatic loss of telemetry," was reported by mission control and the spokesman said "the situation is not a happy one."

Then, 32 minutes following the blast-off, spokesman Paul Haney revealed that the Agena was travelling 5,600 miles an hour (8,851 kph) below its projected

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Israh* carried an editorial on control of prices and prevention of hoarding. Rise in the prices of essential commodities is one of the major problems in developing countries. The reason for this, said the paper, is the lack of social consciousness and the right spirit to cope with social and economic changes.

The only way to prevent hoarding is through the enforcement of law. The law for the control of prices and prevention of hoarding, which was published in the last issue of the *Official Gazette*, was one of the first steps in this direction. The law authorises the formation of price control committees at the centre and in the provinces. It also lays down that three days after its official publication shopkeepers should display the prices of goods and commodities available on the specimens of these goods. They should also issue cash memos to the customers. If and when possible the shopkeepers, besides displaying prices on specimens of goods, should display a complete list of prices.

A week has passed since the publication of the law, but little has been done. The Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Justice and the Kabul Municipality are responsible for the implementation of the law. The editorial expresses the hope that the authorities concerned will take the necessary steps to see that the law is effectively enforced.

In a letter in the same issue of *Israh* Said Mahmood Gram complained about the business hours of Spinjar, Afghan Textile, Silo, and meat shops of the slaughterhouse. These shops remain open during office hours. How can officials who are on duty during this period make purchases from these shops? He suggested that these shops should remain open during hours when civil servants can make purchases there.

In another letter *Israh* Mohammad Frozan complained about the films shown in Behzad Cinema. Sometimes the picture announced for a particular show is not screened.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial entitled "Experience With Democracy." After referring to the Constitution and the completion of the elections, which were secret, direct and general, the paper said that a government enjoying the confidence of the people will soon come into power.

The people have been taking great interest in the new order and the changes being made and would like to witness the proceedings of the Wolesi Jirgah. This by itself shows a new awareness among the masses of people in the country.

On Sunday, said the paper, the Jirgah could not consider the question of a vote of confidence in the government because a large crowd, consisting mainly of school and university students, had assembled not only outside the Parliament building but also inside the House. The President of the Wolesi Jirgah asked the crowd to leave the hall, but since his request was not heeded the meeting had to be adjourned.

The paper said that the intelligentsia should avoid any form of indiscipline. Our young and educated people should realise that the country is experimenting with democracy. Everyone hopes that the experience will prove useful and worthwhile. Democracy, it should not be forgotten, means respect for law and order and the world is watching the progress of democracy in our country.

In a letter in the same issue of *Anis* Abdul Hai Harif Nejrabi suggested that the Wolesi Jirgah should have its own publications.

speed and "by now may have impacted in the Atlantic Ocean," or soon would be so.

The Gemini launch crew went ahead with their countdown, hopeful that tracking stations peering into skies around the world would find the lost target vehicle.

NANGARHAR

Hydro-Electric Project To
Provide Electricity, Water

ONE of the notable achievements in Afghanistan's development programme has been the recent completion of the Nangarhar hydro-electric project.

Lying between the eastern border of Afghanistan and Kabul, the Nangarhar Valley occupies an important position. It is through this area that the main route of Afghanistan's commerce with other countries passes.

70 Km. Canal

With the building of a 70 kilometre long canal, a total of 25,000 hectares of this valley will now be irrigated, and the power station, with a capacity of 11,000 kilowatts, will supply electricity to the city of Jalalabad and the adjoining areas.

The project covers 500 square kilometres along the right bank of the Kabul River. The virgin land to be irrigated is suitable for both orchards and farms. Some of it will be used for growing all varieties of citrus fruits, figs, and olives. Areas with loose, fine soil have been set aside for raising crops such as sugar cane, cereals, oil seeds, and vegetables. The irrigated land will yield two or even three grain crops a year.

Construction work on the project, which has cost \$ 733,827 and Af. 7,138,530, began in August 1960. This year the newly-irrigated lands have been levelled and made ready for setting up large farms.

14,000 Workers

Helped by Soviet experts, 14,000 Afghan workers toiled on the project, which will soon transform large tracts of unbaked desert into green orchards and lush fields. When plans for the development of animal husbandry mature in the next few years, it is expected that the income from products like butter, cheese, meat, and hides and skins will be trebled.

Important benefits will also be gained from the power provided in Jalalabad and the surrounding area. Not only will the city be modernised, but the availability of power will create immense possibilities for the development of industries.

With both agriculture and industry growing in this area, the people of the Nangarhar Valley now look forward to a happier and more prosperous future.

Place one pound of gor in large kettle, and water and

Nangarharis Make
Sugar From Cane

Nangarharis are just beginning now to harvest their sugar cane which is widely sold throughout Afghanistan. Raising sugar cane and turning it by local means, into brown sugar is a typical task of the people of Nangarhar especially those in the valley of Surkh-road and Kamah.

It takes to raise sugar cane nowadays because brown sugar—produced in a tennis ball size with one side of it flat—is sold at a good price in all parts of Afghanistan.

About 40 years ago a factory to turn the cane into sugar was never installed until six years ago.

In 1959 the factory, just outside the city of Jalalabad, was installed after missing parts were imported. But the cost of production was so high that after one year of experimental operation the factory was stopped. The sugar content of the cane was too small to make economic operation of the factory possible. Right now the Ministry of Agriculture is engaged in finding better varieties of sugar cane to be raised in Nangarhar.

So the people of Surkhroad and Kamah had to resort to the old method of converting the sugar cane into brown sugar. The way they do it is simple. Two cylindrical rolls of iron are set vertically and the rolls are turned in different directions by two oxen connected with the apparatus by a log.

Bunches of sugar cane are fed between the rolls and the extracted juice is transferred through a pipe into the first of five pots placed side by side under a shelter. Under the pots a fire is built. In the last pot the juice has been boiled until all the water content of the juice has evaporated. Then the content of the pot is ten minutes it is made into small chunks of brown sugar.

Two ways of using this brown sugar (called *Gor*) found in the bazaars are to make molasses and syrup.

Gor Molasses:
Place one pound of gor in large kettle, and water and

(Contd. on page 4)

Sculptures Found At Hadda

Over 15,000 sculptures have been discovered at Hadda, the site five miles south of Jalalabad which was an important Buddhist monastery centre and place of pilgrimage, as the accounts of the fifth century pilgrim Fa-hien and the seventh century traveller Hiuan-Tsang indicate.

About 2,000 of these sculptures now exist in the National Museum here in Kabul and the Musée Guimet d'Arts Asiatiques in Paris. The exceptional quality and variety of these sculptures make them one of the great archaeological discoveries from the period between the second and sixth centuries A.D., notes the guidebook to Kabul Museum.

These Graeco-Buddhist sculptures which come from reliefs which ornamented the sanctuaries in the monasteries were done in stucco, white limestone, and grey schist.

The large number of surviving heads is explained by the way in which they are constructed. The bodies were made of earth or artificial sandstone coated with stucco while the heads were entirely made of stucco.

Monks, demons, warriors, animals, and scenes recalling Hellenistic art can be seen in the two Hadda rooms at the Kabul Museum.

Province Which Produces Rice, Fruit

The history of Nangarhar province goes back many thousands of years. It had a separate and distinct identity of its own as far back as the pre-Islamic periods when among other parts of ancient Khurasan or Aryana, like Aracasia, Paropamisana, Zabul, Seistan and Pakhtia or Pakthia, it was known and accepted as a distinct province.

Its present name, Nangarhar, is also very old. The inhabitants are descended from the ancient Aryans, who lived in the verdant valleys of "Nangarhara". They have succeeded in preserving their identity and culture. The inhabitants belong to the "Pakti" or "Bakht" tribes, now called "Pashtun" or "Pakhtun". Their sub-divisions include the Mohmand, Shinwar, Khugiani, and Wazir tribes.

The province is bounded on the west by Mowand, on the west by Laghman and Kapisa provinces, on the north by Kunar province and on the south by Waziristan and a part of Pakhtia province. The province holds an important position economically and strategically. It is encircled by high mountain ranges within which lies a vast valley capable of sustaining large numbers of livestock and a thriving agriculture.

The people are mainly farmers and very proficient in raising livestock. They are hard-working and even their women participate on an equal basis, with their men in agriculture, rearing livestock and other chores of daily life. Tribal and national issues are dealt with collectively and af-

Nangarhar has a varied climate depending upon such factors as elevation and rainfall. For example, the slopes of Spinghar (White Mountain), which serves as the boundary between the Nangarhar and Laghman valleys, has forests of coniferous trees, wild olives, almonds and walnuts and oak. The forests yield valuable timber, fuel and charcoal.

The population of the province is about 210,000. It has 108 boys and girls' schools with 26,397 children on their roll. A new university has been established recently and the Medical College is already functioning. Local handicrafts include felt-making and articles made of straw.

Besides Jalalabad, the provincial centre, places of interest in the province are Darrah-Noor (a

scenic spot 35 km. north-east of Jalalabad), Hadda (south of Jalalabad) and the Nimla and Mamakhall areas. Important archaeological excavations have been made at Hadda where Buddhist relics have been discovered. All these places are linked by passable roads.

The Kabul river flows through the province. This river, which has the Alishing, Aingar, Salang, Panjshir and Kunar rivers as its tributaries, is the sole means of irrigation in Nangarhar. Its importance and value have increased further with the completion of the great barrage at Darunna. In addition to generating power for domestic and industrial use, the barrage will irrigate 30,450 hectares of land. Some of the land has been brought under cultivation and the rest is being reclaimed.

Spinghar and Darrah-i-Noor are two of the important mountain ranges in the province. These together with Torgar (the Black Mountain), which serves as the boundary between the Nangarhar and Laghman valleys, has forests of coniferous trees, wild olives, almonds and walnuts and oak. The forests yield valuable timber, fuel and charcoal.

The population of the province is about 210,000. It has 108 boys and girls' schools with 26,397 children on their roll. A new university has been established recently and the Medical College is already functioning. Local handicrafts include felt-making and articles made of straw.

Besides Jalalabad, the provincial centre, places of interest in the province are Darrah-Noor (a



A column now in Hadda Room II at Kabul Museum. It shows the Buddha and a Bodhisattva seated in meditation.

A stucco Demon in Hadda Room I at Kabul Museum.

A column now in Hadda Room II at Kabul Museum. It shows the Buddha and a Bodhisattva seated in meditation.

A stucco Demon in Hadda Room I at Kabul Museum.

A column now in Hadda Room II at Kabul Museum. It shows the Buddha and a Bodhisattva seated in meditation.

A stucco Demon in Hadda Room I at Kabul Museum.

A column now in Hadda Room II at Kabul Museum. It shows the Buddha and a Bodhisattva seated in meditation.

A stucco Demon in Hadda Room I at Kabul Museum.

A column now in Hadda Room II at Kabul Museum. It shows the Buddha and a Bodhisattva seated in meditation.

A stucco Demon in Hadda Room I at Kabul Museum.

A column now in Hadda Room II at Kabul Museum. It shows the Buddha and a Bodhisattva seated in meditation.

A stucco Demon in Hadda Room I at Kabul Museum.

A column now in Hadda Room II at Kabul Museum. It shows the Buddha and a Bodhisattva seated in meditation.

A stucco Demon in Hadda Room I at Kabul Museum.

A column now in Hadda Room II at Kabul Museum. It shows the Buddha and a Bodhisattva seated in meditation.

A stucco Demon in Hadda Room I at Kabul Museum.

A column now in Hadda Room II at Kabul Museum. It shows the Buddha and a Bodhisattva seated in meditation.



Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh



General Khan Mohammad



Mohammad Hussein Masa



Abdullah Yafali



Mir Akbar Reza



Ghulam Dastagir Azizi



Dr. Mohammad Anas



Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal



Dr. Nour Ali



Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed



Dr. Abdul Majid



Dr. Mohammad Haider

CABINET INCLUDES FIVE NEW MINISTERS

KABUL, Oct. 26.—There are five new Ministers in the new Cabinet of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf. They are: Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, acting Minister of Agriculture; Engineer Ghulam Dastagir Azizi, acting Minister of Public Works; Dr. Nour Ali, acting Minister of Commerce; Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed, acting Minister of Planning; and Dr. Abdul Majid, Health Minister.

The Ministers of Justice and Mines and Industries and the President of the Tribal Affairs will be appointed later.

The five new Ministers held the following portfolios previously: Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza was Acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture and President of the Water and Soil Survey Department; Engineer Ghulam Dastagir Azizi was Second Deputy Minister of Interior; Dr. Nour Ali was Deputy Minister of Commerce; Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed was Acting Rector of Kabul University; and Dr. Abdul Majid was His Majesty's Ambassador in Washington.

Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh, who was Minister of Justice, is the new Deputy Prime Minister.

Engineer Mir Mohammad Hussein Masa, who was the Minister for Mines and Industries in the interim government, is now the Minister of Interior, and Abdullah Yafali, who was the Minister for Planning in the old cabinet, is now the Minister of Finance.

Premier's Policy Speech

(Contd. from page 1)

—Appropriate legislation for the benefit of farmers, workers and tenants will be proposed by the government to Parliament.

—Extension of legal, social and political rights of women is an important objective of the government policy.

—In the field of education the government will see that with the people's cooperation primary education is expanded as rapidly as possible and higher education made available to those who are intelligent and pass the required tests.

—The government's efforts will be directed in the field of public health to the promotion of preventive medicine.

—Afghanistan's foreign policy is aimed at the welfare and promotion of the interests of Afghanistan and all humanity. This policy first of all is to safeguard the country's independence and territorial integrity. The government of Afghanistan will, as it always has, adhere to the principles of neutrality, non-alignment with military alliances, freedom of judgement, peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and international cooperation. Supporting the Charter of the United Nations and activities of the UN for the consolidation of world peace, disarmament, struggle against colonialism and supporting the right to freedom and self-determination of nations will also form the basis of Afghanistan's policy in the field of international relations.

—Supporting the right to self-determination of the people of Pakistan is an important pillar of Afghanistan's national policy. The government will continue its efforts in this connection in accordance with the decision of the Loya Jirga made in 1964.

—The government will see that with the people's cooperation primary education is expanded as rapidly as possible and higher education made available to those who are intelligent and pass the required tests.

—The government's efforts will be directed in the field of public health to the promotion of preventive medicine.

—Afghanistan's foreign policy is aimed at the welfare and promotion of the interests of Afghanistan and all humanity. This policy first of all is to safeguard the country's independence and territorial integrity. The government of Afghanistan will, as it always has, adhere to the principles of neutrality, non-alignment with military alliances, freedom of judgement, peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and international cooperation. Supporting the Charter of the United Nations and activities of the UN for the consolidation of world peace, disarmament, struggle against colonialism and supporting the right to freedom and self-determination of nations will also form the basis of Afghanistan's policy in the field of international relations.

Schools Closed For Week After Demonstrations

KABUL, Oct. 26.—Yesterday morning when the Wolesi Jirga was in session, a group of demonstrators tried forcibly to enter the Parliament building, but were held back by the police.

On Sunday thousands of people entered the Wolesi Jirga hall and refused to leave despite repeated requests by the President and Secretary of the Jirga. The session had therefore to be adjourned.

On Monday the demonstrators who wanted to enter the hall threw stones at the police. Prevented from entering the Parliament House the demonstrators moved along Darul Aman Avenue throwing stones at cars and buildings. Among the buildings damaged were those of Habibia High School and the Ministry of Commerce.

In the afternoon the demonstrators moved about in some parts of the city. The security forces interfered only when the demonstrators attacked cars, passers-by or buildings. Official sources have said nothing about casualties.

Bakhtar reporters said that there was a general sense of regret among the people throughout the city over the demonstrations. Those interviewed said that forcible entry into Parliament was against the Constitution.

Yesterday morning the Wolesi Jirga decided with a 191 majority that its session on the vote of confidence to the government should be held in secret.

The government in a proclamation last night said that all primary and high schools and the university will be closed for a week. It added that under provisions of the law all public gatherings are banned. It requested all students to use their good sense and take into consideration the critical nature of the situation. They should not be influenced by propaganda made by undesirable elements and should see that their pure and selfless sentiments are not exploited for malicious purposes.

The proclamation appealed to students' parents not to allow them to disturb public order. It said that intelligent students should be aware that the changes and progress that have come about in the country as the result of implementation of the Constitution and the coming into being of a new Parliament and legal government are not affected by acts in violation of law and public order.

The government, said the proclamation, is closely watching developments and anyone inciting others to disturb public order and security will be investigated.

Gor Makes Syrup

(Contd. from page 3)

bring to a boil, stirring to help the sugar dissolve. Strain this twice through a nylon stocking. Put back on stove and boil for at least 20 minutes until it has the thickness of molasses.

Gor Syrup: 1 cup water, 2 cup sugar, dash of salt 1 Tbsp. to 1 cup gor molasses.

1 Stir and bring to a boil the water and sugar. When the sugar has dissolved place the top on the kettle and hold it down for 1 to 2 minutes. The steam washes down sugar granules on edges of kettles and will help to keep the syrup from sugaring.

2 Boil 1 to 2 minutes. Add amount of gor molasses as you prefer. Keeps without refrigeration.

Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society

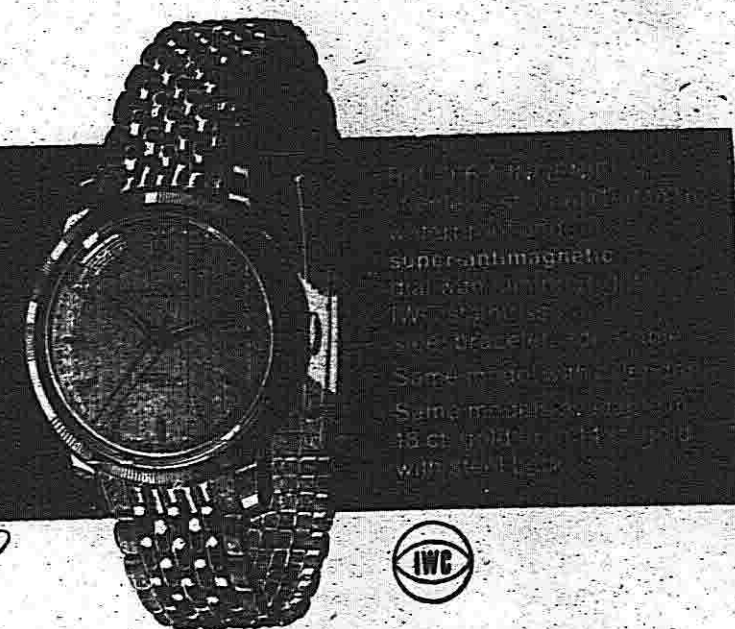
Presents its next full-length play: "Summer Of The 17th Doll"

on October 28, 29, and 30th at 8 p.m., KADS Auditorium. Tickets on sale at ASTCO, KLM, US EMBASSY, BRITISH EMBASSY. Afs. 50 for members. Afs. 80 for non-members.

IWC Schaffhausen

The super-antimagnetic and waterproof self-winding INTERNATIONAL INGENIEUR automatic highest precision for professionals and sportsmen

International Watch Co. SCHAFFHAUSEN/SWITZERLAND



THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. 22°C. Minimum 5°C.
Sun sets today at 5:19 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:19 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 177

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1965, (AQRAB 5, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

China Won't Attend Algiers Afro-Asian Summit, Chou Says

PEKING, October 27, (Reuter).—The Chinese Prime Minister, Chou en-Lai, has said China will boycott the Algiers Afro-Asian summit if it is "forcibly convened" as scheduled on November 5.

In a letter to Afro-Asian heads of state and governments, quoted Tuesday by the New China News Agency, the Chinese Prime Minister said the conference at present would inevitably embroil Afro-Asian countries in serious disputes from the very beginning.

In his letter, dated October 22, Chou said China had endorsed the first postponement of the Algiers summit last June when she found that the conference, if called, would face the danger of a split. In view of what he called new tensions and conflicts between certain Afro-Asian states, "it can be said that the present circumstances are more unfavourable to the holding of the conference than those which prevailed in June," Chou said.

He said China had concluded it would be better to postpone the conference rather than convene it forcibly in disregard of the principle of achieving a consensus through consultation.

An earlier report from Algiers said China has told African and Asian countries that its Foreign Minister will boycott the Afro-Asian ministerial meeting here on Thursday.

The sources said China made this clear at an eight-hour preparatory committee meeting which broke up early Tuesday deadlocked on a Chinese proposal to postpone indefinitely the Afro-Asian heads of state conference, due to open in Algiers on November 5.

China failed in a move for adoption of a draft resolution which would have called a foreign ministers' meeting at some future, unspecified date to discuss postponement of the main conference.

The sources said delegates objected that this proposal would delay matters indefinitely. The committee agreed that the issue be the first topic discussed by the foreign ministers on Thursday.

The 15-nation committee began meeting on October 14. To prepare for what would be the second conference of Afro-Asian states. The first was held in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955.

Algeria has announced that 43 states have agreed to attend the November 5 conference, but seven including China, Pakistan and Cambodia are holding out for a

His Majesty Sends Congratulations To Shahinshah

KABUL, Oct. 27.—His Majesty the King has congratulated the Shahinshah of Iran on his 46th birthday anniversary.

The newspapers in the capital carried photos of the Shahinshah together with articles referring to the achievements in Iran during the past 25 years of the Shahinshah's reign.

The Iranian Ambassador Mohammad Zulfikari held a reception at the Embassy last night to mark the occasion.

Wolesi Jirga Asks For Facts On Demonstrations

KABUL, Oct. 27.—After discussing the possible factors contributing to the demonstrations, the Wolesi Jirga, presided over by the House President Dr. Abdul Zahir, decided Tuesday morning to ask the government for information as regards reasons, point of origin of Monday's demonstrations and the steps taken by the government.

The meeting also decided to postpone regular sessions in order to give the commission for preparing a bill of duties for the Wolesi Jirga a chance to start work.

The meeting also decided to postpone regular sessions in order to give the commission for preparing a bill of duties for the Wolesi Jirga a chance to start work.

Wilson Meets Smith, Gondo In Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Oct. 27, (Reuter).—Harold Wilson and Ian Smith, Prime Ministers of Britain and Rhodesia, met Tuesday for their first talks on Rhodesian independence since the breakdown of negotiations in London earlier this month.

Wilson flew in to Salisbury Monday night and spoke of the tragic consequences if this white ruled British colony seized independence unilaterally.

The British Premier was stern-faced as he drove to Smith's office in the heart of Salisbury yesterday morning, to the applause of several hundred Africans.

Wilson decided to fly here last week after the Rhodesian cabinet opted in principle for a unilateral declaration of independence if Britain did not grant Smith's minority government immediate freedom.

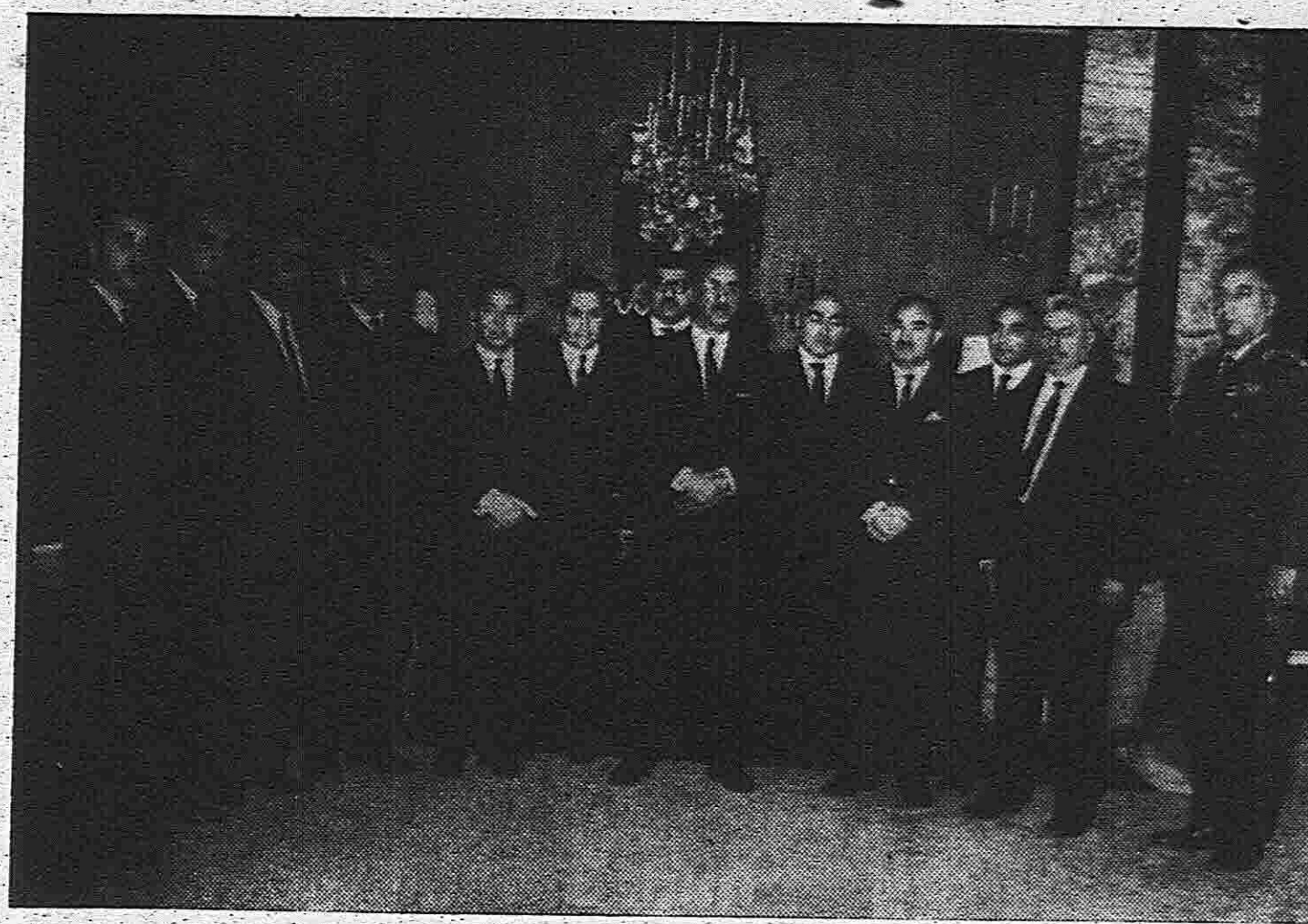
There was only a sprinkling of white people in the crowd and signs of right-wing protest. A police spokesman said four Africans were arrested during Monday night's tumultuous welcome for Wilson.

No incidents were reported this morning as police continued strong patrols in the African townships.

A spokesman for Dr. Josiah Gondo, leader of the all-African parliamentary and opponents of United Peoples Party, said the opposition leader would call on Wilson at Government House later Tuesday.

The two Prime Ministers met informally Monday night at a Government House banquet shortly after Wilson flew in. Smith said "he was not sure

His Majesty Receives New Cabinet



Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf and members of his cabinet were received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gul Khana palace Tuesday afternoon.

His Majesty, congratulated the Prime Minister and members of his cabinet on their appointments and mentioned their sincere services in the past. "Remembering your

sincere services in the past we hope that, with paying due attention to requirements and conditions in the country, you will be successful in the future too," said His Majesty the King.

Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf thanked His Majesty for confidence shown in him and promised that he would do whatever he can

within the framework of human limitation to fulfil His Majesty's benevolent wishes and carry out his duties for the prosperity of the country. The Prime Minister expressed the hope that the government would continue to be honoured by His Majesty's support as it was during the interim period.

U.S., Soviet Ideas Clash On Non-Proliferation Treaty

NEW YORK, October 27, (DPA).—AMERICAN and Soviet ideas about the future handling of the draft treaties on the prevention of proliferation of atomic weapons clashed here Tuesday in the first political committee of the UN General Assembly.

The United States submitted a draft resolution asking the Geneva 18-power disarmament conference to resume its work "as soon as possible" and to work out a treaty on the non-proliferation of atomic weapons.

The conference should take into consideration all proposals submitted at the UN General Assembly and report back to the Assembly about the results achieved.

The Soviet delegate shortly afterwards expressed himself against the instructions of the Geneva conference.

He said the United States wished to postpone the solution of the problem by one whole year.

The Soviet Union, however, opposed any further delay in the efforts to achieve an agreement.

Meanwhile India criticised both the U.S. and Soviet draft treaties aimed at halting the spread of nuclear weapons.

In a speech to the 117-nation main political committee, Indian Ambassador V.C. Trivedi asked that any treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons incorporate the views of both non-aligned and non-nuclear powers.

He said such a treaty must be applicable to countries which have exploded a nuclear device, but do not have nuclear stockpiles or delivery systems for their weapons.

The United States and Soviet approaches, he said, are based on the presumption of the assurance of security of nations provided by military alliances. "They fail," he said, "to consider the view of non-aligned nations who do not believe in such alliance."

Non-aligned nations believe that their security lies "not in guarantees or military alliances but in concrete and meaningful steps towards disarmament."

Meshrano Jirga Elects Members To Commissions

KABUL, Oct. 27.—The Meshrano Jirga, in its yesterday's session elected commissions for drafting regulations on the procedure of the House and examining the credentials of the senators.

The Jirga met at 9:30 under its President Abdul Hadi Dawi.

There were 45 members present. The Jirga elected nine senators to serve on the commission for the drafting regulations on the procedure of the House, and four Senators as the commission for the examination of credentials.

The members of the Procedural Commission consist of the following senators: Mohammad Zaman Taraki, Mohammad Omer Dr. Abdul Shakoor, Habibullah, Nadir Ali, Mohammad Sayeed Mashal, Mohammad Hashim Mojadidi.

(Contd. on page 4)

TO ATHENS, PRAGUE, WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A. **CSA** MONDAY: ATHENS PRAGUE CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES HOTEL SPINAR 111-2122

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY

Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul".

Telephone:—
21494 Ext. 03
22851 4, 5 and 6.

AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates

Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200

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

Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.

Printed at:—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 27, 1965

Premier's Policy

The policy statement made by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on Monday while asking for a vote of confidence is a realistic approach to the problems that his administration will tackle during its four-year term of office. Work has already begun on drafting the third five-year plan which will be launched in less than two years.

Dr. Yousuf is the best man available in this country as far as his experience and knowledge about economic development and planning is concerned. He has been in the government with important responsibilities ever since we launched our systematic planning about ten years ago.

What he has proposed for the third plan is a balance of emphasis on both long-term projects of an infrastructure nature and short-term productive schemes. This plan follows the consensus of both Afghan and foreign economic experts who are engaged in development and financial work in this country.

On the importance of social services, Dr. Yousuf has already spoken extensively in his various speeches during his term as the head of the transitional government. What he stated on this subject was actually a capsule of his previous views on the subject.

Indeed all the members of the Jirga are aware of his views and policies and he has always been backed by an overwhelming majority of the nation in his reform policies. He wants each and every Afghan to be well-fed, well-clad and well-housed and to be happy and prosperous as part of a nation which has had a glorious history and wants once again to restore that past glory.

What is needed now after the formation of the government is a real sense of dedication and cooperation by all. As the Prime Minister said, the tasks of all governments—but especially this newly formed one—is to see that the principles enshrined in the Constitution are implemented sincerely and faithfully. This is not an easy task but it can be achieved if we are faithful to this national document.

Implementing Principles Of Constitution Cornerstone Of His Policy, Premier Says

The following is the text of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's speech which he delivered Monday in the Wolesi Jirga before asking the Jirga for a vote of confidence.

In the name of God the Almighty and the Just,
Dear President,

First of all I want to extend my sincere congratulations to the esteemed members of the Wolesi Jirga who in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, secret and direct elections have been elected to this house. I also congratulate you, Mr. President, and the rest of the administrative staff for your election to these posts and I ask Almighty God for your success.

As the esteemed members of the Jirga are aware His Majesty the King has assigned me to form the new government. While I deeply thank His Majesty sincerely for this trust which he put in me, here now on the basis of Article 89 of the Constitution, I have come to the Wolesi Jirga and I ask for permission to introduce the policy and members of my government to you.

The policy of the new government is actually based on the values enshrined in the Constitution and the implementation of the principles of that document. Of course, this duty in its general meaning, is part of the duties of the governments which hereafter will be formed in Afghanistan.

However, undoubtedly, the relative importance of the issue during this term when the first Parliament and the first government are being formed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution is greater and its effects on national life is deeper.

Therefore the government is determined to place the achievement of this task at the corner-

stone of its duties and with the remaining organs of the state will endeavour in the implementation of the principles of the new Constitution. In this respect the achievement of the rights of the people and the creation of an atmosphere of tranquillity and security for people has a distinct place.

The government is determined to follow to the end the fulfilment of the aims included in the new order and the bringing about of the government of the people. This task which has already begun, the government will follow with care the laws already enacted and will submit other appropriate laws to the Parliament.

It is obvious that for the achievement of this aim first of all a healthy and effective administrative system is needed. Therefore, another aim of the government will be the implementation of the reform as the result of which the administration will achieve its duties with effectiveness. According to this, while the government will try to provide security for government officials as its economic abilities permit they should discharge their duties as true servants of the people.

The government considers the independence of the judiciary as one of the important values embodied in the Constitution. Therefore in the field of judiciary the government will continue its efforts and cooperation within the framework of the Constitution so that the judiciary may become efficient and successful and that it may be able to discharge its duties as enumerated in the Constitution.

In the field of economics the system of planning and guided economy based on parallel development of public and private sectors will continue so that along with the economic activities of

the state proper grounds will be provided for private activities in raising the living standard of the people. The economic policy which was issued in the beginning of this year will continue and its double-pronged aim which is the acceleration of the economic development and the achievement of relative justice in the distribution of national wealth.

In the next plan a balance will be preserved between long-term infrastructure projects and short term productive ones. The budget deficit will be kept at its minimum as it is necessary for a developing economy and utmost savings will be made in the expenditure of foreign and domestic currencies.

For the preservation of national and individual economic welfare a comprehensive programme based on preventing sumptuousness and prohibiting dangerous habits and traditions ruinous to the people's economy will be drafted by the government and submitted to the Parliament.

In the social field, the government plans to propose to the Parliament appropriate laws for the welfare of farmers, labourers, tenants, and consumers in proportion to the availability of means and economic abilities of the countries. These laws should provide for the rights of farmers and tenants as well as determine the minimum wages for them. It should also provide a system of pension for industrial workers.

Similarly the rights of house tenants must be protected legally and hoarding rather than selling of consumer goods needed by the entire public should be avoided. In addition to this the government

Contd. on page 4

Pazhwak Addresses UN Assembly

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

In my statement at the nineteenth session, I expressed a strong hope—not an easy thing to do in the circumstances then prevailing—that the collective wisdom of the international community would give us no reason to be discouraged and that, on the contrary, it would give cause to hope for the increasing strength and effectiveness of the Organisation once it had emerged successfully from its difficulties.

The atmosphere in which the twentieth session has started is a hopeful one. The maintenance of this atmosphere should be our first and foremost goal.

There is no doubt that the normalisation of the work of the Assembly, which we are happy to see achieved, is of the greatest importance. But the elimination of the financial difficulties of the Organisation has yet to be accomplished.

The unanimous consensus of the entire membership of the United Nations, advocating voluntary contributions by Members and particularly substantial contributions by the highly-developed countries, should provide us with strong grounds upon which to urge that such contributions be made as soon as possible and without delay. We welcome the most recent appeal made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in this regard.

The future of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, undoubtedly of equal importance to all members of the United Nations large and small. It is our hope that the Assembly, in its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, will devote special attention to this problem.

As a member of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, Afghanistan stated that before any final recommendations are made, the views of all Members of the United Nations

PART IV
should guide the Committee in the fulfilment of its task, as this is a matter of direct interest to every individual Member of the Organisation.

It is our hope that the Assembly will cooperate in giving this assistance to the organ that it may decide should undertake the task of the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in the future, with a view to making final and concrete recommendations to the General Assembly.

PEACEKEEPING WORK
As we have stated, the key to a resolution of this matter is agreement. Agreement can be reached only by finding a common denominator, recognised and respected by the entire membership, and then using it only in the interest of the Organisation as a whole, thus avoiding stubborn adherence to rigid individual positions. Such a common denominator exists. It is the Charter of the United Nations.

The difficulties, however, arise from the fact that the Charter is open to interpretation, a fact which is neither new nor accidental. Certain provisions of the Charter were deliberately left vague and thereby open to interpretation with any definite body. At all times, however, the implicit understanding remained that strict adherence to the Charter meant adherence to such interpretations as would be in the interest of the Organisation.

Therefore, as we have repeatedly stated after so many changes in the world, and in the Organisation only a flexible way of thinking in the interests of the Organisation can lead us to an agreement which would serve the basic purpose of strengthening the United Nations.

The only point that I would like to emphasize again at this stage is that all of us agree on

the desirability of the United Nations having the capacity to undertake peace-keeping operations. We also agree that the Security Council has, in accordance with the Charter, the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. At the same time, no one has denied the responsibilities and certain functions and powers of the General Assembly under the Charter.

In the consideration of the primary responsibilities of the Security Council, the foremost obligations of its permanent members can neither be forgotten nor ignored. Moreover, it should be kept in mind that when the Security Council and particularly its permanent members, were granted the authority of enforcement and a position of privilege, it was considered to be inconceivable that either the Council or any of its members would, in practice, act contrary to the expressed wishes of the entire membership of the Organisation.

MEMBER'S RIGHTS
As we have stated before, the Security Council and the General Assembly should be considered complementary organs in the work of the United Nations. For the harmony referred to in the Charter, between the various organs of the Organisation, to exist in fact, it is essential that special attention be paid to bringing about closer relationships between these two vital parts, the General Assembly and the Security Council.

It is our clear position that, in conformity with the principle of Member States, the rights of the collective responsibility of all Assembly should be respected on matters of assessments, and approval of financial burdens resulting from any peace-keeping operations, and that the voice of all the Members of the United Nations should be heard in the choice of methods to be used for such operations.

PRESS

All the leading newspapers in the country carried editorials on the vote of confidence given by the Wolesi Jirga to the government of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf.

Anis daily, in an editorial entitled "The New Cabinet" says that these realities make us hopeful of the further success of the government of Dr. Yousuf now that it has received a vote of confidence.

First, the fact that Wolesi Jirga gave a vote of confidence to Dr. Yousuf's government. This means, says the editorial, that the government enjoys the confidence of the people and that the government will enjoy the support of the Parliament in its implementation of development plans and Constitution.

Second, in comparison to the old government the new one will have more time to execute laws and implement projects. The interim government had, in addition to being the executive organ of the state, all legislative responsibility. The latter duty is now shouldered by the Parliament.

Third, despite the fact that there are new faces in the new cabinet, the majority of its members—including Dr. Mohammad Yousuf—are people who have adequate experience in the administrative and executive matters of the government. The new cabinet is well-acquainted with the financial, technical, and administrative problems of the country and the development plans.

We are indeed happy, says the paper, to note that the ministerial posts are not reserved for a handful of people. All those who want to serve their country and have the necessary knowledge and education, have an opportunity to a post.

Besides, the members of the new government have had a large hand in the framing of the new order for the country. "This makes us almost certain that the new government will implement the laws in a satisfactory manner," says the paper.

Commenting on the outline of the policy of Dr. Yousuf's government the paper says that the economic policy of the country, according to Dr. Yousuf, is based on a guided economy and planning. The paper commends this policy and says that for a developing country this is the best system.

The paper at the end hopes that the people of Afghanistan will cooperate with the new government as they did during the interim period.

Yesterday's Islah, in an editorial entitled the "Vote of Confidence" writes: The receipt of the vote of confidence by the government in a democratic government is at the basis of liberty.

Peace, stability and continuity, says the paper, are particularly necessary for the implementation of development projects. In those countries where the government falls frequently, it is difficult to expect much progress and good work for the people.

Now that the new government has received a vote of confidence from the Parliament, it is up to the masses of the people to give wholehearted support to it, says the paper. The editorial voiced the hope that the new government would fulfil its promise now that it enjoys the confidence of the Parliament and thus of the people.

In a letter to the editor of Anis Wafajio from Mirwais Maidan writes that the Kabul Electric Co., the sole supplier and distributor of electric power in the city, has so far failed to distribute power fairly to all parts of the city.

Wafajio notes that he lives in a back alley, of Mirwais Maidan where the power voltage is not more than 80 from 5.30 up to 8.30

(Contd. on page 4)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Radio 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 4775 Kcs on 62 m band
Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan, and Afghan and Western music.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kabul-Kabul

Arrival-0850

Herat, Kandahar, Kabul

Arrival-1558

New Delhi-Kabul

Arrival-1615

Kabul-Kabul

Departure-0730

Kabul-Kandahar-Herat

Departure-0830

IRAN AIR

Tehran-Kabul

Arrival-0845

Kabul-Tehran-I

Departure-0940

AEROFLOT

Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow

Departure-1030

TMA

Kabul - Beirut

Departure-1100

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure-1145

FRIDAY

AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival-1105

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul

Arrival-1600

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure-0830

Kabul-Kandahar, Tehran, Beirut

Departure-0930

Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar

Departure-1200

SATURDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Beirut, Tehran, Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-1330

Kabul-Mazar-Herat

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure-1145

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122

Police 20507-211 22

Traffic 20159-24041

Radio Afghanistan 24585

New Clinic 24272

D'Afghanistan Bank 20945

Pashany Tejaraty Bank 22062

20785

20592

20413

21771

22286

22501

24731-24732

20692

22286

22501

Luthansa

Aeroflot 22300

ASTCO 20850-21504

TMA 22255

PIA 22155-22855-22866

CSA 21022

KLM 20897

Iranian Airways 24714-21405

Indian Airlines 22527

BOAC 20220

Veterans Of SS Division Hold

Eleventh Reunion

RENDESBURG, West Germany, Oct. 27. (Reuter).—Veterans of Hitler's Waffen-SS division came to town Sunday with a carnival of Prussian marching songs.

Some 40 Dutchmen and Danes and more than 1,200 other "old comrades" of the crack division beamed with delight as an old-timers' band boomed out Hitler's favourite march—the "Badenweiler March"—to start off an annual rally in a flag-decked cattle auction market near the banks of the Kiel Canal.

But photographers and television cameramen were hounded out as old comrades and their families began to take their places at rows of paper covered tables dotted with black pennants reading: "Our honour is loyalty".

A former Nazi lieutenant-colonel stood on the stage and barked at a score of German and foreign pressmen: "I would just like to warn you for the last time. No photographs will be taken in this hall. Do not force me to take action which would be unpleasant for you".

The ban was made at the request of the Danes and Dutchmen, who feared difficulties if recognised in newspapers at home.

Sunday's 11th annual rally took place amid a yearly wave of protest from West Germany and abroad.

It was preceded Saturday night by a torchlight procession through the streets of this picturesque north German town (population 37,000) by the international Association of Victims of the Nazi Regime, which has protested strongly to Rendsburg's town council for allowing the rally.

The Waffen-SS was condemned by the allied war crimes tribunal in Nuremberg as a criminal body, although thousands of its former members claim it had nothing to do with the SS, which under Heinrich Himmler's command carried out mass murder and atrocities.

Sunday's rally began sombrely in the early morning mist of a tumbledown cemetery on the edge of the town. A small delegation was headed by former Lieutenant Colonel Eugen Schlotterher.

Laying a wreath at huge stone crosses he said quietly: "We supported the authorities in power in those days, and fought for our fatherland. We would fight just as ruthlessly today to defend our present-day fatherland and its authority".

In a brief and emotional speech at the rally, former Nazi sea captain Hans Grueter quoted UN Under-Secretary Ralph Bunche: "No one is more entitled to raise his voice for peace than he who has fought at the front" and appealed for "peace in our fatherland and peace in Europe".

KABUL, Oct. 27.—Mohammad Moud Shafiq, the Deputy Minister of Justice left Kabul for London at the invitation of the British Council. During his two-week stay he will visit certain British judicial organisations.

De Gaulle Opposes German Resurgence

NEW YORK, Oct. 27. (AP).—President Charles de Gaulle, of France told a visiting diplomat recently that Germany should not have an army and that he could "destroy" Moscow. Newsweek magazine said Monday.

De Gaulle was reported by the magazine to have expressed the desire that Germany be kept in subjugation, having neither an influence in European decisions nor a voice in European military strategy.

De Gaulle also reportedly said he was ready to conclude an alliance with the Soviet Union, but "I will guarantee only European USSR. Everything beyond the Urals will be claimed by the Chinese and I don't want Frenchmen to die in a war with China over Soviet possession in Asia".

The Weekly News Magazine said



A scene from the "Seventeenth Doll".

Pilot TB Programme Begun At Shewaki Health Centre

KABUL, October 27.—SHEWAKI is a rural area close to Kabul with about 30,000 inhabitants, most of them are farmers who live in 81 small villages covering about 200 square kilometres.

It has 22 schools, 18 of them under the control of the Rural Development Department, with a total of about 4,000 students.

The Rural Development Department administers a rural health centre, housed in a large building with two medical consulting rooms, a dental consulting room, a treatment room, a laboratory and a pharmacy. Four sub-centres are associated with the main centre and each of them is visited by the doctors and nurses from the main centre, once a week.

The tuberculosis problem in Afghanistan's rural areas is of great importance and it is possible to carry out a tuberculosis control programme on a realistic basis through the existing and developing rural health services. The Shewaki health centre can start an efficient tuberculosis control programme on a community-wide basis, in order to gain experience in an easily supervised rural area near Kabul with the aim of future development of similar rural tuberculosis control work in other areas and the eventual coverage of the country with a network of health services with a permanent tuberculosis control programme interlarded in their routine work.

The Chaman tuberculosis centre in Kabul, administered by the Ministry of Public Health, and the Rural Development Department, with technical assistance from WHO and supplies from UNICEF, are undertaking cooperative action to establish a community-wide health centre and eventually at the four sub-centres a symptom motivated case-finding programme, to detect people suffering from tuberculosis, by means of direct microscopic examinations of sputum specimens.

3. To develop efficient ambulatory treatment of tuberculosis with modern drugs for all detected cases of tuberculosis at the rural health centre and the sub-centres in the Shewaki area for the routine period of one year.

4. To train the health personnel from the local health services such as nurses, midwives, laboratory technicians, microscopists etc. in BCG vaccination, techniques of microscopic sputum examination and administration of ambulatory chemotherapy, in order to make them able to carry out these tuberculosis control activities as a routine.

The Chaman tuberculosis centre in Kabul will serve as the headquarters and referral clinic for the different operations of the programme.

"The USSR knows I can destroy Moscow". On the subject of NATO, de Gaulle was said to have ridiculed any U.S. guarantee of Europe's security. "It is easy for them to make it as long as they remain on the other side of the ocean, he was quoted as saying, adding that he would like to see NATO replaced by a system of bilateral alliances.

"I will not rest until the last American soldier has left Europe", de Gaulle reportedly told the diplomat.

De Gaulle vouchered for the authenticity of a Sept. 20 article in France Soir Calling for establishment of an integrated command for Germany on the grounds that "Germany is still a conquered country and therefore not completely dependent on us".

(Contd. on page 4)

KADS Performance Of "Seventeenth Doll" Sparkles

By Our Drama Critic

Monday night, I watched a dress rehearsal of the new production of the Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society, Summer of the Seventeenth Doll, by Ray Lawler, and directed by John Dyer of the British Council. The cast includes (in order of appearance): Sharon Jasper, Barbara Smith, Barbara Otwell, Louis Dupree, Marilynne Imhoff, Arch Scott, and Foster Morgan.

The place is Australia. The plot revolves around two middle-aged women approaching middle age, but the voices of three generations are heard. The middle-aged couples, unmarried, have been living together for seven months out of the year for 16 years.

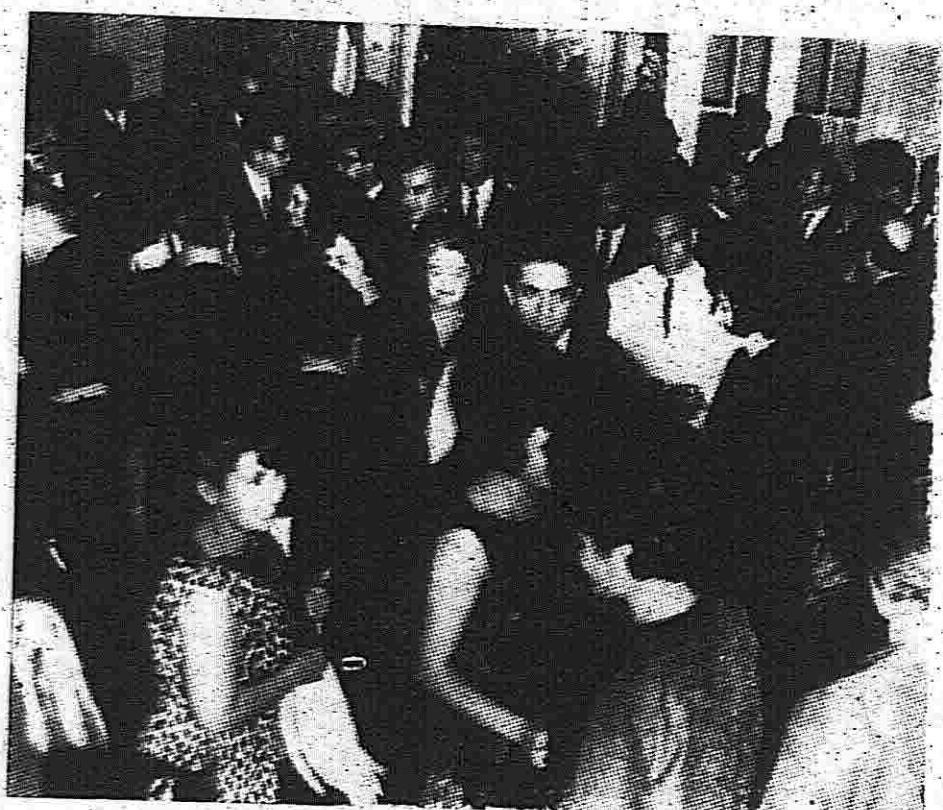
The men are itinerant cane-cutters, the women, barmaids. As the play opens, the 17th year is upon them, and one barmaid has already left the foursome. Another moves in to take her place, but the relations between the four principals begin to deteriorate almost immediately. Why and how these people destroy one another constitutes the main action of the play.

But, although tragic sounding, the play essentially is not tragedy. It is as real as a cane-cutter's knife and cuts through the lives of ordinary people, trapped by their own actions and the irrevocable march of time. Contrapuntally weaving in and out of the action, the 70-year-old mother of one of the barmaids represents the wisdom and heartaches—we accumulate through living. She has accepted life as it is, unlike our middle-aged couples, who want life to continue, unchanged in an endless chain of good times.

During the second act, a young couple comes together, and we can see the middle-aged couples projected back 17 years. The young people presents us with a view of the continuity of the human condition and hope for the future.

The Summer of the Seventeenth Doll should not be missed by Kabul theatre-goers.</

Iranian Embassy Honours Shahinshah



On the occasion of the 46th birth anniversary of His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran a party was arranged by the Iran Embassy in its premises yesterday evening. The party continued until 8:00 p.m. His Royal Highness, Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, high ranking civil and military officials and diplomats had attended the party.

Premier's Policy Statement

(Contd. from page 2)

will carefully study the issue of the migration of rural population into cities and the conditions of living and providing of houses with civic prerequisites and will draft a long term but practical plan in this respect.

The issue of development of social and political rights of women and raising their standard is also among the policies of the government. In this field previous steps will be followed diligently and further steps will be taken in consultation with experts and experienced people and those spear-heading the women's movement keeping in view the sacred principles of Islam.

In the field of education the government will see that primary education is extended to all as soon as possible with voluntary assistance by the people. Acquisition of higher education and entrance into the universities will be achieved on the basis of competition and the student's aptitude. Along with this, appropriate changes will be brought about in school curriculum in accordance with today's needs of our society. In this field it is meant to develop education in such a way as to relate to economic developments in the country. Further attention will be paid to vocational and crafts schools.

Since just teaching facts cannot prepare our young generation to discharge national and social services as we desire, more attention will be given to mental training of students.

In the field of public health the government first of all is paying attention to the development of preventive medicine. In the sphere of curative medicine the government will discharge its duties in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Relations between physicians and patients and the distribution and trade of medicines will be regulated through law in accordance with public welfare.

The foreign policy of Afghanistan is aimed at the welfare and promotion of the high interests of the Afghan nation and all humanity. This policy first of all is and will be geared towards the protection of the coun-

try's independence and territorial integrity. The government of Afghanistan will as before, follow the principles of neutrality, non-alignment, peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and international cooperation. Supporting the Charter of the United Nations and the activities of that organisation in the consolidation of the basis of world peace, disarmament, struggle against colonialism, supporting the rights of nations to freedom and self-determination form the basic elements of the policy of the government in the field of international affairs.

The government wants to develop its relations with all countries specially the neighbouring states on the basis of these firm foundations and will fulfill its duties as a faithful member of the United Nations in the international community.

Supporting the right of self-determination for the people of Pakistan is one of the main elements of the national policy of Afghanistan. The government in accordance with the decision passed by the 1964 Loya Jirgah will continue its efforts in this respect and hopes that this issue will be solved as soon as possible in accordance with the wishes of the leaders and people of Pakistan in a peaceful manner.

These are the basis of the policy of the government which is submitted to the Jirgah. Now I introduce the members of my government. (He presented the list of his Cabinet).

I hope the Wolesi Jirgah, in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution will discuss the issue of a vote of confidence in the government and take a decision in this respect.

De Gaulle...

(Contd. from page 3)

pletely sovereign. But he did not endorse an article in the French Review Politique Strangers advocating a European military alliance excluding the United States and a treaty of friendship among NATO allies including the United States. De Gaulle said these were not his views "although someone had brought the article to my attention".

Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society

Presents its next full-length play: "Summer Of The 17th Doll"

on October 28, 29, and 30th at 8 p.m., KADS Auditorium. Tickets on sale at ASTCO, KLM, US EMBASSY, BRITISH EMBASSY. Afs. 50 for members. Afs. 80 for non-members.

Ayub Says Future Lies In Peace; India Reiterates Refusal To Pay For UNIPOM

RAWALPINDI, October 27, (Reuters).—President Ayub Khan Tuesday told India that while Pakistan could not lower its guard he hoped Indian rulers would realise their best interests lay in peace and not war.

In a message to the nation on "revolution day" which commemorates his accession to power in 1958, the President said force has never solved international problems.

The future of both Pakistan and India lies in peace. "I hope that Indian rulers will realise even now for the sake of their people if not for the cause of good neighbourliness that their best interests lie in peace not war."

He continued: "so long as India maintains a posture of hostility and aggressiveness, Pakistan cannot lower its guard. The bigger the challenge posed to us the greater will have to be our capacity and greater the resolve with which we must meet it."

He said Indian leaders were devoting all their resources to repairing and replenishing their war machine in order perhaps to make yet another attempt at aggression. Meanwhile India reiterated

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

in the evenings. This is the time when the poor people need electricity the most.

When can their children prepare their lessons and homework, he asks. He furthermore notes that the voltage varies so much that use of lower voltage bulbs is also impossible without losing several of them each month. And can you afford Af. 200 for electric bulbs for a single room in the course of a month, if you have a family and your monthly income does not exceed Af. 1200. He says all inhabitants of Kabul pay the same amount for electricity. Why should residents of certain districts be privileged to have adequate power in their homes and others not?

Supporting the right of self-determination for the people of Pakistan is one of the main elements of the national policy of Afghanistan. The government in accordance with the decision passed by the 1964 Loya Jirgah will continue its efforts in this respect and hopes that this issue will be solved as soon as possible in accordance with the wishes of the leaders and people of Pakistan in a peaceful manner.

These are the basis of the policy of the government which is submitted to the Jirgah. Now I introduce the members of my government. (He presented the list of his Cabinet).

I hope the Wolesi Jirgah, in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution will discuss the issue of a vote of confidence in the government and take a decision in this respect.

I hope the Wolesi Jirgah, in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution will discuss the issue of a vote of confidence in the government and take a decision in this respect.

De Gaulle...

(Contd. from page 3)

pletely sovereign. But he did not endorse an article in the French Review Politique Strangers advocating a European military alliance excluding the United States and a treaty of friendship among NATO allies including the United States. De Gaulle said these were not his views "although someone had brought the article to my attention".



Lufthansa

Summer Schedule

Effective May 13th 1965

Now 4 weekly flights from Tehran to Germany

6 hrs. 45 mins.

Convenient connections from Kabul

		Tue	Thurs	Fri	Sun
KABUL	dep.	FG 203	IR 433	FG 205	IR 433
TEHRAN	arr.	0930	1130	0930	1130
		1405	1500	1405	1500
		Tue.	Wed	Fri	Sun
TEHRAN	dep.			0620	
BEIRUT	arr.			0710	
MUNICH	arr.			1035	
FRANKFURT	arr.			1210	

From Frankfurt immediate connections to most important cities in Germany, Europe and U. S. A.

For further information contact your Travel Agent or LUFTHANSA, Shahr-e-Nou, Tel: 22501

Meshrano...

(Contd. from page 1)
Qiamuddin Khadem, and Mohammad Yousuf Saighan.

This commission will also study the formation of the necessary committees.

The members of the committee on the procedure consist of: Senator Said S. Ashraf, Senator Mohammad Nabi Toukhi, Senator Mohammad Rahim Zareh, and Senator Mohammad Reza Karbalai.

The House will assemble again on October 30.

Premier...

(Contd. from page 1)

nistry's officials and afterwards started work.

Dr. Abdul Majid, the newly appointed Minister of Public Health, who was Afghan Ambassador in Washington has not yet arrived to occupy his new post.

German Film Show

Because of unforeseen events the film-show of the German Embassy, announced for October 28th, in the Ariana Cinema, has to be postponed. Further indications will be announced in due time.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

Dine and dance at the International Club on Thursday, October 28, at 8:30 p.m.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. Princess Bilqis

H.R.H. Princess Khatoul

Flower Arrangement Exhibition

at Press Club

Tuesday, November 2

3-5:30 p.m.

Tea Entrance: 50 Afs. Door: Prizes

KABUL IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +18°C. Minimum 5°C.
Sun sets today at 5:17 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:20 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 178.

KABUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1965. (AQRA 6. 1344. S. SH.)

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shahr-e-Nau near
Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

PRICE Af. 2

Afro-Asian Foreign Ministers Hold First Meeting Today

ALGIERS, October 28, (AP).—MINISTERS and diplomats began arriving in Algiers Wednesday for a critical meeting of Afro-Asian Foreign Ministers due to open Thursday afternoon.

The meeting is to decide whether to go ahead with the controversial Nov. 5 Afro-Asian summit Conference despite the threatened boycott by China.

Algerian officials said 15 delegations arrived Wednesday and more than 20 others were expected Thursday. But most of the early arrivals were well below Ministerial rank.

Altogether, 65 countries are invited, and invitations to the Soviet Union, Malaysia, Singapore and Gambia are pending.

According to DPA Algeria's top leadership body, the 26 member Revolutionary Council met unexpectedly here Wednesday to discuss the danger threatening the planned Afro-Asian Summit Conference.

With the preceding Afro-Asian Foreign Ministers conference imminent, the Council listened to a speech by President Houari Boumedienne and to one by Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika before starting to discuss the situation.

The meeting, which had started in the afternoon, was still going on in the late hours of Wednesday.

Meanwhile, according to Tass, the Algeria press service has commented on the statement by the government of the People's Republic of China concerning the second conference of Afro-Asian countries. The Chinese government objected to the convocation

Agreement For Negotiations On Non-Proliferation Reached

UNITED NATIONS, October 28, (AP).—THE Soviet Union agreed Wednesday to new negotiations in Geneva on how to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, but said priority must be given to its own proposals.

The Soviet Union submitted a resolution to the General Assembly's main political committee asking for United Nations' backing of a proposed Soviet treaty aimed at blocking North Atlantic defense arrangements involving use of nuclear weapons.

The United States filed a rival resolution Tuesday asking for the resumption of the Geneva talks as soon as possible without imposing any condition on whether the U.S. or Soviet treaty proposals should be discussed.

In a debate before the committee Tuesday, Soviet Ambassador Nikolai T. Fedorenko opposed a U.S. call for a resumption of the Geneva talks, urging instead a full-scale discussion at the United Nations. Fedorenko called the U.S. appeal for a return to Geneva an attempt to stall agreement.

The Soviet resolution, however, called for the General Assembly to come to an early agreement on halting the increase in nuclear states on the basis of the Soviet proposals and to submit the issue to the Geneva negotiators.

William C. Foster, top U.S. disarmament negotiator, reiterated the U.S. appeal for a resumption of the Geneva talks, telling the 117-nation committee it was too large for reaching a meaningful agreement.

"If real progress is to be made," he said, "We must turn to the difficult but necessary task of negotiation. Any attempt now to press for further agreement on principles or guidelines in this large committee is bound to result in a reiteration of known positions. Contrary to Fedorenko's assertion, Foster added, the United States does not regard this as

some sort of game, the object of which is to bounce this problem back and forth" between New York and Geneva.

He also denied charges that the U.S. treaty proposal contained loopholes that would permit nuclear weapons for West Germany or any other nations, within or outside of NATO.

Although ours was a selling mission, Thompson said, the mission has looked into the possibility of buying as well.

During the last ten days members of the mission conducted business privately for their own companies, and held talks with the Kabul Chamber of Commerce and sources of the Ministry of Commerce.

The possibility of establishment of an English-Afghan trading house has also been considered, said Thompson.

London Plane Crash Kills 36

LONDON, Oct. 28, (Reuters).—Experts Wednesday probed the mangled remains of a Vanguard airliner which crashed in fog at London Airport early Wednesday, killing all 36 aboard.

The plane, "Echo Echo", one of 30 passengers—including an 18-month-old boy—had flown from Edinburgh in a £3 cheap night flight.

The plane, "Echo Echo", one of 30 passengers—including an 18-month-old boy—had flown from Edinburgh in a £3 cheap night flight.

Twice it tried in vain to land. Then came the fatal third attempt. People nearby heard its engines revved as it touched down, suggesting that the captain had tried to lift off again for a new landing. Instead it ploughed a blazing trail to the edge of the runway and exploded in an orange ball of fire.

Until Wednesday BEA Vanguard had carried nine million passengers without mishap.

USSR Professor Arrives

KABUL, Oct. 28, (Georgi Fransovic, a Professor of Orientalology at the Institute of Ethnography and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, arrived in Kabul Wednesday under the Afghan-Soviet Cultural exchange programme. He will stay in Afghanistan for three months during which he will deliver a series of lectures at Kabul University.

Caradon Urges UN Committee Shelve Rhodesian Resolution

UNITED NATIONS, October 28, (AP).—BRITISH Ambassador Lord Caradon Wednesday urged the UN trusteeship committee to shelve an Asian-African sponsored resolution calling on Britain to use military force to protect the rights of Southern Rhodesia's African population.

Caradon told the 117-nation committee that Britain is presently doing all in its power to prevent Rhodesia's white minority government from unilaterally declaring its independence and that passage of the resolution at this time would be a mistake.

The "Asian-African" resolution was much tougher than one approved by the Assembly earlier this month which asked Britain to take all measures necessary to prevent a unilateral declaration of independence.

Caradon said the first resolution had "overwhelming support" and that Prime Minister Wilson now was in Rhodesia seeking to implement the Assembly's wishes.

He said the proposed resolution could do "no good" in the present circumstances and that it would not be able to command the earlier one. "Consequently, it will detract from the force of the first," he said.

He added that Britain "disagrees" with some of the clauses of the new resolution and asserted that pressing it to a vote would create "controversy and disagreement" that might cause serious harm.

The resolution would request Britain to see that all political prisoners are freed, that all repressive legislation is repealed and to put into immediate effect "the removal of all restrictions on African political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights."

It also would ask Britain to suspend the 1961 Constitution and call a new Constitutional conference representing the entire population of the country.

Caradon said Britain has made its position "absolutely clear" to the Rhodesian government and is seeking "to avert disaster which could have serious consequences

Both the Marble Mountain and Chu Lai installations were built from scratch by the marines. In Washington, General Maxwell Taylor, former U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, said Wednesday night "we are making encouraging progress" toward success in saving South Vietnam.

Contd. on page 4

London Businessmen Complete Trade Mission

KABUL, Oct. 28.—Concluding a ten-day visit here the London Chamber of Commerce delegation left Kabul Wednesday morning for home. This was the first time that such a mission from England has visited Afghanistan.

In a press conference at Kabul Hotel last Monday the leader of the mission K. H. Thompson, chairman of the Middle Eastern section of the London Chamber of Commerce said: "We all have been overwhelmed by the welcome which we have received".

Thompson feels a great deal of goodwill has been created as a result of the visit of the mission here and that it will expand the trade between the two countries.

British trade to Afghanistan, he said, can be expected to increase by about 50 per cent per annum during the next few years.

Although ours was a selling mission, Thompson said, the mission has looked into the possibility of buying as well.

During the last ten days members of the mission conducted business privately for their own companies, and held talks with the Kabul Chamber of Commerce and sources of the Ministry of Commerce.

The possibility of establishment of an English-Afghan trading house has also been considered, said Thompson.

On investment, Thompson said that there were no members of the mission directly interested but they had found out what Afghanistan needs in this respect and would report back to London.

The members of the mission have taken on agents during their stay here.

When asked to comment on the possibility of advice for improving the quality of Afghan exports, Thompson said that there was well-established trade in karakul and carpets and that their quality was therefore high. A London firm has corresponded with the Ministry of Commerce on the improvement of the quality of karakul goods and plans to send someone from London to Kabul before the end of the year.

New cotton ginning factories have been established that will improve the quality of cotton exports and also a raisin cleaning factory. He thought Afghanistan was making great efforts to improve the quality of its exports. Another member of the mission said that they were now interested in Afghan exports of cotton, oil seeds, spices, dried fruits and nuts.

The possibility of exporting cotton and its by-products has been discussed during the visit, but there have been no specific orders.

Answering a question whether road surface transportation between the two countries.

Contd. on page 4

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone:—
21494 (Ext. 03)
22851 (4.5 and 6)
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at:—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 28, 1965

The New Cabinet

The ministers included in Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's cabinet should make for smooth team work. Seven of them are from the interim cabinet and five are newcomers. Three more appointments have to be made to fill the posts in the Ministries of Justice, Mines and Industries and the Department of Tribal Affairs. It is probable that they too will be newcomers.

The bulk of the work for implementation of the programme submitted by Dr. Yousuf to the Wolesi Jirga on Monday will have to be done by the new ministers. While each Minister will have individual responsibility for carrying out the plans and programmes of his own Ministry, the Prime Minister and his colleagues, under Article 96 of the Constitution, are collectively responsible to the Wolesi Jirga for the government's general policy. The ministers are also individually responsible to the Wolesi Jirga for the work assigned to them.

The Ministers included in Dr. Yousuf's cabinet are men of experience even though several of them represent the young generation. They have been entrusted with the important task of bringing about social and political reforms. Led by a patriotic and devoted Prime Minister, these men have a chance to show what they can do in their own particular spheres. Their success or failure will be the success or failure of the entire generation. Since all men are fallible, the Ministers will need the cooperation of the public and will have to be guided by constructive criticism to be able to work for the new order in the country.

The nation has much to achieve in the social and economic fields and the Ministers have to play a vital part in the social and political advancement of the people. They have taken on grave responsibilities at a time when after electing our first fully representative Parliament we have begun to implement the provisions of our new and progressive Constitution. This, as the Prime Minister told the Wolesi Jirga on Monday in his policy statement, makes the government's task even more difficult than it should have been.

Pazhwak Addresses UN Assembly

We, however, are not yet quite convinced that the new requirements considered to be needed in the light of all the changes that have taken place since 1945 can be met. This in no way means that we are denying such changes. But we would like the General Assembly carefully to consider whether basing itself on such changes would really bring about more definite provisions with which the entire membership could agree under the present circumstances.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

In all circumstances, the economic and social conditions in the developing areas of the world remain realities of paramount importance to us. The work of the United Nations in this field is just as important as, and in no way less significant than, its work in the political arena. Often the activities of the United Nations in the economic and social fields are overshadowed by its political activities. This is unfortunate because the success or failure of the United Nations must not be judged, primarily, on its political achievements. Worthy of equal consideration is its success or failure in the promotion of effective international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian fields.

Despite numerous efforts and repeated attempts to change the regrettable conditions in developing countries through international co-operation, the fact remains that in many respects the situation has worsened.

The first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was a milestone in the efforts made by the United Nations towards defining the tremendous economic and trade problems confronting the developing countries. At the end of the Geneva meeting all of us noted the results of the Conference with satisfaction, but the implementation of its resolutions fell far short of the high expectations cherished by the developing countries.

Astronomers Discover New Information About Giant Satellites Jupiter, Saturn

Important information about the conditions on Jupiter and Saturn has been obtained by Soviet scientists with the help of photometric, polarimetric and spectro-photometric observations. This

Pravda Says USSR Continues Support Of Indonesians

MOSCOW, Oct. 28. (Tass).—Pravda in its issue of Oct. 28 carries an editorial in connection with the latest events in Indonesia. "The wave of anti-communist manifestations in Indonesia is seriously prejudicing the unity of the national democratic forces of the country, weakening the efforts of her people in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism," the newspaper says.

The Communist Party of Indonesia, as early as Oct. 5, Pravda recalls, issued an official statement dissociating itself from the organisers of the abortive coup and describing it as "an internal matter of the ground forces."

"The imperialists of the United States and Britain and their Malaysian puppets are exerting big efforts towards fanning an anti-communist campaign in Indonesia."

"At all stages of the Indonesian revolution, the Soviet Union has given, and continues to give, all-around assistance and support to the Republic of Indonesia," the newspaper says, adding that people in the Soviet Union highly value their friendship with the Indonesian people and sincerely want "further cooperation between the USSR and Indonesia in political, economic, cultural and other fields."

PART V

One of the concrete results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was the convening of the Plenipotentiary Conference for the adoption of a Convention on the Transit Trade of land-locked countries. As the Assembly is aware, this Convention adopted a Convention. Although this Convention is not entirely satisfactory in view of the legitimate aspirations of the land-locked countries, we consider it as a preliminary step towards achieving these goals, inasmuch as it might contribute to the normalisation of international trade for the countries which have no access to the sea.

TRANSIT AGREEMENTS

The unrestricted right of land-locked countries is undeniable. Therefore, the transit problems of these countries should be kept under constant review by its organs of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with a view to meeting the needs of the land-locked countries.

Afghanistan appreciates the great value of bilateral arrangements and agreements in the field of economic development and international co-operation. We are most grateful to the friendly countries that have assisted us in the field of our economic development through unselfish policies of international co-operation which have made such assistance acceptable to us in the face of our strictly independent policies.

In addition, the necessity of the efforts to be made towards multilateral co-operation cannot be ignored. The United Nations has done an admirable job in this respect, but unfortunately the implementation of its resolutions has not received the attention it deserves.

As a developing country and as a member of the specialised agencies, we feel moved to make a

statement of gratitude for the work of each of these agencies in their respective fields in helping us.

In the field of human rights, the United Nations has been assigned a significant task and an important responsibility. Although considerable efforts have already been undertaken by the United Nations in promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms, we believe that these have not been adequate. We are convinced that the expansion and intensification of work in this area is necessary, and it is in this connexion that I welcome the consideration of the proposal of the establishment of the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Both parties, said the paper, are interested in solving the problem. The big nations and those which possess nuclear weapons know that any postponement of this issue is dangerous to both themselves and mankind at large.

Since disarmament is the hope and aim of all the nations of the world, said the editorial, why have no treaties on disarmament been signed? None has been concluded because there has been distrust among those concerned.

Trust, said the editorial, should be created. The best way to create such trust is closer cooperation among the major powers in the following fields:

1. Outer Space;
2. Control of World Populations;
3. Campaign against illiteracy, disease and world poverty.

History is full of examples where small nations of the world came together against the bigger ones. One of the examples, said the paper, is the rise and fall of the Third Reich. In World War II nations with different ideologies joined together and fought against Hitler.

Under present conditions no single country can become so powerful as to conquer the whole world. Even if such a thing is possible, the tragic consequences would make such a victory meaningless. With closer and constant cooperation in these fields the trust necessary for progress in disarmament can be created.

Atomic radiation, said the paper, threatens the whole world. We hope that through cooperation mankind will be saved from all dangers, including nuclear weapons.

In a letter published in the same issue of Anis, the author who has given only her initials complains about the behaviour of nurses at the Maternity Home in Shahdara. Apparently she went to the hospital with some friends to visit one of her relatives who was ill and the nurses did not behave well. The letter draws the authorities' attention to the neglect of patients.

In another letter in the same issue of Anis, Mohammad Rasoul Sahibzadah said that the bridge behind the Barikot theatre is in disrepair.

Isah in an editorial entitled "Respect the Laws" emphasised the need for security and peace and asked the public to respect the laws.

"We all want democracy and a national government based on free elections," said the paper. "All this can be done if we realise that democracy is based on law and order. As our elected deputies represent us, we should have full confidence that they have the ability and the courage to look after our interests. The Wolesi Jirga is the link between the people and the government. We should keep our delegates informed of our problems so that they can take action to solve them."

In a front-page dispatch from Moscow, the independent newspaper's correspondent, Alfonso Strellone, said that "the Poles are waiting for Pope Paul VI and know that the Pontiff will arrive May 3 for a visit of a few hours to the shrine of Czestochowa. The

PRESS At a Glance

STUDENT SPECIAL

Modern Equipment Serves Students At Herat School

Modern chemistry and physics laboratories, a new sewing room, and a growing library serve the 1450 girls who have the opportunity to study in grades one through twelve at Eyec Mehri in Herat.

The school, named after a famous woman poet who lived in Herat about 400 years ago, has six new rooms built last year with funds provided by the Ministry of Education. The new rooms include the extremely well-equipped chemistry and physics laboratories, the sewing room, and the library.

The library now includes about 800 books, over 600 are in Dari, almost 100 in Pakhtu and 100 in English as well as some in Arabic and Russian.

Four years ago the merchants of Herat contributed money to build eight rooms for the upper grades. This is the third year in which there has been a twelfth grade class at Mehri.

Mehri is the only provincial

girls' school whose graduates are enrolled in Kabul University. However, since dormitory facilities for girls are not yet provided by the University, only a few of Mehri graduates, who have relatives to live with in Kabul, have entered the University.

Girls in the top classes at Mehri have discussions at special conferences every two weeks as a part of their programme.

Ten graduates of Mehri are among the 37 full-time teachers now. One of the first twelfth grade graduates Miss Shoukat Azizi is the principal of the lower school. Assistant Director Abdul Ghafour attended DMA in Kabul and worked at DMA in Herat before coming to Mehri three years ago. The school has no director right now.



Children of Marastoon's kindergarten practising a dance under the supervision of their teacher, Miss Akela. There are more than 40 children enrolled in the kindergarten.

Some of the children have lost their parents, and others' parents are not financially able to support their families and are themselves kept in the destitute's home.

The children spend part of their time in the nursery and in the class and the rest in the children's home built within the compound of the destitutes' home.

EASY TO READ Smoking Mountains

In many parts of the world, there are mountains that make smoke. Clouds of smoke rise from them. Sometimes, the smoke is an indication of danger. Then, sometimes, with a big noise, red-hot rock begins to come from the top of the mountain. It runs down the sides of the mountain. Frequently, it buries farms and villages. Frequently, little pieces of rock go high into the air.

We call the mountains that smoke, volcanoes. The name, volcano, comes from Vulcan, the Roman god of fire.

Any mountain that smokes—any volcano—built itself. Every volcano begins as a little hole in the ground. We call the little hole a crack. Each crack extends below the surface of the earth. Each crack extends underground. The red-hot rock is underground, deep, deep, underground. Pressure makes the hot rock go up, through the crack, to the ground. This is like squeezing a tooth paste tube. The hot rock comes from the crack. We call the hot rock "lava". Lava hardens before it goes very far. The crack is much bigger now. Now we call it an opening, because a crack is small. Much of the rock dust falls near the opening. Around the opening, there is the beginning of a mountain.

When hot rock comes from the opening, we say the volcano is erupting. When a volcano erupts, it becomes bigger. Every volcano has a big "saucer" at the top. We call the saucer a crater. Today, there are several thousand volcanoes on the earth. But, only 500 volcanoes are active.

Riddled With Laughter Two American Girls Were Talking Together. One of them had made a trip to England the summer before and one of them hadn't.

The one who hadn't been to England said to the other one: "What language do they speak in England?" She replied: "Oh, they speak American, but with a British accent!"

lence broke out. Stones and bottles were thrown at security forces.

The question is whether the university students should have urged high school students to leave their classes. It was only after the teenagers crowded the streets that breaking up cars and stone throwing began.

Sunday's crowding of the parliament hall resulted in postponement of the session as the Deputies left the hall. They then made a decision, and they had the right to do so, to have closed sessions. The decision was taken by majority vote and according to constitutional provisions no one (including students) are to enter parliament by force.

The University students on the following morning again wanted to forcefully enter the Parliament house. Article 57 of the Constitution says no one may enter the meeting place of the Parliament by force. It would not have been against the interest of security and order if students assembled and demonstrated elsewhere expressing their desire that the Parliament reconsider its decision to conduct the discussion in secret.

But outside the Parliament compound the crowd got bigger, and then demonstrators broke the doors in Habibia school and got the students out of their classes. Once one school was out it took no time for others to leave their class rooms. It was at this stage that vio-

Roads Are Veins For Afghanistan

By Habibullah Zirik, I.I.D., Ghazi School

Traffic is necessary for citizens of a country which is going to be civilised, because this is a first step in its development. The roads in a country are like veins in a body, and the traffic is the blood which flows along those veins, for raw materials and manufactured goods are carried by traffic from one point to another. A good transport system causes people to live happily, work together and help each other, as well as helping to make the factories and other units work well.

Fortunately, in our country it is recognised how important this is, and we can see modern streets have increased and vehicles are used in transport several times more than was the case ten years ago, when transport consisted of animals like horses, mules and donkeys, vehicles—such as hand-carts or horse-drawn carts, gaudies and a few automobiles. Although animals, carts and gaudies are now rarely used, at least in the cities, there is an interesting mixture of traffic, especially in Kabul.

The taxis have taken the place of gaudies, and a lot of modern cars are in use now. The buses, too, have become more modern, but the trucks are an interesting mixture of the old and the new, for on the latest chassis is a body decorated in the most colourful traditional way. Air services have increased, and Airana now flies between most of our large towns. It is reckoned that inside towns, especially, electrical energy may be used for public transport, for the turbines that are under cons-

Demonstrate—Who Should And When?

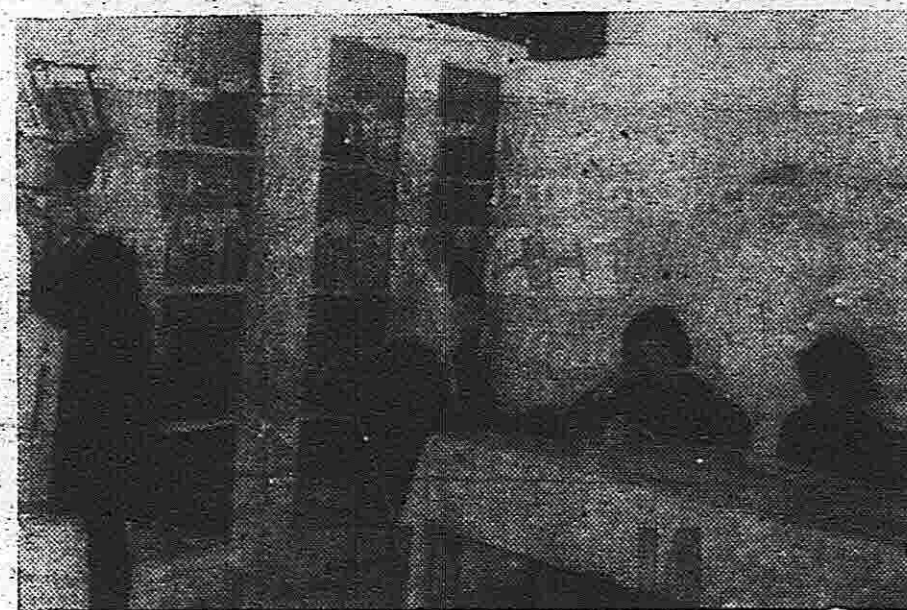
Last Monday, the university students in the course of their demonstrations broke into high schools to persuade these students to join them. The proposition that students should refrain from political activities is questionable but the code of ethics for their activities and which category of students should participate in the game of supporting competing policies and candidates must be a definite one.

Demonstration and resorting to violence in support for or in opposition to a person, act, plan or idea must not be the first method resorted to. Attempts should be made to get one's point of view across through messages, declarations and discussions. First, furthermore it should be made certain that emotions and misinterpretations are not factors leading to rallies and demonstrations.

The root for Monday's demonstrations lay in some students' misinterpretation of the meaning of open and closed discussions in Parliament.

To these students open discussions meant that anybody could visit and sit in the Parliament Hall when discussions went on. In the first place the history of Parliamentary nations, including ours show that, sometimes subjects discussed in Parliaments are

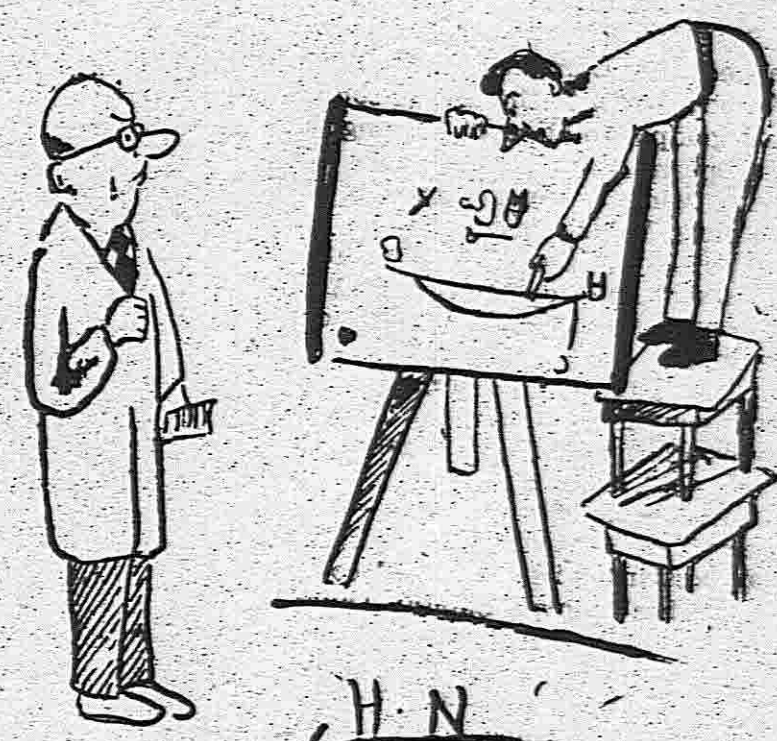
Library at Mehri School



Chemistry laboratory at Mehri School.



Teacher: What are you doing?
Student: You said I should prove the reverse of the proposition, Sir.



Campaign Against Locusts Continues

KABUL, Oct. 28.—The Campaign against locusts is being discussed at the conference on locusts, held in the Ministry of Agriculture.

A report of the Ministry's activities in this field, specially in fighting locusts in the Samangan area, which was read at the conference shows that last year precautionary measures were adopted against locusts over an area of over 40,000 hectares. The conference decided that the campaign against locusts in the North should be intensified and more centres for this purpose should be opened.

Johnson Signs Bill Satisfying Ryukyuan Claims

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, Oct. 28. (AP).—President Johnson signed over world affairs at his Texas ranch Wednesday with Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Rusk flew to the ranch Tuesday night after a speech in Dallas, with Johnson Wednesday morning.

Assistant White House press secretary Joseph Laitin told newsmen, "they reviewed the various areas of the world and covered the general field of foreign relations."

In a more specific phase of foreign relations, the President signed a bill the Texas white house said expresses "the continuing concern of the United States for the welfare and well-being of the Ryukyuan people."

Although the 1952 peace treaty with Japan waived them, the bill authorizes payment of 190,000 claims by the people of Okinawa for personal and property damage by U.S. military occupation in the seven years following World War II. It provides for spending up to \$22 million to satisfy the claims.

Okinawa is the main island in the Ryukyu chain south of Japan. The White House said Congress now has recognised that, legal issues aside, the United States has a moral responsibility for paying the claims for death and injury to persons and for use and damage to private property.

U.S. Wants Improvement Of Ties With Rumania

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. (AP).—U.S. Under-Secretary of State George W. Ball expressed the hope Wednesday that U.S. relations with Rumania will continue to improve in the future.

"We are in a process of developing warmer and closer relations. We expect to continue this process," Ball said in a State Department ceremony swearing in Richard H. Davis, 52, as U.S. Ambassador to Rumania.

The post in Bucharest is "of great interest to us," Ball said.

He praised Davis' "singularly rich experience" in Eastern European affairs and spoke about the "great national interests" the United States has in Eastern Europe.

Yugoslavia Sounds Out Possibility Of EFTA Ties

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 28. (AP).—Yugoslavia has formally approached the European Free Trade Association with the aim of sounding out possibilities of joining the European trade bloc. Danish Foreign Minister Per Haekkerup announced Wednesday.

The 49-year-old Danish statesman said he had received a direct approach from the Yugoslav government.

"The Yugoslav government is now convinced it is in its interest to approach EFTA," Haekkerup said.

Haekkerup is the present chairman of EFTA which opens a two-day session of its ministerial council in the Danish Capital Thursday.

Yugoslavia has trade associations with comecon—the Eastern European trade bloc.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 28.—Abdul Samad Tokhi and Abdul Hai Iim, officials of the Afghan Air Authority, who had gone to the United States under a USAID fellowship programme to receive training in aircraft engineering, returned to Kabul Wednesday.

Moosa Asghar, an official of the Ministry of Justice, who had gone to Cairo under a UAR scholarship programme to study family law, also returned home Wednesday.

KABUL, Oct. 28.—A book entitled "Relics in Afghanistan" has been published by the Afghan Information Office in Cairo. The 99-page book in Arabic is illustrated and deals with the Islamic and pre-Islamic periods in Afghanistan.

KABUL, Oct. 28.—The second part taken by the Ministry of Agriculture to promote fish breeding in the country was taken Wednesday when fish eggs from a famous Russian carp arrived in Kabul. These eggs will be sent to the Kargha fish breeding centre.

Vietnam View

(Contd. from page 1)

Taylor, now a consultant to President Johnson, said, "sooner or later a combination of the air offensive and the ground initiative should convince the Hanoi leadership that they have no choice but to mend their ways."

In a speech prepared for the Army Association's annual dinner, Taylor restated America's readiness to discuss a peaceful settlement in South Vietnam with

Labour MP Selected As Speaker Of Commons

LONDON, Oct. 28. (AP).—The House of Commons Tuesday unanimously elected Dr. Horace King as its new Speaker—the first Labour member of Parliament to hold the seven-centuries-old post.

King, a former deputy Speaker, went through the traditional ceremony of allowing himself to be dragged from his seat to the Speaker's throne.

This is a reminder of the days when the Speaker represented the House of Commons in its struggle with the monarchy and its fight for supremacy. In those days the post held obvious dangers. Now the Speaker guides the debates and procedures of the house.

King's election was one of the first items to be dealt with when Parliament reassembled Tuesday. Despite the non-partisan nature of the post, King's election was of political significance in the present political temperature which is just a heated as when Parliament began the long summer recess almost three months ago.

The Speaker and his panel of two deputies—the chairman of the ways and means committee and the deputy chairman of ways and means committee—do not vote except in cases of a tied vote. With House membership precariously balanced between Labour and Conservatives these three votes can be vital.

any government sincerely interested in pursuing peace.

He acknowledged that "we are disappointed that thus far we have had no response from the communist side."

New USSR Envoy Arrives In Kabul

KABUL, Oct. 28.—The new U.S.S.R. Ambassador in Afghanistan Constantine Ivanovich Alexandrov arrived here Wednesday morning.

The Chief of the Protocol Department in the Foreign Ministry, Ataulah Nasser Zia, and members of the Soviet Embassy received the Ambassador at the airport.

The 53-year-old Ambassador is an economist. He started his diplomatic career in 1956 when he was appointed as Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia. In 1960 he was promoted to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary in the same Embassy, which post he kept until 1962. From 1962 to 1963 he served as Counsellor in the Department of International Economic Institute at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. In 1963 he was appointed as his country's Minister Plenipotentiary in Yugoslavia.

Alexandrov has received many state medals, is married and has two children.

Mission Leaves

(Contd. from page 1)

When Afghanistan and England were in the mission said there is room for such a thing as it is more economical, speedy.

Thompson concluded by saying that the mission had been impressed by the tremendous interest shown in Afghanistan in further trade between the two countries. An invitation has been issued to the Kabul Chamber of Commerce to come to London so that they could return some of the hospitality shown to them here. The President of the Kabul Chamber of Commerce has agreed to bring a mission.

CORRECTION

The Lufthansa-Ad of yesterday's Kabul Times showed wrong departure/arrival times of Iranair-Flights which was due to the fact that an out-of-date cliché had been used by mistake. The error is very much regretted.

Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society

Presents its next full-length play: "Summer Of The 17th Doll"

on October 28, 29, and 30th at 8 p.m., KADS Auditorium. Tickets on sale at ASTCO, KLM, US EMBASSY, BRITISH EMBASSY. Afs. 50 for members. Afs. 80 for non-members.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. Princess Bilqis

H.R.H. Princess Khatoul

Flower Arrangement Exhibition

at Press Club

Tuesday, November 2

3-5:30 p.m.

Entrance: 50 Afs.

KABUL IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL

Now 'Famous' Pall Mall gets a FILTER

When you buy a packet of 'GOLD BAND' PALL MALL filter

you get the same perfect mildness, the same

King Size satisfaction, that has made

PALL MALL famous around the world -

plus a pure white modern filter.

Look for the 'GOLD BAND' - your

guarantee of genuine American blend.

GOLD BAND

PALL MALL
FILTER CIGARETTES



THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +22°C. Minimum 4°C.
Sun sets today at 5:13 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:22 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 179

KABUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1965. (AQRAB 8, 1344, S.H.)

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant, Kabul
Hotel, Shar-e-Nau near
Park Cinema, Kabul International Airport.

PRICE Af. 2

Dr. Yousuf Resigns; King Asks Maiwandwal To Form Cabinet

New Premier To Present Ministers, Policy To Jirgah

KABUL, October 30.—PRIME Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gul Khana Palace Friday morning where he offered his resignation for health reasons, says a communiqué issued by Royal Secretariat yesterday.

While deeply regretting the ill-health of the Prime Minister His Majesty the King accepted the resignation in order to give him a chance to undergo immediate medical examination and treatment. At 3 p.m. yesterday His Majesty

Royal Audience

KABUL, Oct. 30.—The Department of Royal Protocol announced that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ended October 28:

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah; General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of National Defence; Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed, the Minister of Planning.

OAU Head Objects To Salisbury Talks

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Oct. 30. (AP).—The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Secretary-General Diallo Telli Friday accused the British government of "illegal manoeuvres" in the Rhodesian independence talks.

Telli, speaking at a press conference here, said: "Britain is clearly siding with Rhodesia's Prime Minister Smith and trying to prevent an illegal unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) by providing Smith with a legally established UDI."

"The OAU considers whatever passes between Wilson and Smith is illegal and treacherous. We therefore denounce Britain's illegal manoeuvres to bring about a legal UDI."

"Remember, Africa is not alone in her anti-colonialist battle," Telli said. "We are not alone in our fight against the political refugees in Ghana who were originally created and financed by foreign powers to sabotage African unity."

He then angrily accused "some foreign news agencies" of distorting what Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu said. Kasavubu never said he would expel all whites from the Congo, Telli said.

"We advise foreign powers to cease sabotaging Congolese unity. We also advise certain world powers to stop helping colonialists in Africa and cease supplying them with arms," he said.

"Unfortunately Portugal and others find the United States a ready ally to help them maintain their colonies."

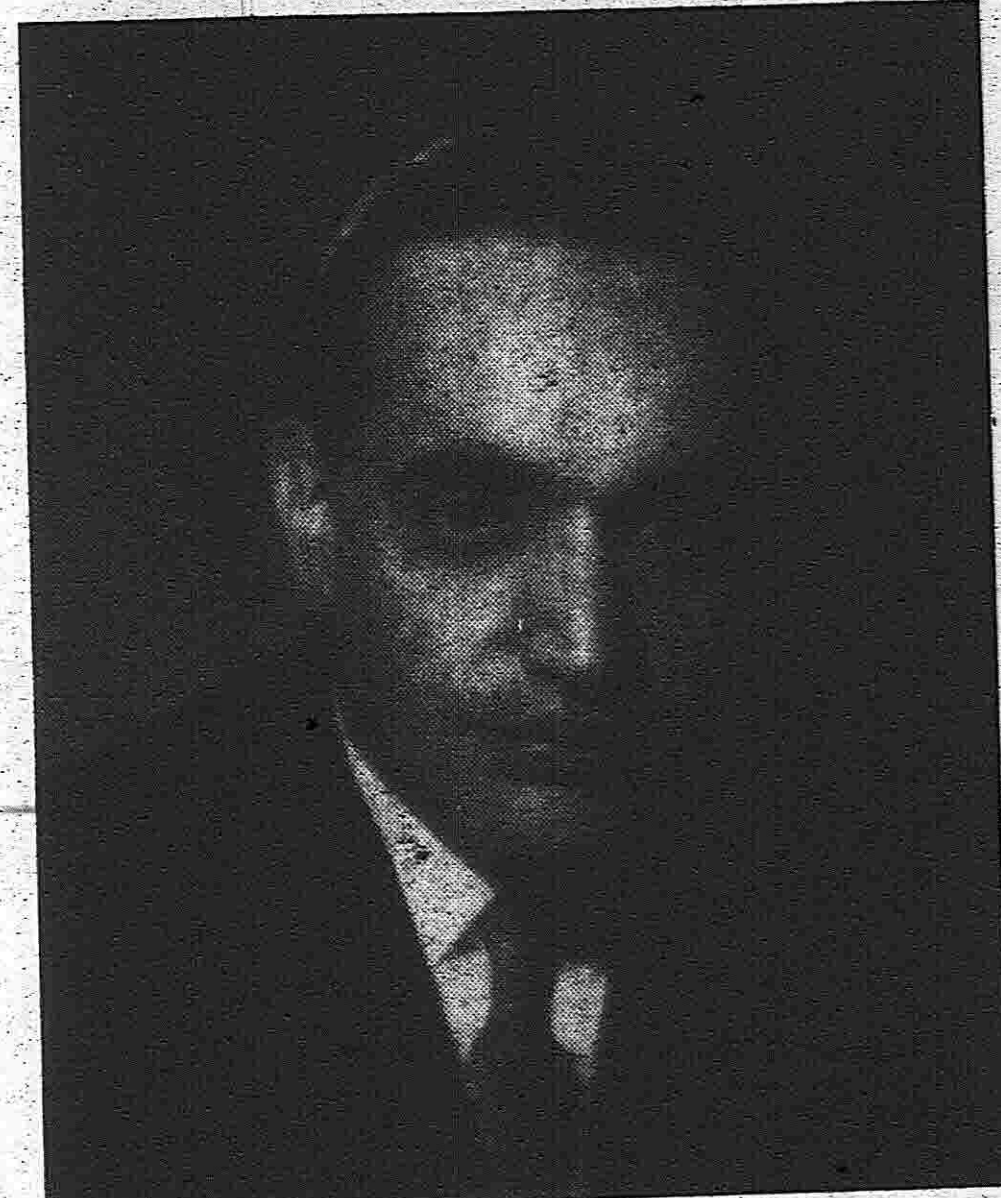
"Africa's interests do not conflict with the United States." The United States should realise her legitimate interest lies in helping develop African nationalism," he added.

RADIO AFGHANISTAN ARTISTS VISIT IRAN

KABUL, Oct. 30.—A delegation of Radio Afghanistan artists left Kabul this morning for Tehran to take part in the birth anniversary of the Iranian Crown Prince. Among the artists are Mrs. Zhila, Mrs. Rukhsana, Ham Ahang and Zahir Howaida.

The rest of the delegation consists of eight musicians from orchestra No. 1 of Radio Afghanistan.

KABUL TIMES



Premier-Designate Maiwandwal

Foreign Ministers Schedule Meeting Today In Algiers To Decide On Holding Summit

ALGIERS, October 30, (AP).—FOREIGN Ministers of the Afro-Asian countries have scheduled a full-dress plenary session today to consider the crucial question of their long-deferred summit conference.

The ministers were originally supposed to meet Thursday and the summit meeting is in theory, set for Nov. 5, a date which has been challenged by the People's Republic of China and several other Afro-Asian nations.

The heads of some delegations already in Algiers met "informally" for several hours Thursday in the ornate white-domed conference centre west of Algiers. These delegations represented less than half of the 65 nations invited to attend the ministerial and chiefs of state sessions.

The delegations delayed the opening of the ministerial conference in view of transportation problems confronting and delaying the many deputies coming from the OAU summit in Accra, Ghana.

The Ministers now are set to meet today. Their initial decision must be whether to convene the summit meeting on Nov. 5 despite China's objections that the time is "unsuitable."

If they decide to go ahead with the summit conference, the ministers must also fix the agenda for (Contd. on page 4)

EFTA Ready For Talks With Members Of Common Market

COPENHAGEN, October 30, (Reuter).—THE seven-nation European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Friday declared itself ready for talks with the Common Market six to prevent the growing economic division of Western Europe.

A communiqué issued at the end of a two-day session of the EFTA ministerial council said EFTA governments were convinced that the possibility of a solution would be considerably improved if talks were held at all possible levels.

The ministers said the ministers were convinced that a serious responsibility rested on governments to seek closer cooperation between the EEC and EFTA and to pursue policies promoting the growth of trade and the expansion of their economies.

"EFTA ministers consider that the most immediate problem in relations between EFTA and the

EEC is the European tariff issue. "They believe that in this connection the primary aim should be to ensure a successful conclusion of the negotiations under the Kennedy Round of tariff cutting negotiations in Geneva."

Haekkerup, Danish Foreign Minister and chairman of the EFTA ministerial council, formally conveyed the seven's offer to the Common Market when he separately called in the diplomatic envoys of the six community countries in Denmark.

Haekkerup told reporters later that the EFTA initiative had no time limit and did not press for an immediate answer.

Wilson, Smith Hold Marathon Talks

SALISBURY, Oct. 30, (Reuter).—Rhodesia's state-owned television service Friday rejected British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's request to appear alone for a "final appeal" to the Rhodesian people on the independence crisis.

After the refusal, Wilson, who is expected to leave today, indicated he would call a press conference and issue the statement he had intended to broadcast.

The Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation broadcast a statement from its Chairman, J. M. Helliwell, turning down the British Premier's request.

He said Wilson had been offered a chance to be interviewed on television by four commentators—

one known to favour Prime Minister Ian Smith's white minority government. These were exactly the same TV facilities offered to Smith on his recent visit to London for independence negotiations, he added.

The TV dispute climaxed four days of negotiations here in which Wilson tried to talk the government out of its threat of a unilateral declaration of independence (UDI).

Smith met with his cabinet last night as the British Prime Minister prepared to fly back to London by way of Zambia, Ghana and Nigeria.

After the Rhodesian cabinet had met for four hours, Smith emerged to tell reporters: "We are prepared to go on all night if necessary."

The two Prime Ministers held an 89-minute conference during the morning. Arrangements were made for a final meeting, if necessary, before Wilson's departure early today.

Wilson, has summoned the British High Commissioners of Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia here for consultations about the results of his efforts to prevent an illegal seizure of Rhodesian independence.

British officials remained pessimistic about the chances of averting a final break.

Former Envoy, Press Minister Named Premier-Designate

KABUL, Oct. 30.—The new Prime Minister-designate M. H. Maiwandwal is 46.

After graduating from Habibia High School he was appointed editor of Itifaq Islam, a newspaper of Herat. In 1944 he worked as director of Encyclopaedia and in 1945 he became editor of Anis. In 1949 he became acting President of the Press and Information Department.

In 1950 Maiwandwal was appointed Press Adviser to His Majesty the King and then took the post of President of Press and Information. In 1953 he served as Afghan Charge d'Affaires in Washington. In 1954 he again became President of the Press and Information Department and, in 1955 he was appointed as Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In the diplomatic field Maiwandwal first served as Ambassador in London and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague. In 1957 he became Ambassador in Karachi and then went as Ambassador in Washington. In 1963 he went again to Karachi as Afghan Ambassador and in 1965 he was appointed Minister of Press and Information, which post he held in Dr. Yousuf's new cabinet.

WHO Conference Opens Here Today

KABUL, Oct. 30.—The Regional Committee for Southeast Asia of the World Health Organisation opened its 18th session here this morning.

Representatives from the eight member states of WHO in Southeast Asia are here for the meetings. During the last few days they have been arriving from Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal and Thailand. In addition to the delegates from the host country, Afghanistan, the United Nations family of organisations will be represented along with non-governmental organisations.

The WHO committee for Southeast Asia meets every year to review the works of "organisation's Regional Office located in New Delhi, India. The Regional Director, Dr. C. Mani will present his annual report and the members will examine proposals for future activities.

U.S. Govt. Agrees To Send Wheat To Afghanistan

KABUL, Oct. 30.—The U.S. government has agreed to give Afghanistan 150,000 tons of wheat as grant in aid.

An official of the Food Grain Department said talks had been going on between the Afghan and the U.S. authorities for some time. He expressed the hope that the wheat contract would be signed within the next ten or 15 days and the shipment to Afghanistan would commence.

KABUL, Oct. 30.—Humayun Shah Asifi, a lecturer at the College of Law and Political Science, left Kabul for Paris on Thursday to work for his doctorate degree in law under a French government scholarship programme.

Wali Ahmad Nouri, an official of the Communication Ministry, left for France to study postal affairs under a French government fellowship programme.

Mohammad Younus Firoz, an official of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, left for the Soviet Union on the same day to study chemistry.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [45 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200

FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 30, 1965

Crucial Phase

His Majesty the King having asked Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to form a new Cabinet following Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's resignation we hope that Afghanistan will now have a stable government ruled with authority and in an atmosphere free from uncertainty.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf has resigned in the wake of last week's demonstrations. This development at a time when his health was failing proved too much for him and he has decided not to carry on with the burden of the Prime Minister's office. As suggested by His Majesty the King in his decree, he should have an opportunity to look after his health.

The task of forming a new government has been entrusted to a devoted public servant who has for many years been a leading Afghan personality. Maiwandwal is busy selecting his team which, we hope, he will be able to present soon to the Wolesi Jirga along with the policy of his government.

We trust that the new government will receive the sincere cooperation of Parliament and the entire nation. The welfare of Afghanistan and the overall interests of the nation are more important than anything else.

Our country is passing through a most crucial phase in its history. The implementation of the new Constitution has brought about new conditions under which the will of the people has become supreme in dealing with the affairs of the state. It is the duty of every intelligent citizen to use this opportunity in the interests of the country.

It is with all this in mind that we wish success to the Prime Minister-designate and hope that Parliament and the entire people of Afghanistan will cooperate with the new government. We pray to God Almighty to help us come through this important period of our history under the wise and benevolent leadership of His Majesty the King.

Modern Chemistry Finds Stone Man Used Birch Tree Products More Than Rocks

It is an amusing by-product of modern scientific research that chemist can find out in the laboratory what stone-age man used to do eight thousand years ago. Paleolithic man was more intelligent than his modern progeny is apt to believe, he had a remarkable technology.

Professor W. Sandermann, head of the department of wood chemistry in the forestry research laboratories of the German Federal Government at Reinbek near Hamburg, has studied the chemical technology of the stone-age with most recent methods. He found that rich bark must have been as important to paleolithic man as stone.

For prehistoric man had some-how to join the stone parts he made, he had to seal vessels, etc. For this he needed some cement. He made this cement or glue from birch bark. Enough of it has been preserved in ancient settlements and graves dug out by archaeologists to enable chemists to identify the substance.

The birch-tree is of such importance to the earliest civilizations as to justify speaking of a birch-tree age rather than a stone age. When the ice slowly receded northwards about 20,000 years ago, a treeless cold steppe of the tundra type remained to begin with. Soon a modest tree settled in it, weathering the hardest conditions: the birch-tree. For six thousand years birchwoods predominated in Europe.

It must have been a pretty sight, if we remember the black-and-white pattern of the birch-tree. Another six thousand years, of mixed birch-and-pine woods, ensued. The oak and the beech followed in due course. Fellen analysis enables scientists to reconstruct the course of development.

Portugal's Relation To Rhodesia

Differences of opinion between Portugal and Britain over the status of the Rhodesian representative to Lisbon have important implications in the context of Portugal's future relations with her African colonies and her plans for their political advancement.

For some time now, Portugal has abandoned the type of assimilation policy which meant that a small layer of Africans could be accepted as having equal rights and status with the white population. The present policy is that everyone in the overseas African provinces is a Portuguese citizen in law and in practice.

Owing to the lack of educational facilities for Africans in the past, Europeans have generally received the best jobs; this situation is said to be rapidly changing, however, as a result of Portuguese efforts to improve educational standards among Africans.

Together with a more vigorous education policy there has been a drive to increase the numbers of Portuguese immigrants. In Angola, which is more of a settler's country than Mozambique, the number of Portuguese immigrants increased from 170,000 in 1960 to approximately 300,000 in 1965.

This large increase in metropolitan Portuguese has had an effect not only on the economy of the colony but almost certainly on the political attitudes of the settler community. There has been for some time a deep division of opinion between, on the one hand, Lisbon and its officials in Angola, and on the other hand, those Portuguese who regard Angola as their home. The latter have developed a kind of Angolan nationalism and look upon Angola as their own country rather than an overseas province of Portugal.

This attitude has led to a feeling that Angolans should have more say than they have in the internal affairs of the country, and in some cases settler opinion has favoured a form of self-govern-

Paleolithic man lived in a birch-tree environment and it was only natural that he used the tree as a source of raw materials. The techniques involved for this purpose survived into the bronze and even iron ages.

Apart from the wood, stone-age technicians were primarily interested in the bark of the birch-tree. It is smooth and flexible, and very rich in extractable organic compounds. It yields large amounts of a viscous pitch. It can be used as a material to write upon, though stone-age man did not avail himself of this possibility since he had no writing. But the early cultures of India, China, and Egypt knew this precursor of paper which was indeed used occasionally for writing even in the European Middle Ages.

Rolled-up birch bark gives a good torch. Such rolls have been found in the famous stone-age arms factory of Star Carr (Yorkshire), in prehistoric Swiss settlements, and in other places. Containers of all kinds were made of the flexible bark of the birch-tree, long ever man learned the art of pottery.

Such bark vessels have been found in Switzerland and in Jutland, still with residues of fish and fruit-wine in them. In an Egyptian battle-cart from the time of the 18th dynasty birch bark was found as one of the components. Since the bark is water-repellent, it was used for making floors and ovens, watertight in the stone age. The bark is still used for similar purposes in Nordic blockhouses of today. Noble stone-ages are likely to be buried in coffins wrapped in birch bark.

Very important of all was the use of birch bark pitch. It was obtained from the bark by a sort of distillation in pits or primitive

ment or Dominion status on the British model. This nationalist sentiment has been identified with an organisation called the "Association of Angola Citizens" which was eventually prescribed by Lisbon as subversive. A former Governor-General of Angola General Deslandes, who was dismissed in 1962, was generally believed to have sympathised with these views and may have owed his dismissal to them.

It is probable that such views exist in Angola in so far as Portugal is publicly committed to a policy of African advancement with which the settler community is not much in sympathy. Such feelings will have been reinforced by the presence of new arrivals from Portugal, who are enjoying a standard of living considerably in excess of that which they could ever have had in their own country. Racism does exist

Two Groups Coordinate Space Research In Several Nations

TWO European organisations—known under the abbreviations ELDO (European Launcher Development Organisation) and ESRO (European Space Research Organisation), have recently begun to increase their activities in space research. The Federal Republic of Germany has supported those initiatives from the outset just as it has worked for close coordination of Western scientific policy within the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development).

But while other countries promote space research to some extent through military credits because it is closely linked with the construction of rockets for military purposes, the efforts of West Germany in this sphere are of an exclusively civil and peaceful character.

By linking space research with a military budget, the financial problem is largely solved, and it is West Germany's place, considerable importance on comprehensive European cooperation. The more countries taking part in such a project, the easier it is to mobilise the necessary funds.

ELDO is devoted to the joint

Kilns. In Sweden so-called "incense cakes" have been found, spreading pleasant odours when burnt. The people called them "dwarf's bread". Professor Sandermann now found that these resinous substances are residues of birch bark pitch used for gaskets to seal containers. Previously they had been interpreted as residents of amber or tree-resins. These "resins" were used for gluing together weapons such as spears, arrows, or harpoons, for sealing urns, repairing cracked containers, reinforcing shields, etc. They are found in quantity in stone-age settlements and even in graves.

Paleolithic chemists knew a technique of heating birch bark with a reduced supply of air. This led to the separation of the far-like pitch. Craftsmen of the stone age had a sort of soldering, stone for joining different parts together. It was an alchemy stone with its point covered with the pitch. Such stones have been found earlier, at Star Carr, in Switzerland, Liechtenstein, and near Urm.

They have long been another riddle to scientists. Now their purpose is obvious. Stone-age men made containers from lime-tree bark and sealed them with birch bark pitch. While the bark was decomposed in the course of the centuries, the pitch gasket with its ring-like shape was preserved. These packings still show the impression of the lime-tree bark pattern. The containers were used for oil, fat, and other liquids. Even containers buried with the dead to provide them with food in the world of spirits were sealed with the pitch. This led to the formation of "grave resins", some of which, over 2000 years old, have now been identified as birch bark pitch by Professor Sandermann.

In a letter published in the same issue of Anis Abdul Qayum Petraty said that condolence meetings are most expensive and time consuming. In some remote parts of the country when someone dies the villagers get together, go to the house of the bereaved family and stay there for nights. He suggested that the municipal authorities in the cities should end this practice.

In another letter in the same issue of Anis Abdul Wasy Mir Khal stressed the need of impartial writing by editors of newspapers. He emphasised that moral considerations are extremely important to all civil servants, particularly writers and journalists.

Thursday's Islah in an editorial entitled "The World is Watching Us" commented on the recent demonstrations. Two weeks ago, said the paper, His Majesty the King inaugurated the new Parliament. The members of the Wolesi Jirga, who have been elected from among several hundred candidates, are well aware of the problems and needs of the people of their respective constituencies.

There was every reason to fear some clashes at the time of the elections. But fortunately, the people proved that were prepared for political changes. We have to go through difficult days before we achieve our aims.

Referring to the duties of the young and enlightened people the paper said that they have two main responsibilities. First, they are the leaders of the people under the new order. Secondly, they have to realise that people follow them in whatever they do.

There are some elements trying to exploit the situation and use our youth in doing wrong things. Such trends might lead to a course not desirable for our youth.

The paper expressed the hope that young people will understand their responsibilities and try to work harder in the interest of the nation.

ESRO recently successfully sent space probes to a height of 172 kilometres (about 107 miles) from a launching site in Sardinia to study the electronic density of the lower strata of the ionosphere. A British rocket was used. Two of the experiments were prepared by a German institution and a third by the University of London.

PRESS At a Glance

Thursday's Anis in an editorial on the Algiers conference pointed out that the Foreign Ministers of Afro-Asian countries are to meet today to discuss the convening of the conference.

Referring to the first Afro-Asian conference held in Bandung, the paper said that it was a great success in the sense that it established closer and more effective cooperation among Afro-Asian countries.

Countries which pursue certain ideologies are progressing economically. From the point of view of standard of living, we can divide the world into northern and southern regions. Most of the Afro-Asian countries, are in the southern region. Besides having suffered under imperialism, these countries are facing great problems of illiteracy, poverty, and disease. Most of the problems faced by these countries are the remnants of imperialism.

Despite the fact that Pakistan, the People's Republic of China and Cambodia do not favour holding of the conference as scheduled, the paper expressed the hope that the decisions of the conference, if held, will prove useful for strengthening peace in the world and solving the problems of different countries.

In a letter published in the same issue of Anis Abdul Qayum Petraty said that condolence meetings are most expensive and time consuming. In some remote parts of the country when someone dies the villagers get together, go to the house of the bereaved family and stay there for nights. He suggested that the municipal authorities in the cities should end this practice.

In another letter in the same issue of Anis Abdul Wasy Mir Khal stressed the need of impartial writing by editors of newspapers. He emphasised that moral considerations are extremely important to all civil servants, particularly writers and journalists.

Thursday's Islah in an editorial entitled "The World is Watching Us" commented on the recent demonstrations. Two weeks ago, said the paper, His Majesty the King inaugurated the new Parliament. The members of the Wolesi Jirga, who have been elected from among several hundred candidates, are well aware of the problems and needs of the people of their respective constituencies.

There was every reason to fear some clashes at the time of the elections. But fortunately, the people proved that were prepared for political changes. We have to go through difficult days before we achieve our aims.

Referring to the duties of the young and enlightened people the paper said that they have two main responsibilities. First, they are the leaders of the people under the new order. Secondly, they have to realise that people follow them in whatever they do.

There are some elements trying to exploit the situation and use our youth in doing wrong things. Such trends might lead to a course not desirable for our youth.

The paper expressed the hope that young people will understand their responsibilities and try to work harder in the interest of the nation.

ESRO recently successfully sent space probes to a height of 172 kilometres (about 107 miles) from a launching site in Sardinia to study the electronic density of the lower strata of the ionosphere. A British rocket was used. Two of the experiments were prepared by a German institution and a third by the University of London.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Ardu 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 4775 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

SUNDAY

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-0800
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1400

IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0845
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-0940
Prague-Sofia-Athens-Kabul
Arrival-1040

Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1410
Amritsar-Kabul
Arrival-1515
Kabul-Mazar-Herat
Departure-0730
Kabul-Amritsar
Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-0830

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

Kabul-Athens, Sofia, Prague,
Departure-0830

Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1100

TUESDAY

Khost-Kabul
Arrival-0950
Kabul-Kandahar, Tehran, Damascus,
Beirut
Departure-0930
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi
Departure-0930

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

Pharmacies

Ariana Phone No. 20527
Zineth 24944
Nawi Houmayoun 20524
Bo-Ali 23927

Newly-Trained Personnel At Kandahar Workshops Regularly Repair Ariana Planes

Ariana's record of safety is one of the best among world airlines," said Abdul Ali Sarwar, Ariana's station manager in Kandahar, in an interview with a correspondent from Anis recently.

To achieve this high level of safety Ariana Afghan Airlines has been employing sizable resources as well as human effort. The company has several large workshops in Kandahar. In the spare parts depot, located at Kandahar International Airport, 18,000 parts, worth \$11 million are stored. The store has every imaginable spare part needed in each of the company's three types of planes.

Ariana has now in use DC-3, Convair and DC-6 planes. The company is considering operating Boeing planes too. It has three workshops in Kandahar. In one of them engines are repaired and planes overhauled. The regulations regarding the overhaul of planes after a certain number of flying hours are strictly observed. Sometimes the company has its planes overhauled in Hong Kong. There is a special workshop where the inside of the planes are decorated and renovations made.

The third is a radio workshop where transmitters and receivers are tested and repaired. This workshop has equipment and facilities for repairing radios in use by the company and its planes.

No take-off is authorised until the engineers and mechanics are sure there is nothing wrong with the plane after prolonged scrutiny and close inspection.

In addition to these workshops, Ariana has another for the maintenance and repair of cars and buses used by the company.

Many spare parts needed by the company are produced in the workshops which are run by Afghan personnel. Four Americans from the Pan-American Airways are helping the Afghan personnel as advisors.

Eight years ago when the airlines was established it had no trained personnel of its own and had to depend on foreigners for all types of work. The company employed a foreigner even as a storekeeper. All foreigners have now been replaced by Afghans who have been trained abroad or in less specialised fields in Afghanistan.

Several courses of training are offered in the Kandahar workshop.

Jagan Refuses To Attend Conference On Guiana Future

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Oct. 30. (Reuters)—British Guiana's opposition leader, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, will not attend next week's London Conference to discuss his country's independence.

His final decision is contained in a letter to Britain's Colonial Secretary, Anthony Greenwood, dated Oct. 5, which has been released here.

The decision ends speculation, both here and in London, on the possibility of a last-minute decision by Dr. Jagan to attend the conference, at which the British Guiana independence date is expected to be set.

In his letter, Dr. Jagan referred to the state of emergency still in force in his country and said the local government was violating the rule of law.

"It is incomprehensible that the imperial power should feel free to add absolute power to such despot and arbitrary rule," he wrote.

"Their willingness to consider (independence) without agreement being reached by the people of the country—more than half of whom are represented by my party—constrains us to decline the invitation to the circumstances."

shops, Afghan boys can take six to eight months to train in jobs in the workshops and stores. At the end of the training period they receive certificates approved by the Afghan Air Authority.

The company is building about 40 houses for its unmarried personnel. Those with families have already been provided with living quarters.

The company has greatly expanded its communications facilities. The offices at the Kandahar International Airport, which is about 30 kilometres from downtown Kandahar, is linked by radio with the city and with Kabul, where the company's headquarters is situated.

The marble and chandeliers are still there. So are the huge, high halls, ornately decorated with gilt scrolls and vast prearranged murals. But now they look down on a motley, shirt-sleeved crowd, and instead of Imperial Russian and European Society spending the season, the clientele consists largely of newly-affluent Italians passing a day in transit.

Legend Lingers
Monte Carlo, as its inhabitants and regular visitors never fail to complain, is not what it used to be. The idle rich have moved to other fields, gambling has become democratised, and bingo and football pools provide more interest for less money nearer home. But the legend of Monte Carlo lingers, harder to exploit.

This is not for want of modernisation. They have put in battalions of fruit machines, both in a room off the main entrance for those who want a cautious encounter with the "one-armed bandit" without entering the Casino proper, and in bars and corridors off the main gambling halls.

And in deference to their substantial American clientele, they have put in the transatlantic game of craps. With red dice on a green baize table, attended by four croupiers, they have given it a Monte Carlo patina. But the calls are English, instead of the normal French of the traditional games.

Roulette is still queen of the Casino, for it seems to embody more than any other game, the mystique of gambling. But the big players have all but vanished and in their stead come innocent tourists who want a night's flutter among their souvenirs.

Stakes are overwhelmingly the statutory minimum, 10 francs in the "private" room and five francs in the "public" room. Nobody breaks the bank any more, for to do this you have to stake half a fortune on each turn of the wheel.

The English have vanished, for they can now gamble at home. The opulent French merchants who used to frequent Monte Carlo between the wars have moved to other fields. In their stead have come the Italians. The border is near and although they have casinos of their own, they have to pay tax on their winnings. Monte Carlo is tax free.

But although their cars choke the inadequate parking space they cannot chase away the forlorn air of semi-desolation in the Casino. Of 12 tables of roulette and trente-et-quarante (a card game) only two are usually open. The white-coated barmen at their marble establishments are mostly unemployed, and the calls of croupiers are as disturbed by the clatter and click of the fruit machines.

Fortune For 10 Francs
A few highly-rouged old ladies and sadly dilapidated old gentlemen at the roulette table every afternoon between four and six, every evening from nine to midnight, as they have done for three or four decades. Mostly they record the numbers turning up on the wheel, searching for the infallible system that will make their fortune. Occasionally, very occasionally, they bet 10 francs. One old man with very worn clothes and an indeterminate faded flower in his buttonhole, merely watches. They are all the Casino's pets: memorials of its golden age.

AMCHITKA, Alaska, Oct. 30. (AP)—An 80-Kiloton thermonuclear device was exploded 2,300 feet underground Friday in an experiment to help distinguish nuclear blasts from natural earthquakes.

The blast, four times more powerful than the atomic bombs of World War II, was set off from a control station seven miles from the capped hole. It had been delayed since Wednesday by unfavourable weather.

A monitor reported the command post shook for about one second, and that there was an apparent earth movement of about one inch at that location.

One minute before the shot the command post got a final report that there was no seismic activity to interfere with earth waves generated by the blast.

PLANT PRESERVATION CONFERENCE ENDS
KABUL, Oct. 30.—The 21st Afghan-Soviet conference on the preservation of plants ended at the Ministry of Agriculture Thursday.

An Agriculture Ministry official said that during the conference, which took a week, the Soviet Union promised to place a complete laboratory at the disposal of the plants preservation department to be used for studying insects and plant diseases in the north.

The conference also discussed ways of making the campaign against locust more effective. The 2nd conference in this series will be held next year in Moscow.

The Soviet delegates to the conference met the Agriculture Minister Engineer Mohammad Akbar Reza. They said the results of the conference were useful and the holding of similar conferences in the future was necessary. The delegation left for the Soviet Union on Thursday. They were sent off by Masjidi, president of the plants preservation department.

One-Day Visitors Replace Idle Rich At Monte Carlo

By Roland Huntford
My image of the casino at Monte Carlo was formed in childhood by the tales of various elderly persons who had watched titled Russians decimate their patrimony at the roulette tables there before World War I.

I retained a highly-coloured impression of splendid women and Grand Dukes, all beautifully dressed, squandering thousands upon thousands of golden francs under glittering chandeliers, while champagne flowed and pawnbrokers dealt briskly in the jewels of ruined adventuresses.

The marble and chandeliers are still there. So are the huge, high halls, ornately decorated with gilt scrolls and vast prearranged murals. But now they look down on a motley, shirt-sleeved crowd, and instead of Imperial Russian and European Society spending the season, the clientele consists largely of newly-affluent Italians passing a day in transit.

Legend Lingers
Monte Carlo, as its inhabitants and regular visitors never fail to complain, is not what it used to be. The idle rich have moved to other fields, gambling has become democratised, and bingo and football pools provide more interest for less money nearer home. But the legend of Monte Carlo lingers, harder to exploit.

This is not for want of modernisation. They have put in battalions of fruit machines, both in a room off the main entrance for those who want a cautious encounter with the "one-armed bandit" without entering the Casino proper, and in bars and corridors off the main gambling halls.

And in deference to their substantial American clientele, they have put in the transatlantic game of craps. With red dice on a green baize table, attended by four croupiers, they have given it a Monte Carlo patina. But the calls are English, instead of the normal French of the traditional games.

Roulette is still queen of the Casino, for it seems to embody more than any other game, the mystique of gambling. But the big players have all but vanished and in their stead come innocent tourists who want a night's flutter among their souvenirs.

Stakes are overwhelmingly the statutory minimum, 10 francs in the "private" room and five francs in the "public" room. Nobody breaks the bank any more, for to do this you have to stake half a fortune on each turn of the wheel.

The English have vanished, for they can now gamble at home. The opulent French merchants who used to frequent Monte Carlo between the wars have moved to other fields. In their stead have come the Italians. The border is near and although they have casinos of their own, they have to pay tax on their winnings. Monte Carlo is tax free.

But although their cars choke the inadequate parking space they cannot chase away the forlorn air of semi-desolation in the Casino. Of 12 tables of roulette and trente-et-quarante (a card game) only two are usually open. The white-coated barmen at their marble establishments are mostly unemployed, and the calls of croupiers are as disturbed by the clatter and click of the fruit machines.

Fortune For 10 Francs
A few highly-rouged old ladies and sadly dilapidated old gentlemen at the roulette table every afternoon between four and six, every evening from nine to midnight, as they have done for three or four decades. Mostly they record the numbers turning up on the wheel, searching for the infallible system that will make their fortune. Occasionally, very occasionally, they bet 10 francs. One old man with very worn clothes and an indeterminate faded flower in his buttonhole, merely watches. They are all the Casino's pets: memorials of its golden age.

TURKEY CELEBRATES NATIONAL DAY

The people of Turkey, who celebrated their National Day yesterday, have every reason to be proud of both their national traditions and their achievements since the time when their great leader, Kemal Ataturk, put the country on the road to modernisation and progress. Indeed the advances made by the people of Turkey in all fields during these years have been more impressive than in other parts of the world.

Turkey's National Day this year came soon after the formation of a new government which, we hope, will work successfully for the progress and prosperity of the country. His Majesty the King's message of congratulations to President Cemal Gursel on the occasion of Turkey's National Day has special significance since the friendly and brotherly bonds between Afghanistan and Turkey have some unique characteristics. Though geographically far apart and despite the fact that while Turkey is a member of military alliances and Afghanistan is a non-aligned country, our relations have consistently been based on mutual respect. While there is room for further development of these relations, the close friendship and cordiality between the peoples of the two countries is in every way heartening.

The exchange of visits by the leaders of the two nations have been helpful in bringing them closer together. There have also been cultural exchanges and since there is a genuine interest on both sides for the expansion of such relations there is no reason why efforts should not be made to strengthen the bonds between Afghanistan and Turkey.

Home News In Brief

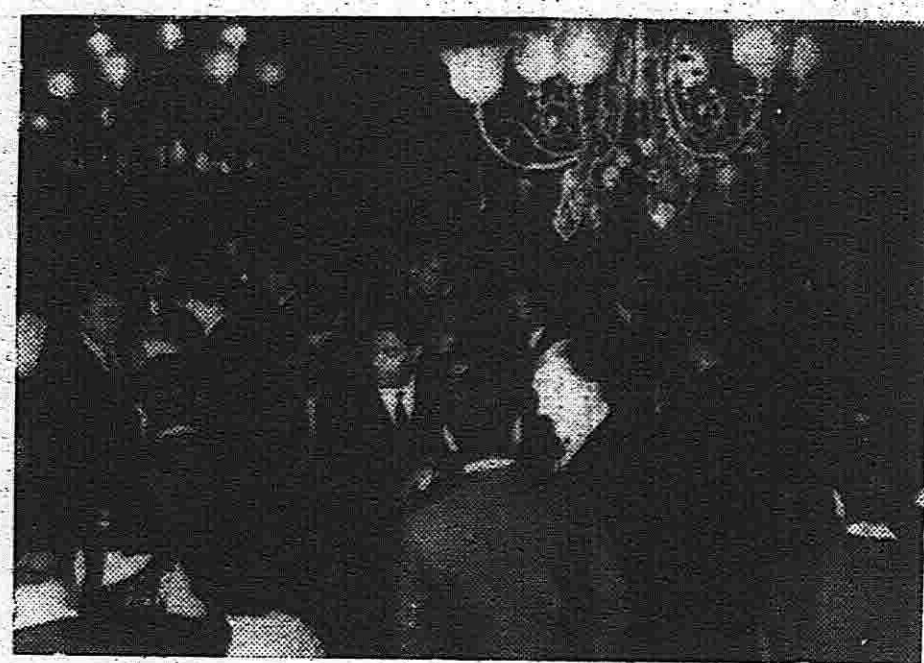
KABUL, Oct. 30.—The Foreign Ministry said Thursday that a telegram had been sent on behalf of Dr. Mohammad Yusuf to Soleymani Demirel congratulating him on forming a cabinet.

KABUL, Oct. 30.—P. L. Hogg, Director of the Bank of England, arrived in Kabul on Thursday. During his stay here he will hold talks on matters of mutual interest with the authorities of the Afghanistan Bank.

RECORDS

Those who are interested in music should take note that new Russian music, national music, Tajiki, Uzbeki and Indian classical music are available at the following book-sellers: Javid, last bus stop of Sarai Ghazni, Behzad, Shah Mahmood Ghazi Maidan. Russian classical records are also available in Behzad book-seller. All records can be obtained in reasonable prices.

TO ATHENS, PRAGUE, WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A. **CSA** CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES HOTEL SPINAR TEL 2162



On the occasion of Turkey's National Day a reception was held at the Turkish Embassy in Kabul which was attended by high-ranking Afghan civil and military officials and members of the diplomatic corps. On October 29, 1965, Turkey, under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, was declared a republic. Kemal Ataturk was Turkey's first President.

UN Discusses Emergence Of India As Sixth Nuclear Power

UNITED NATIONS, October 30, (Reuter).—The Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China Chou En-Lai, conceded a few years ago that India was 10 years ahead of China in nuclear capacity, the General Assembly's main political committee was told Friday.

The Indian delegate, V.C. Trivedi, made the statement in rebutting a Pakistani assertion that the UN had the duty to prevent the emergence of a sixth nuclear power-India.

There was no doubt that India was an "advance nuclear-capable country," Trivedi said, but the "essential thing" was that India had refrained from developing nuclear weapons.

The Pakistani representative, Agha Ishahi, said that India's neighbours and the world could not ignore the fact that side by side with confessions of peaceful intent, India had, at considerable cost, built a chemical separation plant, "the sole purpose of which, at least for the foreseeable future, is to discharge plutonium from uranium, an essential process in building bombs from the uranium used in reactors."

The "natural presumption," Ishahi said, was that this step predated an Indian commitment to make bombs, despite all statements and pledges to the contrary made either on the national stage or in international forums.

"The test ban treaty would be no insuperable obstacle to India, because an atmospheric test need not be carried out before announcing that it has an atomic bomb," the Pakistani delegate said. "India's present potential to manufacture an atomic bomb in the near future derives solely from the accumulation of plutonium separated from the used fuel from the Canadian C.I.R. research reactor," Ishahi said.

If India claimed membership of the nuclear club, the world should know that it would have had to turn up the 1956 agreement with Canada pledging the use of the Canadian donated reactor exclusively for peaceful purposes. "Thus India and members of the Commonwealth and also the United Nations bear a heavy responsibility to ensure that solemn agreements are not violated, that nuclear weapons are not proliferated and world peace is not turned into a mirage," Ishahi said.

Afro-Asian Conference

(Contd. from page 1) such a meeting. They must also rule on the admission of two new states—Gambia and Singapore—and on the participation of two nations whose presence has been challenged—the Soviet Union and Malaysia.

In preparatory committee sessions, China has carried its feud with the Soviet Union into the Afro-Asian sphere and has insisted that the USSR is not really an Asian country. As for Malaysia, the Indonesians have strongly opposed Malaysia's presence on the ground that Malaysia is only a sort of camouflaged colony and not really a free nation.

These issues have been debated within the conference preparatory committee without any decision. Once the foreign ministers convene, the preparatory group loses its jurisdiction, and the whole machinery leading to a summit conference is put into motion.

Whether the ministers will halt the wheels short of a state conference to placate the Chinese is the principal question facing them. Meanwhile, the Soviet newspaper Pravda said in an editorial Friday that it has been stressed repeatedly in statements by national leaders and in the press of many countries that a summit meeting of the leaders of Asian and African countries would be especially important now, when the United States has launched its aggression against Vietnam, when the imperialist forces are doing everything to exploit the differences and conflicts between individual states.

In these conditions, the need has grown to sit down at a conference table and, discarding all that is extraneous, all that is of secondary importance, solve the main task of improving the understanding and strengthening the unity of African and Asian states, to uphold the spirit of Bandung. It is now clear to all that this is

not an easy task. But it has been raised by life itself and it must be solved if imperialism, encroaching on the gains of the peoples of Asia and Africa, is to be repulsed.

As for the "interest" displayed by certain western circles in this "second Bandung", the reason behind it is no secret. American, British and other papers have long been waging an unbridled campaign against the second Afro-Asian conference. The reactionary press has been using all sorts of insinuations in an effort to set countries against each other, to undermine their unity in the struggle against imperialism.

A preparatory conference of foreign ministers of the states attending the conference is now being convened in Algiers. This meeting was preceded by sessions of the permanent preparatory committee made up of representatives of 15 states. Judging by reports of foreign news agencies and newspapers, the question of convening the conference of Afro-Asian countries became a subject of heated debates at the sessions.

The representatives of the People's Republic of China, Pakistan, Cambodia and some other countries made the proposal that the conference be postponed indefinitely. However, this proposal, according to foreign press reports, was not supported by the majority of the members of the committee.

A DPA report said President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania announced Sunday that he will not attend the proposed Afro-Asian summit conference to be held in Algiers next month.

Speaking at a press conference, the president urged that the summit be postponed, adding: "It would not be a solidarity conference—it would be a quarrelling conference."

"It would be the exact opposite of Bandung. We have waited for ten years since Bandung for another conference, and the circumstances are wrong now."

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. Princess Bilgis
H.R.H. Princess Khatoul
Flower Arrangement Exhibition

at
Press Club
Tuesday, November 2
3-5:30 p.m.
Tea and Door Prizes
Documentary Films
Entrance: 50 Afs.
KABUL IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL

Lufthansa

Summer Schedule
Now 4 weekly flights from
Tehran to Germany
6 hrs. 45 mins.

Convenient Connections form Kabul

	Tue.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sun.
	FG 203	IR 733	FG 205	IR 733
KABUL dep.	0930	0940	0930	0940
TEHRAN arr.	1405	1130	1405	1130
	Tue.	Wed.	Fri.	Sun.
			0620	
TEHRAN dep.			0710	
BEIRUT arr.			1035	
MUNICH arr.			1210	
FRANKFURT arr.				

From Frankfurt immediate connections to most important cities in Germany, Europe and U. S. A.

For further information contact your Travel Agent or LUFTHANSA: Shahr-e-Nou Tel: 22501

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +22°C. Minimum 4°C.
Sun sets today at 5:11 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:22 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 180.

KABUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1965, (AQRAB 9, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

40 Nations Represented At Opening Session Of Algiers Foreign Ministers Meeting

ALGIER, October 31, (Reuter).—The Afro-Asian foreign ministers meeting began here Saturday with a speech by the Algerian Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Bouteflika deeply regretting the absence of China.

He also said they must work together to help India and Pakistan find a solution to their conflict.

Algeria, as conference host, is especially embarrassed by China's decision to boycott both the foreign ministers meeting and the summit planned to open next Friday.

Informed sources said she would ask the ministers present to adjourn the summit.

The sources said the request would go before the closed session after the formal opening this morning, when Bouteflika was elected conference chairman.

The ministers' meeting began with some 40 countries represented, half of them by ministers. The opening was delayed for two hours while delegates held last-minute talks to try and solve the impasse created by China's abstention.

India proposed to the ministerial conference Saturday night the prompt admission of the Soviet Union, Malaysia and Singapore to the Afro-Asian summit scheduled to open Friday.

The ministers, closed in the club Des Pins conference hall west of here, were meeting to decide among other things if there would be an Afro-Asian summit at all.

The Indian motion regarding the Soviet Union was seconded by Mongolia, Nigeria supported the move on Malaysia and Singapore, conference sources said.

The Indian proposal touched off a lively debate which was still boiling behind closed doors late Saturday night.

China tried to block the Indian motion, bringing up a point of procedure. India's under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, G.S. Jha, said the ministerial delegates must soon decide the membership issue.

China has said it would boycott the summit and it has drawn support among several nations. Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai has conceded his threat was aimed at blocking Russia's attendance.

Soviet Ambassador Presents Credentials

KABUL, Oct. 31.—The new Soviet Ambassador at the court of Kabul K. I. Alexandrov presented his credentials to His Majesty the King at 11:30 a.m. Saturday at Gulkhana Palace.

Afterwards, the Soviet Ambassador, accompanied by Attallah Naser Zia placed a wreath of flower on the mausoleum of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

Constitutional Conference For Guiana Begins Tuesday

LONDON, October 31, (Reuter).—BRITISH Guiana and its estimated 650,000 people are expected to become independent in the first half of next year as a result of a constitutional conference opening here on Tuesday.

Dr. Cheddi Jagan, leader of the opposition, People's Progressive Party, is boycotting the conference. But the British government has made it clear that this will not prevent decisions for the new constitution and a date for the internally self-governing colony's independence.

Anthony Greenwood, British Colonial Secretary, will preside at the talks with the Premier, Forbes Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress, and Peter D'Aguiar, leader of the

(Contd. on page 4)

Sub-Committee On Procedures In Jirgah Meets

KABUL, Oct. 31.—The six-man sub-committee which was appointed by the Committee of the Wolesi Jirgah to draft laws on the procedure and internal matters of the Lower House met yesterday and today, according to an announcement from the secretariat of the Wolesi Jirgah.

It is expected that tomorrow this sub-committee will forward the report on its work to the original committee.

Giran Returns From Congress On World Telecommunications

KABUL, October 31.—ENGINEER Mohammad Azim Giran, Deputy Minister of Communications, returned to Kabul Saturday after participating in the Congress and centenary celebrations of the International Telecommunications Union.

Proposals submitted by the various union centres. He said it was decided that a new office of technical advisers should be opened so that advice may be furnished to member countries as regards the drawing of new plans and development projects. A training institution will also be established at the headquarters of the union so that technicians from member countries may participate in various courses to be run by the institution.

On his way back Engineer Giran visited postal and communications establishments in the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of the West German government.

His talks with the West German authorities in connection with Federal assistance to improve Afghanistan's system of communications were very useful, he said.

His Majesty Receives Prime Minister-Designate

KABUL, Oct. 31.—The Royal Protocol Department announced that Mohammad Hashim Mawdwardi, Prime Minister-Designate, was received in audience by His Majesty the King yesterday at the Gul Khana Palace.

WHO Committee Holds First Session Here

KABUL, Oct. 31.—Nations whose energy is being sapped and undermined by disease cannot fully devote their efforts to the fight against poverty and ignorance, the Deputy Prime Minister in the caretaker government, Sayed Shamsuddin Majrooh, declared yesterday in his inaugural address to the 18th session of the WHO Regional Committee for South-East Asia.

The Regional Committee is meeting here at the Institute of Public Health on the invitation of the Government of Afghanistan, from Oct. 30 to Nov. 6. It groups together representatives of the following eight member countries of WHO in its Southeast Asia Region: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal and Thailand.

In its first plenary session this morning, the Committee elected Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwary, Deputy Minister of Public Health, Afghanistan, as its Chairman and Dr. Marsaid Soesilo Sastrorodihardjo, Executive Director National Malaria Eradication Service, Indonesia, Vice-Chairman.

Dr. N. K. Jungalwalla, Additional Director-General of Health Services, India, was elected Chairman of the Committee's technical discussions which are devoted this year to the subject of integration malaria eradication services into the general health services.

In his opening address Majrooh stressed the importance of

Smith, Wilson Agree To Set Up Commission To Decide Future Of All Rhodesians

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, October 31, (AP).—BRITISH Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith removed the fuse from the explosive Rhodesian problem Saturday by agreeing to set up a royal commission of investigation.

Wilson, minutes before he began his homeward journey through Nigeria to London told a news conference: "The door is open for agreement we have made some progress, given time I think this problem can be solved."

"There now is no excuse" declaration of independence (UDI) by the Rhodesians for unilateral government—a step Britain, the United States and much of the rest of the world believes could produce a violent train of events.

Wilson and Smith have agreed on the composition of the royal commission. The British side readily accepted Smith's nomination of Hugh Beadle, the Chief Justice of Rhodesia, as chairman.

The British and Rhodesian governments still must agree, however, upon a document defining the method the commission will use in determining the wishes of the entire Rhodesian people for the future of their country.

Wilson said he hoped the commission itself would be promptly established.

Wilson left behind two members of his own government Commonwealth Secretary Arthur Bottomley and Attorney-General Sir Elwyn Jones—to continue consultations with Smith's people on the definition of the commission's work.

Wilson at his final news conference in Salisbury said he told African nationalist leaders that "their demand for Britain to attempt to settle all Rhodesia's constitutional problems with a military invasion is out."

He also told them that his government believes that a majority rule in Rhodesia cannot come today or tomorrow because of the "strange and divided condition" of the country.

Wilson added:

human endeavour with the aim of social and economic betterment. The convening of this meeting in our capital is in itself a significant sign of this trend."

Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwary, Deputy Minister of Public Health, Afghanistan, referred in his speech to the assistance given by WHO to Afghanistan during the last 15 years. "Among our outstanding health problems," he said, "have been scarcity of all categories of health staff, particularly for service in rural areas, prevalence of communicable diseases such as malaria, smallpox, tuberculosis, trachoma and leprosy, the need to strengthen health services administration, to secure better standards in health institution and to improve environmental sanitation."

"However," Anwary said, "in all these fields very considerable progress has been made since WHO first extended its co-operation to our country, and as an example he mentioned the fight against malaria which, he said, would be eradicated from Afghanistan very soon."

"In the meantime we will increasingly pay attention to the problem of environmental sanitation which is the greatest cause of ill-health in our country," Dr. Anwary said. He furthermore paid tribute to WHO, UNICEF and the Government of West Germany for their assistance in

(Contd. on page 4)

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones—
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4, 5 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 31, 1965

WHO Conference

We extend a hearty welcome to the delegates to the regional conference of the World Health Organisation which opened here yesterday. We are sure that they will be received everywhere with traditional Afghan hospitality.

The subjects to be discussed by the conference, which will last until November 6, are of vital importance. Among other things, it will consider the technical aspects of integration of the malaria eradication machinery into the general health services of the member countries.

Aided by WHO, most of these countries have conducted the campaign against malaria with great vigour and zeal. The fact that malaria has been wiped out or will be wiped out soon in the whole region cannot ensure that the disease will not spread again. Integration of the malaria eradication programme into the general health services of the countries of the region will emphasise the need for constant vigilance against the disease.

The conference will have to discuss many other public health problems and help find ways to deal with them. All the participating countries are fully aware of their public health problems, but they do not have the financial resources and the technical means to solve them. When discussing the regional programme and the budget proposals the delegates will have to consider how financial and technical difficulties should be coped with.

It is regrettable that the nations of this region neither receive adequate aid nor are in a position to devote a larger proportion of their national budgets for solving their health problems which are directly related to the tempo of their social and economic development. It should be for the conference to devise ways of making more funds available and providing better technical means to the member countries.

Since the needs of the South-East Asian countries are urgent the developed nations may be expected to offer both material and technical assistance through WHO.

Law On Basic Administration

The law of basic administration, which was approved by the Cabinet on Mizan 14, 1344 (Oct. 6, 1965) has been endorsed by His Majesty the King and is now in force throughout Afghanistan. Here is an unofficial translation.

Index
CHAPTER 1: General
CHAPTER 2: Parliament
CHAPTER 3: Judiciary
CHAPTER 4: Central office
CHAPTER 5: Local office
CHAPTER 6: Different laws
CHAPTER 1 General

Article 1
This law enumerates the fundamental regulations for those offices in Afghanistan which are to perform the duties required under Chapters 6 and 8 of the Constitution.

Article 2
The administration and duties of the related offices of the judicial and legislative organs of the state which are connected with the fundamentals included in this law shall be regulated in accordance with separate laws. In the second and in the third Chapter of this law, indications shall be made to the related laws.

Article 3
The offices related to the Ministry of Court shall be formed and regulated in accordance with the royal decree.

Article 4
The administration of Afghanistan in accordance with Chapter 8 of the Constitution and the provisions of this law and other laws is based on centralisation. In the central administration, except for one ministry which is one unit of

administration, no other unit of administration can be formed. The Deputy Prime Minister should be a member of the government. In this capacity he shall perform part of government administrative work.

Article 5
The governors of the provinces are responsible to the central administration in accordance with Article 5 of this law.

Article 6
The governors shall implement the orders of each ministry given in its specialised field.

CHAPTER 2
PARLIAMENT

Article 7
For the administrative work of each provincial jirgah, in accordance with Chapter 4 of the Constitution, one administrative committee shall be elected and appointed. The administrative committee consists of:

1. President.
2. First Vice-President.
3. Second Vice-President.
4. Secretary.
5. Deputy Secretary.

Article 8
Each of the provincial jirgahs shall form committees for comprehensive and thorough study of all matters.

Article 9
Each one of the provincial jirgahs shall have a secretariat which shall be administered by a secretary and in his absence by his deputy.

Article 10
The basic offices of the secretariat of the Wolesi Jirgah consist of:
1. Secretariat.
2. Administrative office.
The basic offices of the Mesh-rano Jirgah consist of:

1. Secretariat.
 2. Administrative department.
- The secretariat of each of the parliamentary jirgah shall perform those duties which have been mentioned in Chapter 4 of the Constitution in regard to the organisation and internal duties of the jirgah.

Article 11
Each one of the parliamentary jirgahs can establish those offices which are necessary for the administrative purposes on the condition that the proposal for the establishment of such administrative offices shall be accepted by the administrative committee before being forwarded to the Jirgah.

Article 12
Administrative organisation for the judiciary of the state shall be regulated in accordance with the fundamentals mentioned in Chapter 7 of the Constitution and the laws for organisation of judicial authority.

Article 13
The Supreme Court has the authority in accordance with Article 107 of the Constitution to establish those offices which it deems necessary for the execution of judicial matters.

CHAPTER 3
JUDICIARY

Article 14
In every unit of the executive power which has reached the level of woleswali (district) one primary court shall be established. However, the Supreme Court has the authority to set up just one court for two or three woleswalis if appropriate.

Referring to the prevalence of tuberculosis in the country, the paper said that WHO has already started a campaign against it and provided B.C.G. vaccine. Since trained workers are necessary WHO has helped in establishing the Public Health Institute in Kabul.

Commenting WHO's work in Afghanistan the paper said that there is great scope for the expansion of public health services. One of the causes of child mortality is diarrhoea for which hygienic drinking water and lack of a proper sewerage system are responsible.

The paper expressed the hope that, like the seminar on human rights held in Kabul some time ago, the WHO conference will also prove successful. The delegates, it added, should be enabled to better appreciate Afghanistan's problems so that they can recommend effective plans to improve the people's health.

A letter in the same issue of Anis by Dr. Sultan Hamid from Turin, Italy, deals with the practice of bleeding in Afghanistan. Some people voluntarily submit to bleeding every year in the hope of improving their health. Those who do the bleeding, says the writer, are not experts and the methods they use are most unhygienic. There are from five and a half to six litres of blood in the body and different parts of the body get their necessary energy from it. Oxygen is also distributed in the body by blood. If two-thirds of a person's blood is lost he dies. Some persons desiring to lose blood either go to a barber and get one of their veins cut or use leeches. The greatest danger in all these cases is the risk of catching tetanus.

In a letter to the editor in Islah, Abdul Hakim, former President of the Kabul Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the paper's editorial on the need for providing the city of Kabul with electric trams. The Kabul Chamber of Commerce, he said, has been interested in the project for many years. It approached several companies to establish such a service in Kabul. But the difficulties then were insurmountable. There was lack of adequate capital and the city's roads were in a deplorable condition.

The situation is now more favourable for embarking on such a project. All the roads in Kabul are now paved and more capital is also available. Foreign firms may therefore be prepared to invest money or extend credit for the purpose of providing Kabul with electric trams.

KABUL, Oct. 31.—Abdullah, an expert in the sugar factory of Baghlan, who had gone to United Kingdom under a fellowship last May by U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara to discuss nuclear policy in the Atlantic alliance.

French sources said Saturday Defence Minister Pierre Messmer would not attend the NATO meeting in Paris, a session proposed last May by U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara to discuss nuclear policy in the Atlantic alliance.

"The Soviet people," the newspaper remarks, "are anxious over the tense situation obtaining in Indonesia—the actions of domestic and international reaction which infringe the national unity and cooperation of all revolutionary forces of the Indonesian people. These days the Soviet men and women are pressing the sincere hope that reaction will not be able to push Indonesia from the road chosen by her people, that the problems of the country would be solved democratically with full consideration for the interests of the Indonesian revolution."

"The allegiance of our state and our people to Leninist principles of peaceful co-existence between states with a differing social or

PRESS At a Glance

In an editorial entitled "Public Health" yesterday's Anis referred to the WHO regional conference for South Asia meeting in Kabul. The purpose of the conference, which is held annually in one of the member countries, is to exchange experiences gained during the previous year and prepare plans for the future.

Commenting on the nature of the health problems in the region the paper said that in general the health of the people is poor because of malnutrition and unhygienic surroundings and the loss of human lives is high. At one time malaria was a major problem in Afghanistan. It was in 1950 that WHO initiated steps for the eradication of malaria. The light of experience and knowledge gained during the preceding years a malaria eradication plan was taken in hand in 1958. The paper expressed the hope that as a result of the campaign malaria will be completely wiped out from the country.

Referring to the prevalence of tuberculosis in the country, the paper said that WHO has already started a campaign against it and provided B.C.G. vaccine. Since trained workers are necessary WHO has helped in establishing the Public Health Institute in Kabul.

Commenting WHO's work in Afghanistan the paper said that there is great scope for the expansion of public health services. One of the causes of child mortality is diarrhoea for which hygienic drinking water and lack of a proper sewerage system are responsible.

The paper expressed the hope that, like the seminar on human rights held in Kabul some time ago, the WHO conference will also prove successful. The delegates, it added, should be enabled to better appreciate Afghanistan's problems so that they can recommend effective plans to improve the people's health.

A letter in the same issue of Anis by Dr. Sultan Hamid from Turin, Italy, deals with the practice of bleeding in Afghanistan. Some people voluntarily submit to bleeding every year in the hope of improving their health. Those who do the bleeding, says the writer, are not experts and the methods they use are most unhygienic. There are from five and a half to six litres of blood in the body and different parts of the body get their necessary energy from it. Oxygen is also distributed in the body by blood. If two-thirds of a person's blood is lost he dies. Some persons desiring to lose blood either go to a barber and get one of their veins cut or use leeches. The greatest danger in all these cases is the risk of catching tetanus.

In a letter to the editor in Islah, Abdul Hakim, former President of the Kabul Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the paper's editorial on the need for providing the city of Kabul with electric trams. The Kabul Chamber of Commerce, he said, has been interested in the project for many years. It approached several companies to establish such a service in Kabul. But the difficulties then were insurmountable. There was lack of adequate capital and the city's roads were in a deplorable condition.

The situation is now more favourable for embarking on such a project. All the roads in Kabul are now paved and more capital is also available. Foreign firms may therefore be prepared to invest money or extend credit for the purpose of providing Kabul with electric trams.

KABUL, Oct. 31.—Abdullah, an expert in the sugar factory of Baghlan, who had gone to United Kingdom under a fellowship last May by U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara to discuss nuclear policy in the Atlantic alliance.

French sources said Saturday Defence Minister Pierre Messmer would not attend the NATO meeting in Paris, a session proposed last May by U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara to discuss nuclear policy in the Atlantic alliance.

"The Soviet people," the newspaper remarks, "are anxious over the tense situation obtaining in Indonesia—the actions of domestic and international reaction which infringe the national unity and cooperation of all revolutionary forces of the Indonesian people. These days the Soviet men and women are pressing the sincere hope that reaction will not be able to push Indonesia from the road chosen by her people, that the problems of the country would be solved democratically with full consideration for the interests of the Indonesian revolution."

"The allegiance of our state and our people to Leninist principles of peaceful co-existence between states with a differing social or

Do Not Look For Material Rewards, Advises-Football Loving Artist

Most painters here do not conform to the stereotype of Left Bank Paris oddball artist, but Dastagirzadeh has lived and still lives a life full of the eccentricities expected of an artist.

To begin with, he did not try to polish his painting ability with a college education. Instead he embarked on an around the world trip with bicycle. He spent almost two years—1953 and 1954—travelling in Asia and Europe, and when he came back he produced his first charcoal drawings—the first one to exhibit such drawings in Afghanistan.

At first Dastagirzadeh was very fond of water colour drawings, and he still likes to draw with water colours, but he says the people have shown great interest in his charcoal drawings, and they sell, so I'm drawing more of these now.

Dastagirzadeh has now entered the College of Education to work for bachelors' degree and thus he hopes his drawings to put him through four years of college.

Apart from being a student and an artist Dastagirzadeh is also a sports lover. He is one of the best volleyball players of Kabul and he is regular spectator at football games. That is where I get my faces he said. But when he puts those faces in clothes of country men and women. He also picks faces while traveling on his bicycle, something which he was for a good part of the day. The thirty-four year old artist's recommendation to young people interested in painting is to follow their own aptitude and talent, that is avoid as much as possible from adopting other peoples' techniques, and to have perseverance.



Two charcoal drawings drawn by Dastagirzadeh.

KADS Stages "Summer Of Seventeenth Doll" Here

Summer of the Seventeenth Doll was performed by KADS three times last week. This play tells the story of the day-off season of the sugar cane cutters in Australia and of how they spend their time in the big city with their favourite amours. Olive and Nancy have been for the past 16 years the favoured gals of Barney Ibbot and Roo Webber.

However, this season, Nancy has gone and married a 'bookish' type and to fill the gap Olive has invited a friend Pearl, who has been the companion of Barney, who has been used by Nancy's marriage. To make matters worse, Roo has quiet his gangster's job at the peak of the season due to his eminence as a team-leader being challenged by a strong young man named Johnnie Dowd.

As a play, it doesn't say very much, and I suppose the playwright didn't intend to say anything. But the cast of seven does present this small slice of Australian life well.

Sharon Jasper, who plays the role of Bubba Ryan, is very attractive on stage and gives a nice performance of the young girl

Archaeologist Questions Accuracy Of Book

Photographs and text by Pietro Francesco Mele. La Nuova Italia, Florence, pages not numbered, 36 Plates.

In a book written for tourists one should expect very precise information on the country which it describes and good photos. The book under review does not satisfy either requirement. The photos are meaningless; the largest part of them could be taken anywhere; there is no link which connects them; so they utterly fail to give an idea of the country.

As regards the introduction, it is a rare example of complete unawareness of the history, ethnology and anthropology of the country. It shows that the author did not care to become acquainted with the country and the people he pretends to describe.

A few examples: "Afghan history is made up of names as great as Zarathustra and Buddha, Genghis Khan, Marco Polo, Alexander the Great and among its reli-

Abu-Zaid-Famous Balkhid Author, Historian, Geographer

By Mir Hussain Shah

Geography started in Islam after the classics were translated into Arabic during the Abbasid Caliphate founded by as-Saffah and al-Mansur in the second half of the eighth century A.D. But the institution of the holy pilgrimage, the orientation of the mosque towards Mecca and the need for the direction of Mecca at the time of prayer give religious impetus to the Muslim study of geography.

The Muslims were great travelers. They invented the mariner's compass and voyaged to all parts of the world in quest of knowledge or in the pursuit of commerce. The reports of these travels aroused the interest of Muslims in alien peoples and lands.

Muslim scholars, therefore, not only translated classics on sciences and literary classics but also amplified them and added new information to them.

After translating books on geography into Arabic they started to pattern their works on the same model, explain the books of greek scholars, write commentaries on them and add new things not known until then. They very often corrected the Greek scholars, write commentaries.

Ptolemy's 'geography' served as an introduction to the study of this learning among the Muslims. It was translated into Arabic either directly or through Syriac several times, notably by Yaqub ibn-Ishaq al Kindi before 847 and by Thabit ibn Qurrah, who died in 901. But it was systematically written at the middle of the fourth century A.H. (second half of the 10th century A.D.).

One of these systematic geographers, even a forerunner of them, was a Khorasani scholar named Ahmad ibn Sahl known as Abu-Zaid the Balkhid. Ahmad was born in a village called Shameshtian in the vicinity of Balkh and educated in Iraq. He studied under the renowned Arab philosopher Abu-Yusuf Yaqub ibn Ishaq al Kindi the translator of Ptolemy into Arabic. Having completed his studies in Iraq, Abu-Zaid returned to his home-town and lived at the court of the princes there. It is said that he had great love for his country. Abu-Zaid was fully acquainted with the knowledge of his age. That is why we find a philosophical touch in his writings. Probably it was due to this philosophical trend in his works that he was condemned as a heretic by certain bigoted theologians.

He wrote many books, but almost all of them have been lost. He wrote a book on geography entitled Suwar-ur-Aqalim (the images of climes). This is the oldest geography book in Islamic literature supplemented with maps. The author, as a matter of fact, wanted to draw the maps of the then known parts of the world and describe those maps. He produced a map of the earth and showed Muslim countries with coloured maps. A complete manuscript of the book is preserved in Berlin Library. This system was followed by Istakhri, Ibn-i-Haqqal and al-Maqdisi. One of his countrymen, according to Prof. V. Minorsky a Parthian prince of Jazjan, wrote his Hudud-ul-Alam (882 A.D.) on the same pattern.

Before ending this brief sketch of the life of this great scholar I want to mention an anecdote on his life narrated by Haji Khalifah in Kashf-al-Zununn. Once an Amir of Khorasan invited him to his court to make use of his knowledge and wisdom. (Abu-Zaid) on reaching the Oxus was afraid of getting into boat and crossing the river. He therefore, wrote a letter to the Amir "saying, the wisdom which you are going to utilise presents me from crossing this river". The Amir appreciated the letter and ordered him to retire to Balkh.

The seminar will last one week. Five topics selected for discussion in the translation seminar are as follows:
1. The role of translation in literature and in bringing about understanding between people speaking different languages.
2. The problem of new scientific terms in Pakhtu, Dari, Urdu. Should translators in these languages adopt international terms, or should they coin new words for concepts new to their languages, which is the tendency in Iran?

3. To what extent, if any, should adaptation be allowed in translating. (Contd. on page 4)

BY Giuseppe Tucci

gions are Brahmanism and Mahomedanism; Aryan tribes founded "the land of Aryana (or Drangiana)": the question of Drangiana is a difficult one, at any rate the name refers to Sistan."

The knowledge which the author displays of the Hazaras, called by the author "soldiers of Genghis Khan" is based on wrong ideas. To say that their "ancestors were the boldest and the most cruel soldiers in the world" is far fetched. To say that they belong to the various Pathan tribes of the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan shows that the author is utterly unacquainted with anthropology of Afghanistan and never went into the Hazara District.

I cannot understand what he means when he states that they belong "more particularly to the Waziri and Afridi tribes" and that their language is Pakhtu: he evidently mixed up the Pakhtuns with the Hazaras. I fail to understand what the author means by saying that the history of Baniyan "is connected with Buddhist influences of Balkh and Kabul"; the minarets of Ghazni were not erected by Mahmud of Ghazni. The Italian Archaeological Mission working there is not small since it is generally composed of six or seven Italian members and it is not supported by the Italian government but by the Italian Institute for the Middle and Far East (I.S.M.E.O.). The chronological table is full of mistakes. (Helleus, Kajula, Bhaktari language. Kadis. The description of illustrations is not exempt from mistakes: No. 16, the "Buddhist statue" is a Buddha; No. 17, "Buddhist deity", when it represents the images of two persons perhaps king and queen; No. 22, the statue does not come from Ghazni. Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 41 are fine examples of what an unreadable photo can be; I cannot understand what a reader can gather from sentences such as the following ones: "precious small statue", "frescos", "old pottery".

WHO Committee

(Contd. from page 1)

establishing the Public Health Institute in Kabul which, since it was opened in 1963, has become a centre for the promotion of medical science and public health in Afghanistan.

Other speakers at the inauguration session were Dr. Sushila Nayar, Minister of Health, India; Sixten Heppling, Resident Representative, UNTAB, Kabul; Dr. Charles Egger, Regional Director, UNICEF, New Delhi; and Dr. P. M. Kaul, WHO Assistant Director-General.

Dr. Kaul said that he had observed much progress in health in Afghanistan.

"I am personally happy to be able to return to Kabul after three years," he said, "and I have already observed much progress and many improvements in the city of Kabul and in the expansion of medical and health institutions."

Referring to the decision taken by the 18th World Health Assembly in May this year to consider smallpox eradication as a major priority programme for the organisation, Dr. Kaul informed the meeting that the Director-General proposes to submit to the next session of WHO's Executive Board next January and subsequently to the 19th World Health Assembly next May a new report proposing the intensification of the smallpox eradication programme.

"This report," Dr. Kaul said, "will give detailed estimates of the costs for 1967 in the context of a global programme of eradication over a number of years, and the Director-General hopes that the resources for this programme will be made available by the World Health Assembly."

Proposals for extending research in epidemiology and communications science will also be submitted by the Director-General to the 19th World Health Assembly.

British Guiana

(Contd. from page 1)

eligible to become the 23rd member nation of the Commonwealth.

Burnham has proposed that independence should be granted next February, and he and D'Aguiar have submitted a draft constitution.

It is expected Britain will be asked to maintain a peacekeeping force of troops in the country for a period after independence, and assist in the training of its own defence and security forces.

The colony's East Indians, from whom Dr. Jagan draws his main support, represent about half the population. Dr. Jagan was defeated in elections last December for the first time under a proportional representation electoral system. He bitterly denounced the electoral system as a "fraud and a fiddle".

His party got 45.88 per cent on the votes and 24 seats. But the People's National Congress with 22 seats and the United Force with seven formed a coalition to take over control.

KADS Performance

(Contd. from page 3)

one. A real tough-nut character with a heart over flowing with the milk of human kindness for girls, girls and more girls.

His characterisation is excellent and it is a joy to watch a mobile face at work.

Marilynne Imhoof (Emma Leach) is an actress at work. Her characterisation of Emma, the old raspy-voiced, woman-of-the-house is excellent. Her rheumatically movements combined with that old soured-hag voice are a joy to behold. Her sense of timing and of humour are splendid and she is never at a loss for the right gesture.

Arch Scott (Roo Webber) is the most reliable character of the lot. Though at times Roo tends to be a bit stiff on stage, his performance is on the whole convincing. His scenes with Olive and with Bubba are very good and

the tenderness of the man comes through very clearly. Foster Morgan (Johnnie Dowd): This is short part, but like all short parts, an important one.



The 18th session of the WHO Committee for South-East Asia opened in Kabul Saturday morning. Beside Dr. Anwari, Deputy Minister of Public Health delivers his speech at the inaugural session of the Committee.

Satellites Find Earth Has Four Corners, Five Low Areas

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, October 31, (AP).—

MAN-made satellites are revealing secrets about mother earth that most women prefer to keep confidential, but the truth is that our planet has more dips and bulges and a heftier waistline than a circus fat lady.

And the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is about to launch the first of a new series of satellites which will tell even more about her not-too-curvaceous figure.

A geodetic explorer named Geos 1 is to be launched from Cape Kennedy Wednesday. It is equipped with flashing lights, laser beam reflectors and other equipment designed to give geodeticists the best information yet on the shape of the earth and distances between farapart places.

Geos 1 and its successors hopefully will help pinpoint distances between ocean-separated cities to within 35 feet (10.6 m).

Distances between cities on continuous well-mapped land masses such as the United States are known fairly well. But gaps between far-away places like New York City and Moscow are known only to within 500 to 1,000 feet, the exact location of some remote islands is off as much as 10 miles.

The value of satellites as map-makers was discovered in 1959 when America's second satellite showed that the earth was not round but ever so slightly pear-shaped.

This was learned when tracking revealed Vanguard 1 was circling the globe on a course that was not quite smooth.

Computations showed the satellite's perigee (closest point to the earth) varied in the northern and southern hemispheres.

Closer analysis showed the sea level at the north pole was about 50 feet higher than was considered normal for a perfectly round earth. At the south pole, the sea level was lower by about the same margin. Moreover, the bulge below the equator was about 50 feet greater than a bulge above it.

The U.S. Defence Department realised that targeting information for intercontinental range missiles might be hundreds of feet off and developed a series of satellites to help map the earth. They included the Anna and Secor geodetic satellites and the transit navigation satellites.

These payloads helped refine measurements and found that the earth was not only oblate pear-shaped and out-of-round at the equator, but that it has four corners and five depressions. Each of the corners covers several thousand square miles, with a maximum distance of up to 450 feet (137m) between the high and low points. The high points are located near Okinawa, just west of Peru in the Pacific, east of Iceland in the North Atlantic and midway between Africa and Australia in the south Indian ocean.

The lows, or depressions, are in the Antarctic, the Indian Ocean South of India, just off Charles-

ton, South Carolina, midway between California and Hawaii and just south of the Aleutian chain in the North Pacific.

The Secor satellites involves four ground stations, three of whose locations are known precisely from previous measurements, plus the satellite whose exact position is known at all times because of tracking.

Each station, in sequence, transmits a radio signal which is received by the satellite and sent back.

The stations are mobile, so they can be repositioned often.

Geos 1 will use a simpler system as part of its mapping chore. The satellite's four flashing lights, each with the power of a light-house beacon, will be photographed against a background of fixed stars from several angles and simultaneously from different continents. The photos, plus precise and tracking data, will help calculate distances and the general shape of the earth's surface and strength of its gravitational field with an accuracy never before possible.

KABUL, Oct. 31.—The Commission for drafting regulations on procedure in the Meshrano Jirgah met yesterday under the chairmanship of Senator Omar Hashim Mojadidi. It discussed the duties of the deputy presidents and deputy secretaries.

The commission consists of ten senators.

Smith-Wilson

(Contd. from page 1)

lution can lead to a speedy and honorable and acceptable basis for independence, a solution which take the brakes off Rhodesian economic progress."

He felt if the British government accepted the proposal, the royal commission would carry far more weight than a constitutional conference because of the caliber of its members.

These would be Rhodesia's chief justice and two others to be nominated by the British and Rhodesian government.

Wilson arrived in Rhodesia Monday evening. In a series of talks he met 126 Rhodesian leaders of opinion.

Among those he saw were the two banned African nationalist Leaders Joshua Nkomo and the reverend Ndabaningi Sithole. Those two Africans head rival groups but Wilson managed to get them to sit down together once under his chairmanship.

Wilson made it clear to the nationalists that Britain was not willing to use military measures to get the Rhodesian constitution changed and that time would have to elapse before the "one man one vote" goal was achieved.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7, 9 p.m. American film.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7, 9 p.m. French Italian film LE GORILLE VOUS SALUE BIEN.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4, 6:30 p.m. Indian film DUNYA GULHI.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4, 6:30 p.m. Pakistani film.

Seminar On Translation

(Contd. from page 3)

ing works of fiction, and is any adaptation necessary in other fields?

4. In the present stage of development in the countries concerned, in what fields are books immediately needed? It is desirable that we endeavour to translate in to our languages the literary heritage of West, or would it be wiser for us to try to keep up with the new books as they appear in the Western countries?

5. What kind of university textbooks need to be translated?

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. Princess Bilqis
H.R.H. Princess Khatoul
Flower Arrangement Exhibition

at

Press Club

Tuesday, November 2

3-5:30 p.m.

Documentary Films

Tea

Entrance: 50 Afs.

Door Prizes

KABUL IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL



Lufthansa

Summer Schedule

Now 4 weekly flights from
Tehran to Germany
6 hrs. 45 mins.

Convenient Connections form Kabul

	Tue.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sun.
	FG 203	IR 733	FG 205	IR 733
KABUL dep.	0930	0940	0930	0940
TEHRAN arr.	1405	1130	1405	1130
	Tue.	Wed.	Fri.	Sun.
TEHRAN dep.		0620		
BEIRUT arr.		0710		
MUNICH arr.		1035		
FRANKFURT arr.		1210		

From Frankfurt immediate connections to most important cities in Germany, Europe and U. S. A.

For further information contact your Travel Agent or LUFTHANSA : Shahr-e-Nou Tel : 22501

NOVEMBER

6
Copy
NOV 29 1965

NEWS STALLS

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +22°C. Minimum 2°C.
Sun sets today at 5:9 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:24 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

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

PRICE Af. 2

VOL. IV, NO. 181.

KABUL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1965, (AQRAB 10, 1344, S.H.)

Afro-Asian Conference Off;
Foreign Ministers Discuss
Terms Of Adjourning Summit

ALGIERS, November 1, (AP).—
THE Afro-Asian summit conference scheduled Nov. 5 is now almost certain to be abandoned, delegation sources said Sunday.

A small and diminishing minority of nations was still urging that the summit be held as planned despite a boycott by China and her allies.
The foreign ministers were locked in tense negotiations behind closed doors over an Indian proposal to invite the Soviet Union, Malaysia and welcome newly independent nations to join the Afro-Asian bloc.
The sources said there was virtually no opposition to the Indian

proposal.
But the proposal was being considered against the background of the future power line up in the Afro-Asian family.
India, Nigeria, Turkey, Iran and Mongolia took the lead in insisting that the Soviet Union was an Asian power and therefore must be invited to these and all future Afro-Asian gatherings.
Mali, Uganda and Nepal argued that there was no point in taking such a decision in view of the unlikelihood of a summit conference at this time.

Soviet Government
Renews Invitation
To Gen. De Gaulle

PITSUNDA, Southern USSR, Nov. 1, (Reuters).—The Soviet government yesterday renewed an invitation to President de Gaulle to visit Moscow.

A French spokesman said President Anastas Mikoyan renewed the long-standing invitation at a meeting with Maurice Couve de Murville, the French Foreign Minister, at Pitsunda yesterday.
The spokesman said Murville had agreed to pass the message on to President de Gaulle, but he had told President Mikoyan a visit could not be discussed before the French presidential election on Dec. 5.

Mikoyan renewed the invitation in a 30-minute talk with Couve de Murville at his holiday home at Pitsunda, on the Black Sea coast about 100 kilometres south of Sochi.

Couve de Murville had previously conferred informally with Kosygin, sitting beside a glass walled swimming pool concealed by tall pines, palm trees and oleanders. They met at the spacious holiday mansion near Mikoyan's house.

Before they began their talks, which lasted nearly two hours, Kosygin told reporters the Kremlin regarded Couve de Murville's visit as 'a great plus' in Soviet-French relations.

The French spokesman, talking to reporters later at Sochi, said Kosygin and Couve de Murville had discussed Europe and particularly European security, including the German question, Vietnam and Southeast Asia in general.

No further details were disclosed by French or Soviet sources, but the French spokesman said the meeting was held in "a very friendly atmosphere".

"We think such meetings should not be accidental or temporary. There must be others", Kosygin told reporters when he welcomed Maurice Couve de Murville to his holiday mansion.

"They help to review many problems and we hope these meetings will create greater confidence between our two governments and our two peoples".

Premier Ready To
Present Cabinet
To Wolesi Jirgah

KABUL, Nov. 1.—Prime Minister-designate Mohammad Hashim Majwandwal has informed the Wolesi Jirgah that he is ready to present the policy and members of his government to the Jirgah at any time which the lower house specifies, the Wolesi Jirgah Secretariat announced today.

The Wolesi Jirgah was to debate the issue this afternoon in a plenary session. The house was also expected to decide whether to hold a closed or open session when the Premier-designate presents his policy and cabinet to that body.

In its morning session today, the Jirgah decided that the Secretariat should issue tickets to those who want to be in the Jirgah hall during its plenary sessions in the future. The Jirgah voted against a motion that loud-speakers should be installed outside the Parliament building for public to hear the debate by the Jirgah.

India, Pakistan
Express Views On
Kashmir Issue

RAWALPINDI, Nov. 1, (Reuters).—Pakistan Sunday described as "absurd" an Indian claim that the Security Council could no longer discuss the Kashmir dispute because it was an internal Indian issue.

An official spokesman, quoted by the Associated Press of Pakistan, said the government hoped the Security Council would not allow India's "diversionary tactics" to interfere with its commitment to find a permanent solution.

He said it was India which had brought the Kashmir dispute to the Security Council in 1947.

Meanwhile, India's Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, declared in Calcutta Sunday that the stand India had taken in the recent Security Council debates on the Indo-Pakistan conflict "represents India's settled policy."

Addressing a mammoth public meeting Shastri referred to the forthcoming Security Council meeting and urged the Council to understand and appreciate "the new India" born out of the recent conflict.

"India is determined to stick to her principles and her stand with regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir which is an integral part of India", he said.

Without securing the stabilisation of the ceasefire and the withdrawal of troops from the border,

(Contd. on page 4)

UDI Can Be Avoided, Wilson
Says; Africans Oppose Plan

LONDON, November 1, (Reuters).—
BRITISH Prime Minister Harold Wilson flew back here last night and said the "terrible disaster" which was imminent last weekend—a unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia—could be averted.

"And we can, given the time, get a settlement, he told a press conference."

Wilson had just stepped from a Royal Air Force Comet that brought him back from his first ever trip to Africa—a last-ditch attempt to solve the crisis caused by the threat of the colony's white minority government to break away from Britain.

He said the setting up of a Royal Commission on Rhodesian independence, an idea agreed in principle by Wilson and Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith in final talks on Friday, would give time for careful thought.

"With common sense this problem can be solved," he added.

He told the conference the problem could not be solved by military force. "We've got to use very different methods."

He maintained that conditions had been created in which the "disaster" could be averted. But it would take a long time to solve the problem.

Wilson was asked about the negative reaction of Rhodesia's African nationalist leaders to the commission plan. The idea was flatly rejected by nationalist leaders Jo Hua Nkomo and the Rev. Mr. Sithole, according to reports from Salisbury last night.

He replied that the leaders had been flown many hundreds of miles from places of restriction to meet him. They have been held in restricted districts by the Rhodesian government.

"One could understand that they arrived in a pretty bitter mood. I spoke to them frankly—perhaps some of the things I said were a bitter pill to swallow," he said.

Given a little time, however, he believed it would be possible to muster adequate goodwill on both sides.

Wilson said he had explained the situation to President Nkrumah of Ghana, including his belief that the problem could not be settled by military force, during

Reception Honours Soviet
Cosmonauts In Hiroshima

HIROSHIMA, Nov. 1, (Tass).—A reception in honour of the Soviet cosmonauts, Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova and Andriyan Nikolayev, was held in the Peace Hall here yesterday.

It was sponsored by public organisations of the city, the victim of an atomic explosion, and was attended by over 400 representatives of different sections of the city population, including trade unionists, scientists and artists.

a stopover in Accra on the way home.

In Accra last night Dr. Nkrumah described the commission idea as "a betrayal of four million unrepresented Africans and a device to sidetrack the issue" and said it was time the African states made military plans.

Top Soviet, Polish
Leaders Hold Talks

MOSCOW, Nov. 1, (Reuters).—
Top Soviet and Polish party and government leaders met secretly for talks in Byelorussia on Friday and Saturday, according to an announcement by the Soviet News Agency Tass Sunday.

Leading the Soviet side were the Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev, and Kyrill Mazurov, a First Deputy Prime Minister.

The Polish delegation was headed by Gomulka the Communist Party First Secretary, and Prime Minister Josef Cyrankiewicz.

Tass did not say exactly where the meeting took place, but it was believed to have been somewhere near the Polish border.

Byelorussia is the Soviet Union's western-most republic.

This was Brezhnev's second meeting with Gomulka in less than two months. In early September he flew to Poland for a similar meeting with his Polish opposite number.

This weekend's talks were held in a spirit of complete accord, Tass said. The two sides discussed mutual economic and political relations.

They also exchanged opinions on the most important problems concerning the present situation in Europe and other parts of the world and the international communist movement.

Kuwait Assembly Meets
Amid Speculations

KUWAIT, Nov. 1, (Reuters).—
Kuwait's National Assembly met Sunday amid reports that a surprise may be expected during the session.

The cabinet is meeting today to discuss important matter, it was reliably learned.

Usually well-informed sources said the surprise could be a direct result of the illness of the Amir, Sheikh Abdullah al-Salem al-Sabbah, who collapsed at the opening session of the assembly last Tuesday.

Medical bulletins Sunday said the Amir was progressing well towards complete recovery.

Various assembly committees were elected during Sunday's 90-minute session, which was considered a continuation of Tuesday's session.

Ku Klux Klan Head
Found Dead In U.S.

READING, Pennsylvania, Nov. 1, (Reuters).—A man tentatively identified as Daniel Purros, named by the House of Representatives un-American Activities Committee as "Grand Dragon" of the Ku Klux Klan in New York, was found shot dead last night.

He was believed to have committed suicide.

A detailed story of Burros's history appeared in yesterday's New York Times. The lengthy article said he had been born of Jewish parents although he kept the fact a close secret, and was a Nazi supporter.

Both the Nazi party and the Ku Klux Klan are anti-Semitic, and the article said Burros was one of the few members of the hooded organisation who was a star pupil at Hebrew classes.

French Geological Mission Makes Study

KABUL, Nov. 1.—A French Geological Mission has spent the last year studying Afghanistan's rock formations. The Mission, which plans to continue its study, will place the results of its scientific investigations at the disposal of the Afghan government.

Prof. A. F. de Lapparent headed a French Geological Mission to Afghanistan during this past summer.

This was Professor de Lapparent's fourth visit to this country, in which he was accompanied by J. Blaise and A. Boutiere.

The primary objective of the French Geological Mission was a study of granites in central Afghanistan. In Uruzgan, Blaise and Prof. de Lapparent discovered granite formations showing signs of belonging to a recent geological period, and therefore of great interest to geologists.

Boutiere, undertook geological investigations between Ghazni and Dasht-e-Nawar. In this mountainous region, he was mostly preoccupied with the problem of finding the correct order for Paleozoic rocks, collecting a great number of very fine fossils at the same time.

Measures should also be taken against Leprosy, said Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakim, President of Health Affairs in the Health Ministry.

Hakimi thanked the World Health Organisation and the Soviet government for donating a supply of small-pox vaccine to Afghanistan.

The need for greater quantities of triple vaccine for diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough was stressed by Dr. Mohammad Omar, President of the Public Health Institute.

Dr. Mani WHO regional Director read a report about contagious diseases.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones—
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4.5 and 6.
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af 500
Half yearly Af 300.
Quarterly Af 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 1, 1965

Wheat Production

The U.S. government's offer to give Afghanistan another 150,000 tons of wheat as grant-in-aid should not mean that we can relax in our determination to increase wheat production in the country. Wheat is our country's basic crop but during the last few years we have had an annual shortage of about 150,000 to 200,000 tons.

Earlier this year, the Ministry of Agriculture announced a plan to increase the production of wheat by bringing more land under cultivation and intensifying efforts to increase production on land already under cultivation. The Ministry has distributed better quality seeds to the farmers in several parts of the country. We hope that the results will be watched carefully and the Ministry will ensure that there is steady progress in increasing wheat production. Besides introducing better types of seeds we should take measures to see that the wheat crop is protected against diseases and natural calamities.

We should also realise that commodity assistance will not be available to us all the time. Even if we can get such assistance, it is important that we should become self-sufficient, specially in the production of the country's basic crop.

At a stage when we are on the threshold of industrialisation, it may seem difficult to develop agriculture because of the complicated problems involved. But this very fact should induce us to place greater emphasis on agriculture so that we have a balanced development.

Perhaps more important than anything else is the need to persuade farmers to take to modern methods of cultivation. Wherever possible, we should introduce large-scale farming through mechanical means and provide new sources of irrigation. The hydro-electric projects have been of great help, but we have also to see that the irrigation facilities are fully utilised. With better implements it should not be difficult to increase agricultural production in the country.

Law On Basic Administration

CHAPTER 4
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Article 11
The central administration is divided into two administrative units, each headed by a minister. The ministers shall carry out their duties in accordance with the provisions of the law and the instructions and orders of the Prime Minister.

Article 12
The Prime Minister is the head and the ministers are the members of the government. The Prime Minister can have up to three deputies and can entrust duties to them as he thinks fit. The deputies of the Prime Minister are members of the government. In the absence of the Prime Minister, his acting prime minister shall carry out the duties of the prime ministership.

Article 14
The government now has 14 ministries and one independent department. They are as follows:

1. Ministry of National Defence.
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
3. Ministry of Interior.
4. Ministry of Justice.
5. Ministry of Finance.
6. Ministry of Commerce.
7. Ministry of Education.
8. Ministry of Public Works.
9. Ministry of Press and Information.
10. Ministry of Communications.
11. Ministry of Health.
12. Ministry of Mines and Industries.
13. Ministry of Agriculture.
14. Ministry of Planning.
15. Department of Tribal Affairs.

Before Aqrah 1347 (Oct. 1968).

The following departments that still do not belong to any ministry

shall belong to ministries of the government:

1. Afghan Air Authority.
2. The general department for transport.
3. Rural Development Department.
4. Helmand Valley Authority.
5. Water and Soil Survey Department.

In the government up to three ministers could be included for advising.

Article 15
The Prime Minister performs the following duties:

1. The presidency of the government.
2. The presidency of the cabinet.
3. Instructing and guiding ministers in performing their respective duties.
4. Supervising and guiding the central administration and the provincial governments.
5. Maintaining the relations between the government and the King and Parliament and representing the government before them.

6. Representing the Afghan government before other governments. In addition, the Prime Minister fulfills all those duties entrusted to him by the Constitution and other laws.

The Prime Minister enjoys those rights which have been mentioned in the laws.

Article 16
For the purpose of fulfilling the duties mentioned in the above article the necessary organisation can exist in the secretariat of the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister can have one or several advisers and he

may entrust them with duties within the limits of the laws if he thinks fit.

Article 17
The cabinet shall fix the fundamental outline of the policy of the government and shall approve those regulations within the authority of the government.

Article 18
The Prime Minister is the president of the cabinet. A secretary shall be formed for the cabinet in order to carry out the written decisions of the cabinet.

The sessions of the cabinet are secret unless the Prime Minister decides to hold open sessions. The meetings of the cabinet shall be recorded by the secretary of the cabinet.

The discussions in the cabinet sessions shall be handled in the manner which the cabinet itself approves.

The cabinet shall perform those duties mentioned in the Constitution and other laws.

Article 19
The Ministry of National Defence, in accordance with the Constitution and other laws, is entrusted with maintaining the military preparedness of the nation and, if necessary, taking such steps for its defence as are within the bounds of its defensive duties. The duties and organisation of this ministry shall be regulated by separate laws.

Article 20
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall conduct the foreign relations of the Royal Afghan government and in this sphere shall fulfill those duties entrusted to this ministry by laws.

Non-Aligned Nations Investigate Possibilities Of Holding Worldwide Disarmament Meeting

Non-aligned countries are trying to find out whether the People's Republic of China would attend a world disarmament conference if the UN General Assembly should call for one.

Diplomatic sources said Saturday the question was raised at a private meeting of such countries here Wednesday and referred to those on good terms with Peking to be passed along to that capital.

They said the main idea was to discover how to draft a resolution for the conference that would insure China's attendance despite that country's pronounced opposition toward the United Nations. Any such resolution would be taken at first in the Assembly's

main political committee, which is expected to get around late next week to the question of a world disarmament conference.

The Cairo summit meeting of 57 non-aligned countries in October 1964 urged that the participating countries work in the Assembly to convene "a world disarmament conference under the auspices of the United Nations to which all countries would be invited."

The main object of such a conference would be to bring into disarmament talks the two nuclear powers not yet involved—France, which is boycotting the Geneva negotiations, and China, which was never invited to those negotiations and does not even have a UN seat.

Before the Cairo summit, China had proposed a world conference for a specific purpose—to ban and scrap all nuclear weapons.

When Indonesia announced its withdrawal from the United Nations at the turn of the year, China began a campaign against the United Nations that culminated in the charge that it had become "a tool of the United States" to facilitate aggression.

So when 36 non-aligned countries introduced a resolution for a world disarmament conference in the UN disarmament commission last June, they omitted the reference to UN auspices.

At the same time, the resolution recommended that the question get "urgent consideration" at the fall session of the Assembly but the dispute over UN peacekeeping finances prevented debate on it. The commission adopted the resolution 89-1 on June 11. Of the nuclear powers represented, Britain and the Soviet Union voted for it but the United States and France were among 16 countries abstaining.

Now that the Assembly is about to take up the question, the United Arab Republic has drafted a tentative resolution, which was shown Wednesday to delegates from other countries that attend the Cairo summit.

The informants said that to remove the conference from the direct purview of the United Nations, the resolution would leave

arrangements in the hands of a preparatory committee.

They said the first idea was that this should consist of the 18 members of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, including France and in addition, seven other countries, including China.

However, they agreed at the meeting to leave the composition of the committee for later negotiation.

Diplomats generally expect that the Assembly will call for a world disarmament conference to be held toward the end of 1966.

Iran Orders Kurd Rebels To Leave

BAGHDAD, Nov. 1. (Reuters).—Supporters of the Iraqi Kurdish rebel leader, Mulla Mustapha al Barazani, have been ordered by the Iran government to leave Tehran and other Iranian cities, according to the English Language Baghdad News.

In a special report from Tehran the paper says the Iran government has threatened severe punishment if the order is not complied with. The report said that the Iran government had strengthened its border patrols to check infiltration by Kurdish rebels into Iran from Iraq and to stop their food supplies coming from Iranian Kurds.

The paper also quotes an official source as saying a considerable number of Israeli-made mortars had been seized during mopping-up operations by Iraqi forces against Kurdish rebels in Northern Iraq.

It reported a split between the rebel leader Barzani and a number of his followers led by Ibrahim Ahmed, secretary general of the dissolved Kurdish Party.

It said several attempts had been made on Barzani's life, but the paper gave no dates. The paper also quoted the official source as saying Iraqi armed forces were now tightening the cordon around Barzani and his supporters, said to be besieged in a small area on the Iraq-Iranian border.

PRESS At a Glance

In an editorial entitled "The Future Government" yesterday's Anis commented on the appointment of Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal as Prime Minister. Designate by His Majesty the King. Following Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's resignation, said the paper, Maiwandwal has been asked to form a new cabinet and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, he will present the outline of his policy along with the list of the cabinet members to the Wolesi Jirgah to seek a vote of confidence.

Expressing the hope that Afghanistan will now have a stable and active government enjoying full authority and that there will be no hesitancy or abnormal developments, the paper said that last Sunday when Dr. Mohammad Yousuf wanted to introduce his cabinet to the Wolesi Jirgah there was unruly behaviour on the part of the crowd gathered there. As a result the vote of confidence was postponed. A large number of students who had entered the Parliament building made it impossible for the House to conduct its proceedings.

The next day the Wolesi Jirgah decided to hold a secret session which led to demonstrations which have left unpleasant memories. Probably the students still want an open session of the Wolesi Jirgah to consider the vote of confidence.

Suggesting that the Wolesi Jirgah should consider the vote of confidence in an open session, the paper said that we cannot ignore our youth who have to have a say in deciding the future of the country. But we should make use of our past experience and avoid creating confusion.

The paper suggested that the Wolesi Jirgah secretariat should issue admission cards to visitors in accordance with the number of seats available in the House. At the same time loudspeakers to enable people to follow the proceedings in the House.

The paper expressed the hope that students and other enlightened people will have due respect for Parliament and will not give a chance to the police to interfere for restoring order. It also hoped that the new government, after obtaining the Wolesi Jirgah's vote of confidence, will receive full support from the whole nation because the country is passing through a very crucial stage of history and the new Constitution has created such conditions that the affairs of the state are governed by the will of the people. Every citizen should consider it his duty to serve the interests of the nation.

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial on the import of 150,000 tons of wheat from the U.S. During the last few years, said the paper, agricultural production in Afghanistan has not been satisfactory. The production has not kept pace with the growth of population.

During the first and second five-year plans of the country, various agricultural projects have been undertaken, but the results have not been satisfactory. It is therefore necessary for us to work harder.

The import of large quantities of wheat into Afghanistan will not only reduce the price of wheat but will also affect the prices of other essential commodities.

The most important question now is the manner of distribution of the wheat in the provinces since the agricultural and population problems of all provinces are not similar.

The paper expressed the hope that we will not be content with importing foreign wheat and be led to neglecting plans for the increase of agricultural production.

PLANS DRAWN UP TO EXPAND MARASTOON, IMPROVE ITS SERVICES TO DESTITUTES OF THE CITY

The management of Marastoon was taken over this year by the Red Crescent Society. So far the Society has spent more than three million Afghans on making improvements there.

A new nursery for the children was established there which now has about 40 children enrolled in it. A children's home was built and adequate modern facilities were provided for it. The work-

shops of the institution where men and women are trained in different skills such as tailoring, carpentry, shoe making were expanded. Every man and woman enrolled in the house has to work part of the time in these workshops so that later on they can enter society able to make a living on their own. Children, over 12 years of age, also work part of the time, when it does not conflict with their school hours, in these workshops.

A new art section was set up in Marastoon where children with artistic talents could practice drawing, woodcutting etc.

The educational programmes for children were greatly improved, and FDR and American volunteer workers were assigned to work in the nursery, children's home and other areas. The volunteers and Peace Corps members supervise all the activities in the children's home such as house-keeping, laundry, games, cleanliness, etc.

There are 116 children from 6 to 14 years old enrolled in the children's home. Some of these are enrolled in the institute's school and some who are in higher grades are enrolled in Kabul schools.

Altogether there are more than 350 people living at Marastoon

but plans are drawn up to greatly expand the institution so that it can house more of the poor of the city and rehabilitate them. Under the five-year develop-

ment programme, living quarters and facilities for as much as 5,000 people will be provided. At the moment, with help from (Contd. on page 4)

Dish Of Pilaw

Rice 1 pound.
Shortening 1 pound.
Spices 1 teaspoon.
Meat 1 pound.
Salt 2 teaspoons.
Sugar 1 tablespoon.

1. Soak rice for several hours before cooking, drain, and boil it until tender. Drain before it gets too soft, add one teaspoon salt until it boils.
2. Cook meat with water until is tender, add one teaspoon salt.
3. Brown the sugar in a skillet.
4. Put the drained rice in a large bowl and mix in the meat and broth.
5. Put this in a pot and place in the oven until the water evaporates. Set the oven at 200 degrees for ten minutes, then turn to 150 for fifteen minutes. Makes 3 or 4 servings.



The dining room of Marastoon's kindergarten.

all About Women

Shopping Notes:
Leather Goods

Leather for a variety of purposes is available from The Leather and Shoe Manufacturing Company in Kabul across the river from the new Russian apartment houses.

Light-weight suede for vests, coats, jackets, shoes, boots, book-bindings, and trims is found in dark brown, medium brown, red-orange, beige, and army green. Light weight smooth-finish leather is available in beige, black, and green.

Medium-weight leather of light brown, medium brown, and dark brown smooth leather along with black suede is very suitable for shoes, purses, belts, and novelty cushions or footstools.

Heavy weight leather for shoes, belts, purses, and novelty uses is found in black, beige, and four shades of brown smooth finish leather. Dark brown suede is available along with artificially textured black leather.

In choosing hides look for those with good even textures and even coloured surfaces with no small holes in the skins. The leather is sold by the hide which is measured into square feet for pricing.

First Girl Completes Sixth Grade At Marastoon School

Miss Adina has been living in Marastoon for the last eight years with her parents.

She completed the primary grades at Marastoon's school and last year entered the 7th grade at Aisha Durani High School.

Miss Adina who is sixteen years old, is especially interested in sewing, and she is extremely skillful at Kandahary embroidery. She hopes to complete her education so that she will be able to get a job and support herself and her family. Then she and her parents could leave Marastoon.

She is the first girl to graduate from the Marastoon primary school. As the house had no transportation facilities to take the girls to down town schools, and Miss Adina could not afford the bus fare, she had to miss the three months exams this year at the Aisha Durani High School.

Miss Adina's father is crippled but he does some work in the tailoring shop of the destitutes house. She has four brothers one of whom is enrolled in the school of handicrafts and arts and the other

three who are in the destitutes house school.



Mrs. Naki (standing) inspecting embroidery work of Marastoon Women.

Mrs. Naki Chosen Head Of Education Dept. At Marastoon

One of the most active workers at Marastoon, house of destitutes is Mrs. S. B. Naki, a kind, simply dressed, middle-aged woman. Her official title is Director of Education but she does almost anything which is to be done there from teaching to dressing and undressing children.

She spends most of her time working with the children's home, a newly added branch to Marastoon. Mrs. Naki has only been working with Marastoon for the last year. Before this she served in the Ministry of Education where she started as a teacher and later held jobs as high as president of the College of Education.

Mrs. Naki is one of the first emancipated women in Afghanistan. She was a member of the first group of four girls who graduated from the College of Letters in 1946. She entered the college in 1942 after completing Zarghona high school, where she later taught for seven years.

Among other things which make Mrs. Naki an outstanding woman is that she is the only Afghan woman so far to have played in a movie. She played the role of a mother in the featurette "Like an Eagle". She also raised her voice against arranged marriages long before the girls in Kabul threw off their chadries. Her parents wanted her to marry someone she did not like. And she flatly refused to do so. She later married a religious figure, who died two years ago. She now has three children, and as her job requires many long hours of work she has taken her children within the quarters given to her in the Marastoon compound.

Commenting on the need for skilled and able women's services in Marastoon Mrs. Naki said, "It is a pity many people don't seem to be interested in working at Marastoon. She said, "I find my job highly rewarding, as rewarding as teaching in high schools and in the college. Besides," she said, "the inmates of Marastoon, especially the young ones deserve our attention and kindness more perhaps more than those enrolled in Kabul's schools. They can at least get sympathy and understanding in their homes, these children can not."

There are a number of girls, with eight years of schooling, serving as counterparts with Peace Corps and W. German volunteers. But, Mrs. Naki says we need in Marastoon women with higher education who are able to take over when the volunteers leave.

Furthermore, the present counterparts are not proficient enough in foreign languages to communicate the suggestions and ideas put forward by the volunteers.

Rusk Hopes China Will Recognise Need For Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary of State Dean Rusk Sunday expressed the hope that the People's Republic of China "can be made to recognise that general war is no longer acceptable" and that it must move toward "what the rest of the communist world calls 'peaceful co-existence'".

Rusk said that even if the United States can "persuade, or require" Peking to take "this course there will still be many problems in the world. But," he emphasised, "we've got to find some way to keep mankind from rushing off the cliff into bitter destruction".

The Secretary, in an interview taped for a nationwide television broadcast (CBS), said: "We must really get deeply in our souls the notion that a general war can no longer be accepted by anyone. This is one of the reasons why we are concerned about the attitudes of Peking."

Marshal Lin Biao (Chinese Minister of Defence, and a Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party) said in a very important article just a few days ago that they hope to persuade the revisionists, meaning the Russians, not to take such a gloomy view of war. "Well now, we're not revisionists, but we take a very gloomy view of war."

"And we believe that our colleagues, friends, rivals, in Moscow also understand the full implications of a war. We hope that we can persuade or require Peking to recognise that general war is just no answer for anything for anyone, and that they must move in the direction of what the rest of the communist world calls peaceful co-existence."

Rusk, in a wide-ranging interview, stressed that the United States has been prudent in its use of force while it continues to seek world peace.

It is consistent, he said, that a nation seeking peace should also maintain its military strength. "If those who are interested in peace are weak," he explained, "then thieves are tempted and aggressors develop appetites and there's no possibility of organising 'the peace'."

The Secretary said that "if you look back to 1945 and look at the principal crises in which we've been involved, almost all of those have come because the communist world has appealed to force, or to the threat of force."

Citing the Greek guerrilla action, the Berlin blockade, Korea, the Cuban missile problem, and Southeast Asia, among others, Rusk said: "The extraordinary thing about this period is not just that the United States and others have had to meet it with firmness and sacrifice, but in meeting these crises, we've tried to act with a prudence which kept open the possibilities of force."

Rusk noted that the United States used an airlift in Berlin, rather than commit ground forces; suffered substantial casualties in Korea rather than employ nuclear weapons; and in Vietnam waited more than four years before striking to the North.

The Secretary said: "There has been a prudence and a responsibility about the employment of force in this postwar period. And the reason for that is that we are deeply and passionately committed to the organisation of a peaceful world."

INDO-PAKISTAN

(Contd. from page 1)

drawal of all armed personnel, he said the political aspect could not be taken up for discussion.

And so far as India was concerned, the political aspect was clear that Kashmir was an integral part of India, he said.

Once this was understood, and appreciated a solution would not be difficult to achieve.

Shastri asked the Security Council to appreciate India's position and consider the question "in all seriousness and solemnity".

Ministers Criticised In Jakarta Battle Continues In Java

JAKARTA, November 1, (Reuter).—A FIERCE struggle is raging in Central Java where armed communists were Sunday reported to have taken control of the vast Djatim and Anisreggo regions.

Observers say the position is very serious. Dr. Chaerul Saleh, Third Deputy Premier, has described the situation as civil war. Leading government ministers are under criticism. The Indonesian Workers' Association has joined the influential Islamic Party, PSII, in a demand that Dr. Subandrio, the Foreign Minister, should be ejected from the cabinet, saying the people have lost confidence in him.

Dr. Subandrio was Saturday reported to have been replaced as head of the intelligence service by Brigadier-General Sugianto.

Jakarta newspapers are also demanding the sacking of Labour Minister Sutomo and Mining Minister Armanuto.

Fifty communist youths were killed in a battle with the armed forces at Prambanan four days ago, the most serious of many recent clashes.

Communists had attacked two

Sen Kennedy Argues With Students At Singapore School

SINGAPORE, Nov. 1 (AP).—Senator Edward Kennedy, younger brother of the late U.S. President, John F. Kennedy, Sunday waged a heated word battle with several Chinese University students during a discussion here on U.S. policy in Asia.

The discussion was held behind closed doors at the student union of the University of Singapore. Newsmen were not allowed to sit in.

However, Kennedy's voice was clearly heard, raised in anger, by newsmen waiting outside.

"That's the way people like you distort facts and use inaccuracies," several students were heard arguing back, in similar strident Kennedy told newsmen after the discussion that he had been asked "some probing questions."

"Some students had reservations about U.S. policy," he added. Kennedy said the main subjects discussed were the U.S. involvement in Vietnam and China's admission to the United Nations.

Kennedy's wife, Joan, and several U.S. consular officials were at the discussion, attended by 23 students from the University of Singapore, Singapore Polytechnic and Nanyang University.

Kennedy was scheduled to leave Singapore Monday for the Malaysian capital, Kuala Lumpur, for an overnight visit, they are on a three and one-half week tour of the Far East. The Senator is specifically studying the refugee problem.

Meanwhile heavily armed riot police again clashed with students shortly before midnight Sunday at the communist-infiltrated Nanyang University.

The clash was the third since shortly before midnight Saturday.

Further clashes were expected Monday and extra troops were moved into the university's campus to reinforce the 200-strong force already there.

The students attacked police on patrol duty at the university with bottles and stones.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. Princess Bilqis

H.R.H. Princess Khatoul

Flower Arrangement Exhibition

at

Press Club

Tuesday, November 2

8-5:30 p.m.

Door Prizes

Entrance: 50 Afis.

KABUL IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL

Patient Dies Three Times But Heart Operation Successful

BELGRADE, November 1.—PHYSICIANS of the "Dragisa Misovic" hospital in Belgrade recently save the life of a man whose clinical death was noted three times during a difficult operation for heart, according to Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency.

On that day, about mid-September, minutes after celebration (softening of the brain tissue) takes place. The consequences are catastrophic—the patient, in case he returns to life, can be a reasonable creature no longer. That is why surgeons' success, even if they kept him alive, would be equal to nothing.

The heart of Dragoljub Krivorecanin stopped beating twice, before the surgeons took scalpels in and the anaesthetist, Dr. Lalevic, counted seconds aloud.

The patient's heart stopped beating for the third time when Dr. Adamov opened his thorax. The surgeons also expected this.

Urgent message removed the exhausted heart. Then the surgeons' skilled hands laid two wires in the left atrium and linked them with the battery, which can last three years, in the abdomen under the skin.

It remained to sew up the wound. The electrocardiograph immediately started showing normal beats of the heart.

Two days later Dragoljub Krivorecanin said: "I feel as if I am 40 years old. When they operated on me it was my 61st birthday."

Dr. Popovic-Djani says that the patient when he recovers, can work normally and when the battery discharges in three years it will be simply replaced with a new one.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4, 30, 7, 9 p.m. American

film GYPSY.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4, 30, 7, 9 p.m. American

film JUMBO.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 1, 3, 30, 4, 6, 30 p.m. Indian film

ANIRAGOVA.

BEZAD CINEMA:

At 1, 3, 30, 4, 6, 30 p.m. Pakistani

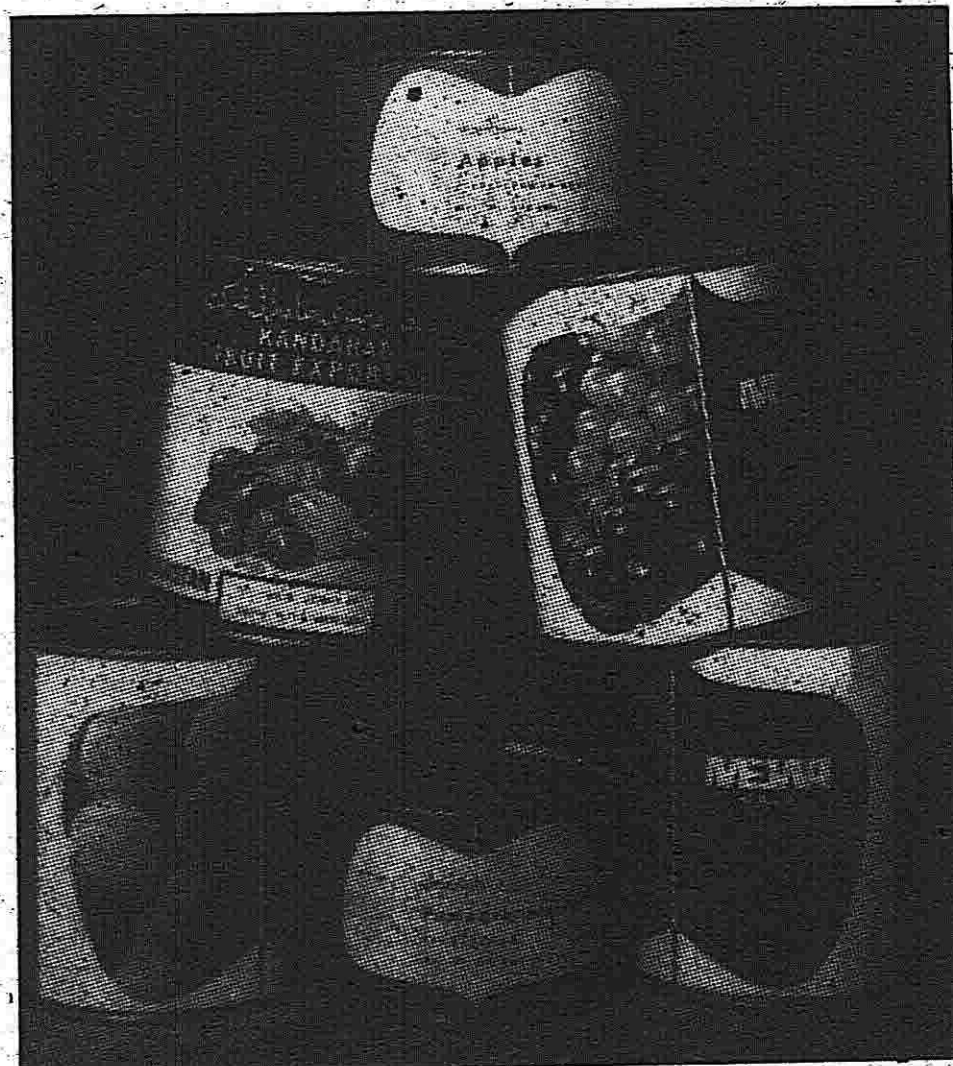
film GHOHAR DAGH.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 1, 3, 30, 4, 6, 30 p.m. Indian film

DI HI TO HI.

Use Canned Fruit For Dessert



Kandahar Fruit Export Co

Provides you with a variety of high quality fruits which are canned scientifically. They are hygienic and delicious. Choose from apple juice, pomegranate jelly, apple jelly, grape jelly, heavy grape syrup, and mixed fruits. Every tin is carefully sterilized upon sealing. Buy Kandahar Fruit anywhere in Kabul and at Kandahar Fruit Export Co., Shar-i-Nau (next to the Peace Corps Office.)

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +22°C. Minimum 0°C.

Sun sets today at 5:7 p.m.

Sun rises tomorrow at 6:35 a.m.

Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 182.

KABUL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1965, (AQRA 11, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Wolesi Jirgah Gives Maiwandwal's Govt. Vote Of Confidence 190 Deputies Favour New Ministers, Policy

KABUL, Nov. 2.—The cabinet of Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal received a vote of confidence from the Wolesi Jirgah after a two and a half hour debate at 12:20 today.

There were 190 votes in favour, seven against, and three abstentions. Sixteen members were absent.

The lively debate, preceding the vote of confidence, emphasised the personal integrity and honesty of Maiwandwal and members of his cabinet.

The members offered, in the debate, a complete list of the grievances of the nation and asked the government to take notice of them.

Radio Broadcasts Proceedings Of Wolesi Jirgah

KABUL, Nov. 2.—In accordance with the decision of the Wolesi Jirgah (House of the People) arrived at yesterday, today's proceedings of the House were broadcast by Radio Afghanistan.

After the Prime Minister-designate, Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, had announced the list of his Cabinet and given an outline of his government's policy, the House began a two and a half hour debate on the vote of confidence which he and his colleagues have to receive before they are appointed by His Majesty the King.

Fifty-six deputies expressed a desire to take part in the debate. The first to speak after the Prime Minister-designate's statement was K. Ebrat deputy from Jouzjan.

His Majesty Congratulates Col. Boumedienne On Algeria's National Day

KABUL, Nov. 2.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to colonel Houari Boumedienne, President of the Algerian Revolutionary Council and prime minister congratulating him on the anniversary of the Algerian national day, according to an announcement from the Protocol Department of Foreign Ministry.

Meshrano Jirgah To Meet Twice Weekly

KABUL, Nov. 2.—The Meshrano Jirgah in its Monday meeting decided that the house should hold general sessions twice weekly on Sundays and Wednesdays.

The meeting was presided over by senator Abdul Hadi Lawi, the President of the Senate.

Maiwandwal, after receiving the vote of confidence, in a brilliant speech, promised to fulfill the needs and requirements of the people to the best of his ability.

In his unprepared speech in which he shifted from Dari into Pakhtu he thanked the Wolesi Jirgah for the vote of confidence.

Earlier in presenting an outline of his government's policy and the list of his Cabinet to the Wolesi Jirgah (House of the People) this morning Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal said that members of his government recognised their responsibility to serve the country through Parliament on the basis of the principles embodied in the Constitution.

Maiwandwal, who was seeking the Wolesi Jirgah's vote of confidence, said that the existence of a popularly elected Parliament in the country provides us with an opportunity to represent the will of the people.

Following is the list of Maiwandwal's cabinet:

Minister of National Defence, Gen. Khan Mohammad.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nour Ahmad Etemadi.

Minister of Interior, Abdul Satar Shalizi.

Minister of Justice, Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi.

Minister of Finance, Abdullah Yafaili.

Minister of Commerce, Dr. Nour Ali.

Minister of Public Works, Engineer Ahmadullah.

Minister of Communications, Dr. Mohammad Haider.

Minister of Public Health, Dr. Mohammad Osman Anvari.

Minister of Mines and Industries, Engineer Abdul Samad Salim.

Minister of Agriculture, Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza.

The Premier announced that for the present he will discharge the duties of the Minister of Education and that the Deputy Prime Minister, the Ministers of Planning and Press and Information and the President of Tribal Affairs will be appointed later.

Maiwandwal said he had selected members of his cabinet with a view to getting together a team reflecting the new spirit and thinking in Afghanistan, making the use of the young talent and its experience. In this way, he added, the movement for the progress of the country will be further accelerated. Members of his government, he assured the House, will be free from political bias of any kind.

Speaking after he was introduced to the deputies by the President of the Jirgah, Dr. Abdul Zahir, Maiwandwal said that the policy of his government was aimed at fulfilling the Afghan people's aspirations embodied in the Constitution. Its ultimate objective was to achieve human dignity through a democratic order and spiritual and material progress of the people.

The Prime Minister gave an outline of the economic, social and political policies of his government which, he said, will adhere to neutrality and non-alignment with no military pacts and will remain faithful to the declarations of the Bandung, Belgrade and Cairo conferences and support the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter.

Afghanistan, he added, will continue its efforts to achieve the right of self-determination for

Afro-Asian Summit Talks At Algiers Officially Adjourned

ALGIERS, November 2, (Reuter).—THE Afro-Asian summit talks scheduled to start here on Friday have been officially adjourned.

The decision to postpone the summit indefinitely came after three days of talks by a 45 nation Afro-Asian Foreign Ministers conference on whether it should go ahead as planned.

One delegate, reflecting general feeling described the decision as "the tombstone of the Afro-Asian world".

The adjournment follows People's Republic of China's threat to boycott the summit, especially if the USSR attended, thus leaving half the Afro-Asian world unrepresented.

Friday's talks would have been the second Afro-Asian summit—the first was held in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955.

The Foreign Ministers decided to maintain Algiers as the site of future Afro-Asian summit and the 15 nation preparatory committee to prepare it.

They called on all Afro-Asian states to make every effort for the success of a future summit.

In Darel Salaam the Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said on Monday that all Afro-Asian states should decide together whether or not to hold their Algiers summit meeting.

The decision was not a matter for individual bargaining, the Tanzanian leader said.

Dr. Nyerere was replying to a question about the summit, in today's edition of the independent newspaper, the standard. He had been asked about his country's position following China's offer to attend the summit if USSR were excluded.

Western experts said Algeria was the first country in Africa, after the United Arab Republic, to acquire what they described as a very sophisticated weapons able to deal with any type of bomber.

The display also included about 100 Soviet-made infantry tactical support missiles, four Mig 21st, and nine Ilyushin 18 light bombers. Seven Antonov 12 troop carriers, also appeared in public here for the first time, though these aircraft were known to be in Algeria.

Wilson Reports To Britain On TV On Trip To Salisbury

LONDON, November 2, (Reuter).—BRITAIN would not allow European or African extremists to push her around on the Rhodesia question, Prime Minister Harold Wilson said in a television interview here Monday.

He agreed that the differences in Rhodesia were almost irreconcilable and said race relations in Rhodesia were not the same as Britain had established in countries to the north, which had made a trial period of self-government possible.

He said that in case of failure by the proposed royal commission, which is to examine the independence issue, we shall have to try a long term search for reconciliation.

Other points Wilson made in the interview included:

Force—the only condition I could see it being used would be if, while we had a responsibility there, there was an outbreak of disorder, murder, subversion—whether it came from African or European extremists in these circumstances we might be asked to go in and restore order.

Smith is a great leader, if only he will refuse to be subjected to pressures which I feel sure he is big enough to resist.

The detained African nationalist leaders—"much more impressed by them than I had expected."

Earlier he told the Parliament he did not think the Rhodesian government would "embark upon the dangerous lunacy" of an illegal seizure of independence.

(Contd. on page 4)

Guatemalan Presidential Candidate Assassinated

GUATEMALA CITY, Nov. 2, (Reuter).—The assassination of the leading opposition candidate for the presidential election next March plunged Guatemala into a new round of tension and uncertainty.

Mario Mendez Montenegro was shot as he entered his home here. Police said they did not know who shot him or what the motive was.

The revolutionary party is the only registered opposition in Guatemala.

Elections were to have been held this year, but were postponed until 1966 after an alleged coup attempt by a section of the armed forces.

Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal giving an outline of the policy of his government and the list of his cabinet ministers this morning to the Wolesi Jirgah.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [45 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
the official dollar exchange
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the rate.
Printed at:—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 2, 1965

The Lessons From Algiers

It is unfortunate that the Algerian summit conference has once again been postponed. While this postponement is the result of a rift between the participating nations, the first one last summer became necessary because of internal changes in Algeria.

The relations among Afro-Asians at present are in sharp contrast to the atmosphere ten years ago when the Bandung Conference, the first gathering of African and Asian countries, took place. The Bandung meeting provided evidence of great cordiality among the participating nations and there was an air of goodwill during the conference.

It is now clear that before another Afro-Asian conference is convened real and sincere efforts will have to be made to bring about favourable conditions for it. It is for countries concerned with the strengthening of Afro-Asian solidarity to launch a concerted campaign to work for the settlement of disputes between the disputing nations. Although some of these disputes are deep-rooted and there are no ready solutions for them in the cause of Afro-Asian peace we should try to move forward towards creating goodwill among feuding nations. Unfriendly relations between India and China—the two nations which played a great role in organising the first Afro-Asian summit—and disputes between some other countries in the two vast continents have greatly undermined Afro-Asian solidarity.

What is the lesson to be learnt from the sad developments in Algeria during the past two weeks? No Afro-Asian conference can be utilised for solving disputes between member countries.

The general aim of such gatherings is to further consolidate friendship between participating nations and serve the cause of world peace and justice. To use these gatherings for an attempt to solve problems among member countries could very easily bring about the failure of the meeting itself. The most important lesson, therefore, learned from the Algerian events should be that all Afro-Asian countries must launch a concerted effort to create a sense of goodwill and understanding before fixing another date for the convening of an Afro-Asian summit. This

Law On Basic Administration

The Ministry of Interior will perform the following duties:
1. Maintenance of order and security within the country and curbing of crime.
2. Supervision of the work of provincial governors.
3. Preparation of a general census of the country in an orderly and regular manner.
4. Attending to matters related to emigrants and refugees.
5. Performance of other duties prescribed for it by the law.

Article 22
The Ministry of Justice will perform the following duties:
1. Investigation and trying of crimes of criminal cases in the courts, the implementation of the orders of the courts of law and the supervision of their implementation.
2. Defending the interests of the state in all business cases.
3. Provision of personnel, equipment and the machinery for the judicial and justice machinery.
4. Drafting and preparing of the laws.
5. Upkeep of the relations of the executive with the Parliament.
6. Regulation of the lawful interests of the people.
7. Other duties which have been mentioned in other laws.

Article 23
1. Protection of the property of the state.
2. Collection and regulation of the income of the state, the provision of money either in Afghanistan or in foreign exchange for development projects and other expenses of the state.
3. Supervision of the balance of the budget and the general state of finance.
4. Supervision of the financial matters of state enterprises.
5. Other duties prescribed for it by law.

The Afghanistan Bank will keep its relations with the government through the Minister of Finance.

Article 24
The Ministry of Education will perform the following duties:

1. Spread of education in accordance with the laws throughout

the country.
2. Development of national culture and fight against illiteracy.
3. The provision of personnel to meet the need of the country for skilled workers.
For this purpose the Ministry of Education will establish and supervise universities, lycées and schools and for the purpose of raising the standard of the youth of the country. It will also preserve and protect the national culture. The Ministry of Education is in charge of all universities.

Article 25
The Ministry of Commerce has the following duties:
1. Planning the commercial policy of the country.
2. Subscribing to the development of the national income.
3. Regularising of imports and exports in the interest of the national economy.
4. Providing markets in foreign countries for Afghan products.
5. Supervising commercial affairs in general improving Afghan products meant for export using modern techniques.

6. The Ministry of Commerce shall fulfill other duties mentioned in the law.
The Ministry of Commerce is also in charge of the supervision of the Chamber of Commerce. The affairs of the Chamber of Commerce will be regulated by a separate law.

Article 26
The Ministry of Public Works shall have the following duties:
1. Constructing new roads, bridges, big dams and canals and airports in accordance with the decisions of the government;
2. Maintaining and supervising roads, bridges, big dams, and canals the work on which has been completed.

3. Designing, planning and constructing the buildings of the state in accordance with the regulations.
4. Looking after the affairs of the construction and mortgage bank, the department of town and home construction, Afghan construction authority and other such

organisations.
5. Performing all other duties entrusted to the ministry by law.

Article 27
The Ministry of Press and Information has the following duties:

1. The supervision of all the press in accordance with the press law and the preservation and development of national culture.
2. The implementation and spread of freedom of information.
3. The education of the taste and thought of the people of the country in political, economic and all other spheres of life through publication and broadcasting.
4. Publicising Afghanistan inside and outside of the country and regularising tourist affairs.
5. The description of goals, activities and the point of view of the government for the people and its defence.

6. The spread and increase of means of printing and publishing.
7. The development of national music and arts.
8. The Ministry of Press and Information shall fulfill all those duties provided by the law.

The Ministry of Press and Information is in charge of Radio Afghanistan, Bakhshar News Agency, the government printing house, and all the publishing organisations of the government.

Article 28
The Ministry of Communications has the following duties:

1. The preservation of the postal relations inside and outside of the country, preserving the telephonic and telegraphic relations inside and outside the country and developing the means of communication.
2. Printing and publishing postage stamps.
3. Establishing and implementing communication rates.

4. Taking part in the plans for drafting postal, telephonic, telegraphic laws and cooperating in the plans for the regulation of international communication.
5. The fulfilment of other duties which have been mentioned in the law.

One day last year the author of the editorial and a friend were passing the Silo in Kabul. They saw lorries loaded with American wheat parked near the Silo. The author told his friend jokingly that the world was not after all a very bad place. Two major powers opposing one another ideologically were cooperating with each other in a neutral country where the government was trying to raise the standard of living of the people.

The wheat we receive from the United States, said the paper, is used in the Silos which constructed by the Soviet Union. This is a good example of co-existence and supports Afghanistan's policy of non-alignment.

The import of American wheat has two main advantages for the country. First, the amount earned by the sale of this wheat can be invested in projects financed by U.S. assistance. Secondly, the money earned by the sale of wheat will help lessen the danger of inflation.

After thanking the U.S. government for the offer the paper said that Afghanistan, which is an agricultural country, needs first and foremost to develop self-sufficiency in agricultural products.

In a letter published in the same issue of Anis, Jan Mohanmad Noorsad suggested that the Ministry of Communications should install telephone booths in Kabul for use by the people in emergencies.

In another letter representative of the Spinzar-Ghee Company replied to a letter published in Anis earlier. The letter said cooking oil will have to be sold through government agencies if its price is to be kept down.

A Sunday newspaper columnist said film executives may ask Miss Loren to invite the 76-year-old comedian and his son to a private party at a London hotel and try to reconcile them.

Some others disagree. They assert Diem would have taken any steps to keep the Viet Cong from taking over.
Opponents of this argument cite brother Nhu, his influence with Diem, his lack of love for Americans and the recurring rumours

that even months before his death he had put out feelers into North Vietnam.
Who is right seems at this point to make little difference.
In the period of political turmoil that followed the events of Nov. 1-2, 1963, it was widely believed that the fall of Diem would have a long and far-reaching influence on developments in a chaotic Vietnam. It was felt the arguments would go on and on over whether his downfall was good or bad.
Then came the military changes and international manoeuvres that loomed far over internal politics or remembrances of dead presidents.
Reviewing stands, bleachers and flagpoles have gone up along a broad boulevard in the rear of the cathedral where Diem attended mass. They will be used for observance of national revolution day, next Monday.
Similar national day celebrations were held along the same boulevard during Diem's time, but this year the preparations are on a larger scale than before. The emphasis will be on military might and the victory that Premier Ky says will come "in a not-distant future".
On this Nov. 1 there probably will be few along the broad boulevard who will think of the figure in the white suit who once had the place of honour in the reviewing stand.
Sophia Loren Offers To Patch Up Chaplin Quarrel
LONDON, Nov. 2. (Reuters)—Sophia Loren, who flew in here Sunday, announced she will make a film with Charlie Chaplin and will be pleased to help patch up a family quarrel between Chaplin and his 19-year-old son, Michael.

PRESS At A Glance

Yesterday's Islah in its editorial dealt with travel by students. One way of seeing Afghanistan, said the paper, is to take advantage of the tourist industry. Unfortunately, the Tourist Department is not well enough equipped to provide facilities for students' tours. To meet this demand Kabul University organises its own tours for students so that they may know something about their own country and people.

Such tours, said the editorial, are not only useful for students for getting acquainted with the social and economic problems of the country, but also give them an opportunity to judge for themselves the progress on various projects and the work of the government.

After such tours students should not keep their experiences to themselves. They should write articles for periodicals published by the university and should also share their views with their classmates who have not participated in these tours. "We should know more about our own country before we learn about other countries," concluded the editorial.

In a letter published in the same issue of Islah, Hamid Taraki from Moqor said three years ago a school was opened in Aqlagardi Abband in Moqor. After the students had completed the third grade, the school was closed. Taraki said that when we are trying to wipe out illiteracy, it is strange that schools already existing should be closed down.

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "The Problem of Wheat". Welcoming the American offer to give Afghanistan 150,000 tons of wheat as grant-in-aid, the paper said that it shows the U.S.'s realistic and friendly attitude towards this country.

One day last year the author of the editorial and a friend were passing the Silo in Kabul. They saw lorries loaded with American wheat parked near the Silo. The author told his friend jokingly that the world was not after all a very bad place. Two major powers opposing one another ideologically were cooperating with each other in a neutral country where the government was trying to raise the standard of living of the people.

The wheat we receive from the United States, said the paper, is used in the Silos which constructed by the Soviet Union. This is a good example of co-existence and supports Afghanistan's policy of non-alignment.

The import of American wheat has two main advantages for the country. First, the amount earned by the sale of this wheat can be invested in projects financed by U.S. assistance. Secondly, the money earned by the sale of wheat will help lessen the danger of inflation.

After thanking the U.S. government for the offer the paper said that Afghanistan, which is an agricultural country, needs first and foremost to develop self-sufficiency in agricultural products.

In a letter published in the same issue of Anis, Jan Mohanmad Noorsad suggested that the Ministry of Communications should install telephone booths in Kabul for use by the people in emergencies.

In another letter representative of the Spinzar-Ghee Company replied to a letter published in Anis earlier. The letter said cooking oil will have to be sold through government agencies if its price is to be kept down.

A Sunday newspaper columnist said film executives may ask Miss Loren to invite the 76-year-old comedian and his son to a private party at a London hotel and try to reconcile them.

Some others disagree. They assert Diem would have taken any steps to keep the Viet Cong from taking over.
Opponents of this argument cite brother Nhu, his influence with Diem, his lack of love for Americans and the recurring rumours

Ancient Badakhshan Caravan Route Famed For High Mountains And Fine Horses

The province of Badakhshan, known for its high mountains, fine horses, and the inaccessible Wakhan, is located in the north-eastern part of Afghanistan. Once important on the trade route between the West and China, recent centuries have passed it by, making it an out of the way and seemingly inaccessible place. The suspension of the opium traffic dealt another blow to the already weakened economy of the province.

At the present there is no organised industry in Badakhshan and no factories have been built there. Iron and copper smelting, carpentry, training, and textile weaving are the main crafts practiced by the people. Casting pots and other utensils from unrefined iron has been practiced in Badakhshan since ancient times.

The women use wool to weave both simple and elaborate clothing. They also produce colourful rugs, sacks, and saddlebags. Felt making is popular and felt made in Sheghnan and Ragh is among the best produced in the country. Silk hats are also made by people of all stations in the province.

Badakhshan is adjoined from east to west by the Oxus River, but the river has been of hardly any use to the province. The river Kokcha, hurries down through the Pamirs irrigating farms and providing drinking water for the people.

Agriculturally, the people are pastoral. Sheep and cattle grazing steep slopes and rolling hills are a familiar sight there. In addition, wheat, barley, maize, chickpeas, and rice are grown, particularly in the districts of Ragh, Yaftal, Argou and Darium which are the most productive areas of the province. The districts of Ishkashem, Sheghnan, Wakhan, Zebak, Koran and Munjan have extreme, lengthy winters and thus, are among the least productive.

In Badakhshan, little fruit is raised but what is grown is famed for its delicious taste. Trees, both fruit and non-fruit bearing, cover the mountains. Apples and pears of Baharak, mulberries in Jurm and Tashkent, cherries and walnuts in Darved and Murghabi grapes are well-known throughout the province.

The 189 kilometres from present-day Talaqan to Faizabad, the capital of Badakhshan, can now be traveled in one day by jeep. Maybe. Flash floods where the road winds through wadis or landslides where the track curves just below a canyon rim can still turn it into a much longer journey. Nan may be found but it is a good idea to have plenty of provisions for man and mechanical beast. Nevertheless, plans are being made to build an airport at Faizabad, and the best route for an all weather road is being debated.

Marco Polo's three-page description of Badakhshan in the thirteenth century provides a fair guide for a twentieth century traveler or expert looking for agricultural and economic resources. The province is still known in Kabul for its mountains, its horses, its falconry, and good climate just as Marco Polo has recorded. He devoted two paragraphs to the precious stones called lapis lazuli from which the province gets its name, from which they get their name. The lapis lazuli mines were the finest in the world, he noted, and the silver, copper, and lead mines were also very productive.

Wheat, barley, and sesame were raised, Marco Polo wrote but he made no mention of fruit. The mountains afforded pasture for innumerable sheep in flocks of four, five, and six hundred, he observed.
Horseback riding, fishing, hunting, and the beauty of the mountains attract visitors to Badakhshan today. Marco Polo found the horses of superior quality and great speed.
"The hoofs are so hard that they do not require shoeing and the Badakhshans are in the habit of galloping them down inclines where other animals could not or would not venture to run," he wrote. The men were excellent sportsmen, he reported. The sheep with horns of six palms length which he described are now known by his name to modern hunters.

Although Marco Polo had no way of measuring the altitudes of the 25,000 foot Pamir peaks, he described their height by noting the difficulty of building a hot fire.
"Between the mountains," he wrote, are wide plains clothed with grass and trees, and large streams of the purest water spouting through clefts in rocks. In these streams are trout and many other fine sorts of fish".

(Contd. on page 4)

He likes experimenting with all styles, media, and techniques, and feels students must be given a variety of art experiences so that they can find out what they like doing best.

He feels art can become a very important part of life in Afghanistan for self expression in the fields of commercial art, and in the practical aspects of home and family life, and the professional field of fine arts. He would like to work towards developing a new curriculum for art education in Afghanistan so as to develop a definite school of Afghan art.

Although Enayatullah liked to draw when he was young and started drawing seriously in the 12th class, he did not decide to become an art educator until his senior year in the Faculty of Education. The winter between his junior and senior year was spent at DMA when he collaborated with the art teacher Mr. Shabnam on a book about art and secondary education.

He likes experimenting with all styles, media, and techniques, and feels students must be given a variety of art experiences so that they can find out what they like doing best.

He feels art can become a very important part of life in Afghanistan for self expression in the fields of commercial art, and in the practical aspects of home and family life, and the professional field of fine arts. He would like to work towards developing a new curriculum for art education in Afghanistan so as to develop a definite school of Afghan art.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Badakhshan's capital city, Faizabad, stands out in many respects from other Afghan provincial capitals. This is the only capital city where practically all the buildings are made of mud. Even the governor lives and works in mudhouses. Moreover, mudhouses are more of a headache in Faizabad than in other cities in Afghanistan because the annual precipitation is higher there than in any other province.

It is a city of less than 2,000 houses and the population is estimated to be about 10,000 allowing five residents for each house.

There are three districts in the city, geography has determined the location of these districts. The river Kokcha divides the city as Kabul river does the city of Kabul.

Two districts are located on the left bank of the river and one on the right.
The market place and the bazars are located on the right bank. The area consists of a crisscross of narrow alleys with all shops trying to offer everything there is to offer. There is little specification in business. One interesting feature of the Faizabad market place is the numerous Serais where people coming from distant villages keep their horses and donkeys while they do business in the city.

As recently as two years ago, Faizabad districts were cut off from each other when the water level rose in the Kokcha and covered the bridge which linked the parts of the city and provided access to the city to vehicles.

Before the new steel bridge was built, standing more than 20 feet above the water level, Faizabad school children used to get unexpected vacations each year when the low laying bridge was under the water.

Many old Afghan folk songs have couplets talking of "Lal" (rubies) of Badakhshan. While Badakhshan is well-known for rubies and lapis lazuli inside Afghanistan, it is known almost all over the world for its lapis lazuli. Rubies used to be mined in Badakhshan in the middle ages lapis lazuli mining has continued from earlier times up to present day. This is because the oldest known mine of lapis lazuli, in use is located in this northeastern tip of Afghanistan.

Lapis lazuli has been mined and exported to faraway parts of the world since the era of the Egyptian pharaohs. Lapis lazuli has been found in tombs of several pharaohs. Objects made of lapis lazuli have also been found by archaeologists in other parts of the world such as China and India.

Lapis lazuli, a type of vitreous rock, is sometimes called "lazu-rite" or ultramarine. It is of deep Prussian-blue colour and possesses all the qualities of a vitreous rock. In the past, people have made different uses of this rock. Originally they pulverized it and used it in painting as an ultramarine colouring. Now lapis lazuli is used for jewelry as solitaires, beads, bracelets, etc. It is also used as inlay in mosaic works, and can be cut into various shapes for table surfaces.

This precious stone is popular with Americans as well as Germans for use in decorative jewelry.

In Russia, in Sarkoba Palace (Leningrad), the walls of a room are decorated with this stone. The pillars of the Mosque of Isaac in Leningrad are also decorated with lapis lazuli.

Lapis lazuli, like rubies and emeralds, is created through a metamorphism in rocks. However, lapis lazuli is different from lazurite because of its chemical mixture.

Lapis lazuli is found in Afghanistan, Chile, Greece, Russia (Bukhara and Siberia), United States (California), South America, and in Tyrol (near the Alps), but the oldest source is Afghanistan.

According to a report prepared in 1938 by Ghulam Ali, President of the Petroleum Department in Badakhshan, a mine of this valuable gem was discovered in 1934 near the Russian border, containing an excellent strain of lapis lazuli.

LOCATION OF MINES
All lapis lazuli mines in Afghanistan are located in the northern province of Badakhshan in the district of Kran, near the Kokcha river. Kran and Menjan, located in the Hindu Kush, stretch from the Anjuman Pass in the south-west to the fertile gorge of Nooristan in the north. Through this mountainous area flows the Kokcha river. This river has formed a fertile valley in which cattle and sheep graze. Some of

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

BADAKHSHAN

500 Years After Marco Polo

Almost 500 years ago it took Marco Polo six days to travel from the prosperous land of Talaqan to the province of Badakhshan.

He noted in his journal that "one travels the last three days without seeing any kind of building, or meeting with any of the necessities required by a traveler, excepting water; but for the horses there is sufficient pasture. You are therefore obliged to carry with you every article which you may need on the road".

The 189 kilometres from present-day Talaqan to Faizabad, the capital of Badakhshan, can now be traveled in one day by jeep. Maybe. Flash floods where the road winds through wadis or landslides where the track curves just below a canyon rim can still turn it into a much longer journey. Nan may be found but it is a good idea to have plenty of provisions for man and mechanical beast. Nevertheless, plans are being made to build an airport at Faizabad, and the best route for an all weather road is being debated.

Marco Polo's three-page description of Badakhshan in the thirteenth century provides a fair guide for a twentieth century traveler or expert looking for agricultural and economic resources. The province is still known in Kabul for its mountains, its horses, its falconry, and good climate just as Marco Polo has recorded. He devoted two paragraphs to the precious stones called lapis lazuli from which the province gets its name, from which they get their name. The lapis lazuli mines were the finest in the world, he noted, and the silver, copper, and lead mines were also very productive.

Wheat, barley, and sesame were raised, Marco Polo wrote but he made no mention of fruit. The mountains afforded pasture for innumerable sheep in flocks of four, five, and six hundred, he observed.
Horseback riding, fishing, hunting, and the beauty of the mountains attract visitors to Badakhshan today. Marco Polo found the horses of superior quality and great speed.
"The hoofs are so hard that they do not require shoeing and the Badakhshans are in the habit of galloping them down inclines where other animals could not or would not venture to run," he wrote. The men were excellent sportsmen, he reported. The sheep with horns of six palms length which he described are now known by his name to modern hunters.

Although Marco Polo had no way of measuring the altitudes of the 25,000 foot Pamir peaks, he described their height by noting the difficulty of building a hot fire.
"Between the mountains," he wrote, are wide plains clothed with grass and trees, and large streams of the purest water spouting through clefts in rocks. In these streams are trout and many other fine sorts of fish".

(Contd. on page 4)

He likes experimenting with all styles, media, and techniques, and feels students must be given a variety of art experiences so that they can find out what they like doing best.

He feels art can become a very important part of life in Afghanistan for self expression in the fields of commercial art, and in the practical aspects of home and family life, and the professional field of fine arts. He would like to work towards developing a new curriculum for art education in Afghanistan so as to develop a definite school of Afghan art.

Although Enayatullah liked to draw when he was young and started drawing seriously in the 12th class, he did not decide to become an art educator until his senior year in the Faculty of Education. The winter between his junior and senior year was spent at DMA when he collaborated with the art teacher Mr. Shabnam on a book about art and secondary education.

He likes experimenting with all styles, media, and techniques, and feels students must be given a variety of art experiences so that they can find out what they like doing best.

He feels art can become a very important part of life in Afghanistan for self expression in the fields of commercial art, and in the practical aspects of home and family life, and the professional field of fine arts. He would like to work towards developing a new curriculum for art education in Afghanistan so as to develop a definite school of Afghan art.

Although Enayatullah liked to draw when he was young and started drawing seriously in the 12th class, he did not decide to become an art educator until his senior year in the Faculty of Education. The winter between his junior and senior year was spent at DMA when he collaborated with the art teacher Mr. Shabnam on a book about art and secondary education.

He likes experimenting with all styles, media, and techniques, and feels students must be given a variety of art experiences so that they can find out what they like doing best.

He feels art can become a very important part of life in Afghanistan for self expression in the fields of commercial art, and in the practical aspects of home and family life, and the professional field of fine arts. He would like to work towards developing a new curriculum for art education in Afghanistan so as to develop a definite school of Afghan art.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

Enayatullah Shahrani, now a student in the College of Education at Kabul University, is experimenting with drawing scenes of Afghan life in a new style. The picture depicting nomad life in the artist's original style was developed from an exercise using triangles.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief:
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4.5 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
the official dollar exchange
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
a rate.
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 3, 1965

Premier And Jirgah

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's speech yesterday was one of the most brilliant speeches ever made in this country. He has roused the hopes and expectations of the entire nation. The whole proceeding of the Wolesi Jirgah in which the new government received a vote of confidence by an overwhelming majority was directly broadcast to the entire nation.

Maiwandwal said that he decided to place his entire being at the service of his nation when His Majesty the King called upon him to head the new government. We know the new Prime Minister himself, is going to work with dedication and that he is going to give to the nation as the most important achievement of his era a new sense of leadership and a new meaning to the reform that was begun in the country with the adoption of the new Constitution.

In his policy statement, Mr. Maiwandwal was particularly anxious to point out to the deputies that his government will rule through parliamentary consent. In this manner, the government will be representing the will of the people. Therefore, we know that the new Prime Minister is counting greatly on parliamentary support and cooperation.

While undoubtedly this will make the job of executing governmental affairs more difficult and painstaking than ever before, the job of Parliament is also going to be a difficult one. The fact that the new government wants to rule through parliamentary consent should mean that our parliament should act on the highest principles of responsibility in judging and making decisions on the policies of the government.

As we said on the day when Mr. Maiwandwal was assigned by His Majesty to form the next government, it is our hope that this new government will be able to govern with certainty and authority. As we need a Parliament to represent the will of the nation, so we need a strong government to fulfil the wishes of our people.

Mr. Maiwandwal is going to give meaning to parliamentary cooperation while leading a strong government.

To achieve the promises of this new era in our country, Parliament, in exercising its powers, must in turn give its full support to the new government.

Prime Minister's Policy Speech

The following is the text of the policy statement by Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal which he made in the Wolesi Jirgah before receiving a vote of confidence.

Mr. President,
Esteemed Deputies,
As you know His Majesty the King, after the resignation of my predecessor, Dr. Mohammad Yusuf, summoned me and asked me to form a new cabinet. This was announced to the public in a proclamation from the Royal Secretariat.

I accepted the Royal command with faith in Almighty God, with confidence of cooperation and support from our people and with a desire to serve the nation sincerely and honestly. I now have the honour to present to you the representatives of the Afghan nation the following as members of my cabinet, who have ready with them lists of their assets, to get your vote of confidence.

Cabinet Members

Minister of National Defence, General Khan Mohammad
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nour Ahmad Etemadi
Minister of Interior, Abdul-Sattar Shalizi
Minister of Justice, Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi
Minister of Finance, Abdullah Yafai
Minister of Commerce, Dr. Nour Ali
Minister of Public Works, Engineer Ahmadullah
Minister of Communications, Dr. Mohammad Haider
Minister of Public Health, Dr. Mohammad Osman Anvari
Minister of Mines and Industries, Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza

The Prime Minister himself will look after the affairs of the Ministry of Education for the time being.

The Deputy Prime Minister, the Ministers of Planning and Press and Information and the President of Tribal Affairs will be appointed later.

In choosing these persons I was guided by the desire to form a cabinet which would represent the new spirit and ideology in Afghanistan and was composed of young men of talent and experience so that the movement for the progress and prosperity of the country is further accelerated.

The main common factors which unite members of this cabinet are their desire for honest service and their freedom from any political bias.

The government's policy will be directed towards the fulfilment of the nation's aspirations incorporated in our Constitution aiming at the attainment of human dignity under a democratic system and through spiritual and material progress of the people. Honouring the values, principles and recommendations contained in our Constitution, the government will accept them as the guide to all its activities.

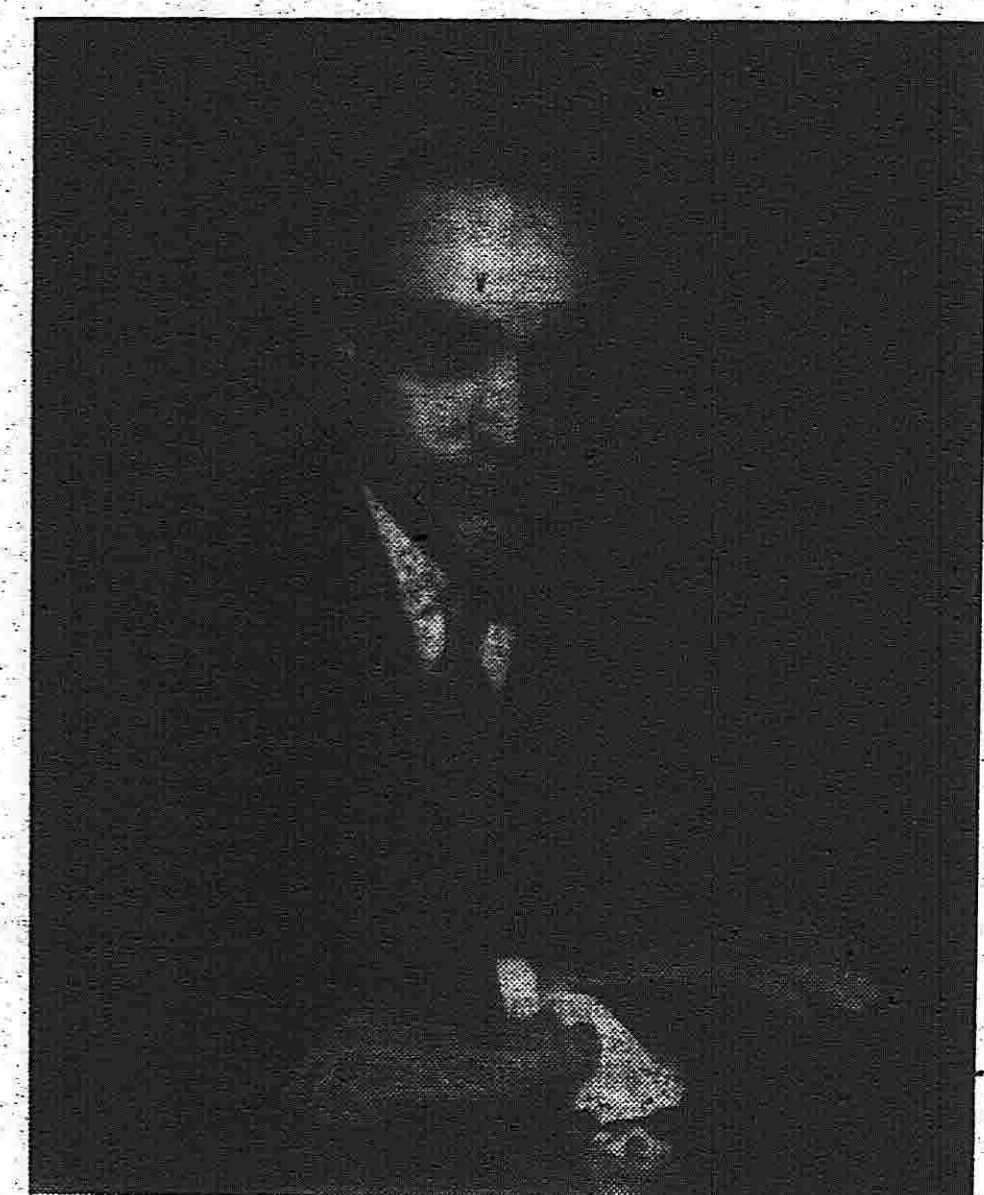
In order to attain this high ideal, my cabinet and myself will endeavour to see that the government represents the wishes and aspirations of all classes of our people and to strengthen the international position and prestige of Afghanistan.

Prerequisite

The most important prerequisite for democracy is government by law which can be attained through the separation of powers of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary and by balancing these powers through cooperation.

We realise our responsibilities as members of a government which has to function under a parliamentary mandate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. We are aware that the existence of a constitutionally elected Parliament in the country provides us with the opportunity to realise the people's wishes and aspirations and to represent their free will by getting its vote of confidence and taking into account the views of its members.

On this basis we know that our efforts should be directed at the success of the first legally elected



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal

Parliament which has come into existence as the result of implementation of the new Constitution. We are determined that Afghanistan should enter into an era of democracy, that the creation of government by law should be successful, that our Parliament should be able to discharge its duties in a healthy manner in studying, amending and ratifying various laws and checking the activities of the government and that the wishes of the people of Afghanistan should find expression through the elected Parliament and fulfilled as far as possible.

We shall have a government which derives its power and authority from Afghanistan's Parliament so that with its support and backing it can take firm steps with full courage and without fear to oppose reactionary movements and self-aggrandising and trouble-mongering elements and to work for the progress of the people.

Administration

A healthy administration should be created for this country whose aims should be efficiency, speed and comprehensiveness in work, curbing of corruption and service for the prosperity of the entire nation in a balanced way.

Thus the government will have an opportunity to carry on work for the country's development, the implementation of projects and social reforms and for the realisation of the wishes of the esteemed members of this Jirgah in a healthy atmosphere.

The people of Afghanistan will thus find an opportunity to enjoy human dignity, freedom in thought and action in accordance with the rights and obligations embodied in the Constitution and on the basis of its values and in this way participate in the creation of an exalted, progressive and secure society in which their spiritual and moral confidence cannot be shaken by intrigues and hostility against law and order.

While legislation is necessary in the context of the current changes and the fulfilment of our future hopes, close cooperation between the government and Parliament is also necessary. The laws prepared during the interim period and other laws required for the development of various aspects of democratic life in conformity with public interest will be amended and ratified by you.

The government considers the application of these laws and their comprehension by the people as one of its most important duties. Real and healthy growth of judiciary in such a way as to prove useful in the administration of justice will take place in accordance with the views of Parliament.

Side by side with this change the administrative system should be reformed to make it simpler and more effective leading to economy and elimination of red tape. The police and security forces, which are entrusted with the maintenance of law and order, should be trained and equipped for service in such a way that the people consider them as friends and assistants.

The education of our youth in understanding the values of democracy, maintenance of order and cooperation in the progress of society is of fundamental importance. This process of education has to be started in the primary schools and continued in various stages of higher education.

It is gratifying that the people in all parts of the country are offering voluntary cooperation for advancement of education, especially education at the primary stage.

The government will do its best for the advancement of primary education throughout the country by taking advantage of this cooperation. After finishing their primary education able and deserving young people will be provided facilities for secondary and vocational education. Admission in institutes of higher learning will depend on students' aptitudes and through competition.

Our young people are the greatest supporters of law and order and promoters of economic and social progress.

Education

Educational programmes should be designed to meet these needs and there should be a useful relationship between educational progress and social and economic change. We hope that the students' attention will be directed towards raising their educational standards and the attainment of technical and vocational knowledge in order to prepare themselves as the greatest motive force for the future service of the country and for fighting against poverty, ignorance and disease.

My government will try to find opportunities to work for the success of parliamentary life and for the political participation of all classes of people in national affairs and also to provide means of promoting parties and organisations and a free press for the sound development of political consciousness among the people of Afghanistan.

The raising of the social and political status of women in

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "The New Government".

It notes that the new government received a vote of confidence by a great majority. In his policy outline the new Premier stressed that the government takes its authority from the people who are represented by the Wolesi Jirgah. This backing will encourage the government to take action fearlessly to prevent reactionary movements and to cut down corruption, he said.

The vote of confidence shows that the government will enjoy the support of the Jirgah, the editorial stated.

The members of Maiwandwal's cabinet are young, experienced, and talented people. This shows the beginning of a new spirit and thought, Anis added.

The fact that the Prime Minister himself is looking after the Ministry of Education shows that the new government has a special interest in the development and progress of education.

The Prime Minister expressly stated that the most important condition for the establishment of democracy is the creation of a government by law, and this, he said, can be achieved by the separation of powers between the three organs of the state and the balanced cooperation of these three powers.

This is the hope of everyone, says the paper.

Elaborating on the decision of the Wolesi Jirgah to broadcast its session over Radio Afghanistan, the paper says that it was a completely new democratic move.

After Maiwandwal read the outline of his policy and the list of his cabinet members several deputies put forward the grievances of their constituencies. In his reply, Maiwandwal assured the deputies that his government had taken note of all that had been said and will try to act on these complaints.

We are indeed pleased, said the editorial, to note that the sapling of democracy which has been planted by His Majesty the King has now developed to the stage that it is beginning to bear fruit.

The affairs of the state are being carried out in a most democratic fashion.

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial under the caption of "Direct Broadcaster of the Affairs of the Wolesi Jirgah".

The paper says that the Constitution provides the people an opportunity to engage in political activities in the country.

Since now the government in this country has to go to the Wolesi Jirgah for a vote of confidence this whole experience is new and everybody wants to hear what is happening inside the Wolesi Jirgah.

This decision, to broadcast the events inside the Jirgah says the paper has two main advantages. First, the whole country can hear procedures in the Jirgah and thus learn something about democracy and freedom of expression. Second, there will be no rush for seats at the Wolesi Jirgah again.

In a letter published in the same issue of Islah Mir Zamanuddin Amani writes about the bonus given to civil servants. He says, "a bonus is given to some civil servants on the ground that they have been honest and active in fulfilling their duties. This means that other civil servants are not. In fact it is the duty of all the civil servants to be honest and hardworking because that is what they get paid for."

Amani suggests that either there should be no bonus system or if there is such a thing, then a high-ranking committee should be appointed to certify the grant of bonus to civil servants.

(Contd. on page 3)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Ardu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 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 4775 Kcs. on 62 m band
Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan, and Afghan and Western music.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Khost-Kabul
Arrival-0950
Herat, Kandahar, Kabul
Arrival-1520
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0730
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
Departure-0830

IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0845
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-0945
ASAOPLLOT
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow
Departure-1030

Kabul - Beirut
Departure-1100
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

FRIDAY

AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1600
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Kandahar, Tehran, Beirut
Departure-0930
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-1200

SATURDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Beirut, Tehran, Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1330
Kabul-Mazar-Herat
Arrival-1105
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	26507-241 22
Traffic	20159-20241
Radio Afghanistan	24583
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	22092
	20562
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22598
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20992
	22268
	22561
Lufthansa	
Aeroflot	22300
ASTCO	20560-21504
TMA	22355
PIA	22155-22855-22886
CSA	21022
KLM	20897
Iranian Airways	24714-21405
Indian Airlines	22827
BOAC	20220

Four Days In Iran-Jewels, Education Corps, Oil

By M. Ibrahim

Mohammad Ibrahim, who was member of a press delegation which visited Iran last week on the invitation by Iran National Airways, here describes his impressions.

I had already flown, within the country and abroad, on several types of aircraft including a comet, but I had never flown by a Boeing. This opportunity was afforded me by an Iran National Airways inaugural flight between Kabul and Tehran.

A four-day stay is hardly long enough to see and appreciate a big city like Tehran which is moving rapidly towards modernisation and European civilisation. Tehran itself, apart from other cities of Iran, is very rich in ancient relics which all represent the glorious past of that country. In spite of the centuries, many historic places are extremely well-preserved.

The Museum of Ancient Relics, the Museum of Fine Arts, and the Museum of Royal Jewels are worth seeing, especially the Museum of Royal Jewels with its diamond of "Dari Nour" which astounds the visitor.

A day trip to Isfahan, provided an opportunity to see one of the most interesting historic cities of Iran.

Isfahan was the capital of Seljuk Kings and they contributed one of the greatest mosques of the world called "Juma Mosque". Except for the Juma Mosque all other remains of that dynasty are fragments.

Shah Abbas, one of the Iranian kings, also established his capital at Isfahan. With a vision of a glorious city, he started to build up a new town to the south west of the old. He had it built around a huge square which is now called Maidan Shah.

The history of the Juma Mosque building goes back to the beginning of the eighteenth century when a small mosque was erected on the same site.

It is said that the Juma mosque is a living museum of middle-Islamic Persian architecture.

Another interesting sight in Isfahan is Chehel Sotun (40 columns), which is a dainty pavilion built under Shah Abbas. Its large portico has 20 columns made of plane wood, decorated as the ceiling—with in-laid work. These columns are reflected in the pool facing the building.

and that is why the building is called 40 columns. Another feature of the building is the wall paintings of the Shahid period which are being uncovered. Chehel Sotun also houses the Isfahan Museum.

Apart from historic places and ancient relics in which Iran is very rich, the country is also endowed with vast natural resources, man-power and financial strength from the export of oil.

Utilising the vast experience gained in the course of the two Seven Year Development Plans, Iran has stressed faster economic growth and greater national income in its Third Plan. The rising oil income and the many possibilities of development, Iran was not altogether content with the growth rates already achieved. The Third Plans was founded on a closer co-ordination and harmonisation of public and private sectors, and of the economic, financial and commercial policies of the government.

It is expected Iran, under the Third Development Plan, will achieve more in fields of agricul-

ture, education and industries. By the end of the plan 55% of Iran's population will be literate.

It is worthwhile mentioning the Army of Knowledge or the Education Corps which has been formed at the wish of the Shah of Iran.

Conscription in Iran calls for 18 month's army service. But now an alternative is available to any young man who has completed secondary school. He can either go to the army for 18 months or teach a three year course of reading, writing and arithmetic to children by day, and to adults in evening classes.

The programme will play a vital role in fighting illiteracy in that country.

In 1962, by order of the Shah of Iran, franchise was granted to Iranian women. Now the women of Iran stand on an equal footing with men in so far as political affairs are concerned.

The Iranians are very hospitable people. The programmes of sightseeing, visiting museums and other places of interest which were arranged for us were educational. From the time we stepped off

the plane, it was the general feeling of our group, that we belonged in Iran.

We felt that the two neighbouring countries have extremely cordial relations and can further develop their ties.

Situation Tense

In Santo Domingo

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Nov. 3. (Reuter)—U Thant, UN Secretary-General, told the Security Council Monday that the crisis between President Hector Garcia-Godoy and the armed forces in the Dominican Republic remains unresolved.

Tension was still evident at the weekend, but Santo Domingo appeared generally calm and most of government activities had resumed, he added in a report to the council.

A provisional government is in power after the bloody civil war which raged in the republic earlier this year.

bouring countries will continue to expand on the basis of good-neighbourliness and positive cooperation.

Afghanistan will welcome economic aid without any strings attached from all friendly countries. Afghanistan will continue to adhere to its policy of positive neutrality, free judgment and non-alignment to military pacts, taking into consideration the principles contained in the declaration of the Bandung, Belgrade and Cairo conferences.

Support for the principle of peaceful co-existence, general and complete disarmament, complete elimination of colonialism in all its manifestations and support for the rights of nations and peoples fighting for their freedom will constitute the main lines of Afghanistan's foreign policy.

Afghanistan supports the lofty principles of the United Nations Charter and will cooperate in the strengthening of the world body, the improvement of its organisation and methods of its activity with other nations of the world. Afghanistan will continue its efforts for the attainment of the right of self-determination by our Pakhtunistani brethren through peaceful means and will try for the attainment of the means of this right in accordance with the wishes of the people and leaders of Pakhtunistani.

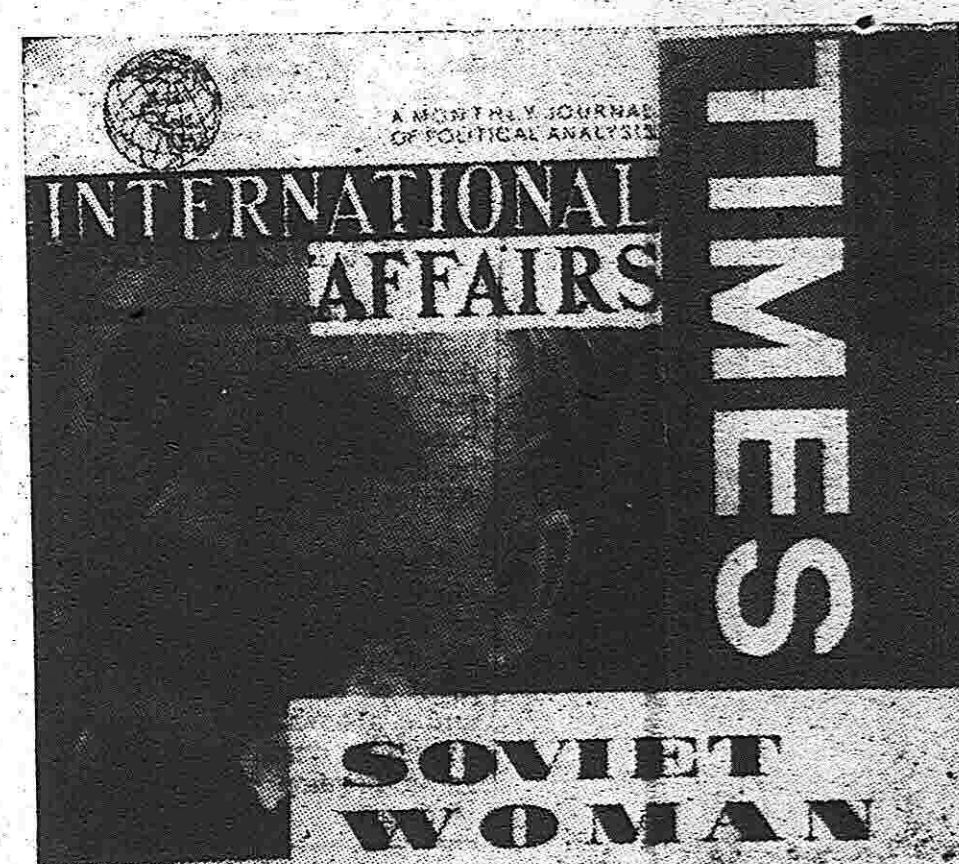
I hope that, my services as Prime Minister and the services of my colleagues will begin with the help of the Almighty in an atmosphere of sincere cooperation with you, the representatives of the nation, and will continue on that basis so that you and we, assisting one another, under the leadership of our great Monarch will render useful services to our beloved Afghanistan.

Our common aim is that all classes of people and all areas of Afghanistan should enjoy economic, social, cultural, and political progress more than ever before and that the nation has confidence in all branches of the state—the executive, the legislature and the judiciary—and finds co-ordination, and balanced cooperation among these organs useful for itself.

My colleagues and I do not need a mere numerical majority vote of confidence but look for your heartfelt confidence and cooperation. Our common aim is the same and that is the progress of our beloved Afghanistan, the safeguarding of its national honour and democratic way of life and elimination of unfavourable conditions in our social life.

May God Almighty help us all in the fulfilment of these noble aspirations. Long live democracy. Long live His Majesty, and long live Afghanistan.

SOVIET MAGAZINES



If you like to be informed of Cultural, Political, and Economic life in the USSR, as well as International incidents, you will find Russian publications best for all these purposes. Minimum subscription charge for all the above mentioned bulletins and magazines is from Af. 20 to Af. 70 to be paid in Kabul and the provinces as follows:

1. Pano Zor, Shah Mahmud Ghazi Maidan, Kabul
2. Ibrne-Sims book store, Rotunda, Ministry of Education. (Formerly Russian Books Exhibition).
3. Jawid Bank C/o, last bus stop, Sarai Ghazni, Kabul.
4. Mr. Rashid c/o Kandahar Press Office—Kandahar.
5. Mr. Shah Zaker, Jami High-School Herat.

Further details may be obtained from the above addresses. Last date for subscriptions is Akrah 17, 1344 (November 1, 1965).

French, USSR Communique Calls For Peace In Vietnam Based On 1954 Agreements

MOSCOW, November 3. (Reuter).—FRANCE and the USSR called Tuesday for a solution of the Vietnam problem based on the 1954 Geneva agreements which ended the Indo-Chinese war and brought independence to the former French colony.

The call came in a communique issued at the end of a six-day visit here by the French Foreign Minister, Maurice Couve de Murville, who was leaving Tuesday for home.

Couve de Murville and his Soviet opposite number, Andrei Gromyko, agreed that events in Vietnam "were causing growing concern, and underlined once again the dangers they had for peace," the communique said.

A solution should be based on "respect for the principles of independence of the countries of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, and of non-intervention in the inter-

nal affairs of these states." In the meetings of Couve with the Soviet Communist Party Leader, Leonid Brezhnev, the Prime Minister, Alexei Kosygin, and President Anastas Mikoyan, there had been a "wide and useful exchange of views" on the main world problems and on Franco-Soviet problems the communique stated.

The communique said the two sides had paid particular attention to European problems. It noted with satisfaction a tendency which had been developing for some time towards normalisation of a relations between the countries of East and West Europe.

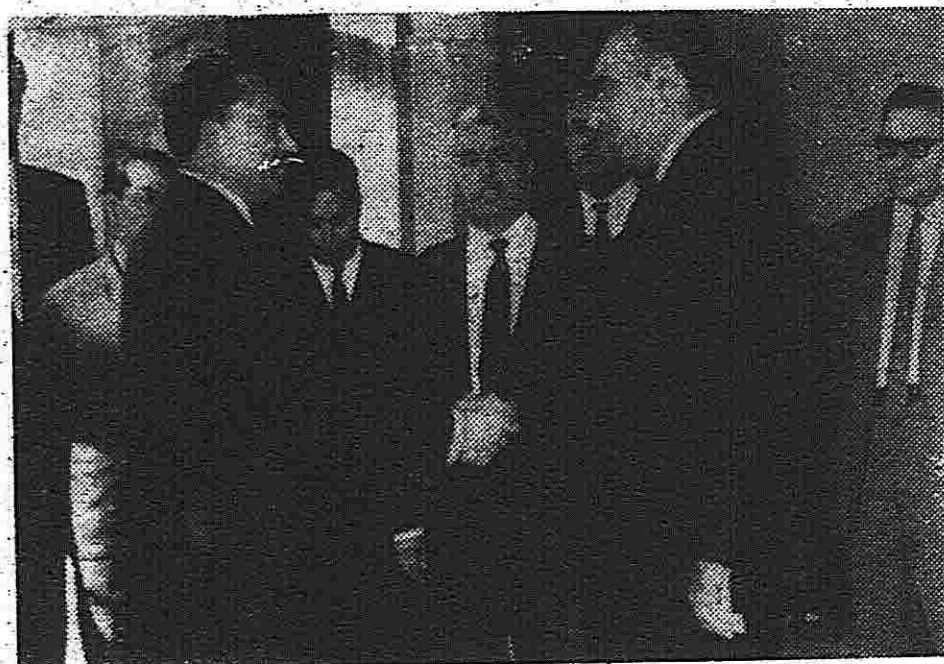
The two countries agreed that, as European powers, they had a basic interest in the solution of European Security problems.

The communique said Couve and Gromyko believed that the preservation of peace in the world must be founded on respect for the independence and non-intervention in the internal affairs of the countries.

On disarmament, they emphasised the risks involved by the dissemination of nuclear weapons, and Couve said that the French government had always been in favour of controlled disarmament.

The two sides agreed that the work of the United Nations should be based on strict respect for the Charter, especially in the sharing of responsibilities between the organisation's different organs.

Both sides wanted a development of trade within the present five-year agreement, and hoped that their governments could reach an agreement on the continuation of cooperation on space research.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal started work at 9:30 this morning in the Gul Khana of the Prime Ministry Office. Maiwandwal's cabinet, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the former Prime Minister, and members of his cabinet were present as the new Prime Minister took office.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf congratulated Mr. Maiwandwal on his appointment as the Prime Minister and the other ministers on their membership in the cabinet said good-bye to the officials in the Prime Ministry office this morning.

Prime Minister Maiwandwal mentioned the services which Dr. Yousuf rendered during his term of the government and expressed the hope that he and his colleagues would be able to perform such service.

Last Attempts Made To Get Non-Proliferation Resolution

UNITED NATIONS, November 3. (AP).—THE UN main political committee Tuesday finished general debate on the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, but postponed further action for 24 hours to allow a last-ditch effort to achieve an agreement on an acceptable resolution.

The U.S. also has submitted a resolution calling for the early resumption of disarmament talks by the 117-nation committee at Geneva, with consideration of a non-proliferation treaty, given top priority.

Committee chairman Karoly Csatorday of Hungary told the committee the eight non-aligned countries in the 17-nation committee have been conducting discussions with the nuclear powers and other committee members and

have come close to achieving an agreement.

Csatorday said he was requested to allow another day for the consultations. The committee was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon.

Earlier Canadian delegate E.L.M. Burns replied to statement by Pakistan concerning bilateral agreements between Canada and India to guarantee that nuclear materials supplied to India are used only for peaceful purposes.

Burns assured the committee that Canada "will not fail to meet its responsibilities" in respect to any bilateral agreements.

He said the Indian government has assured Canada that the atomic fuels supplied to it are used strictly for peaceful purposes.

Indian Ambassador V.C. Trivedi told the committee he also had prepared "a long statement" in reply to Pakistan, but that in the light of Canada's explanation, there was nothing further to add.

Six Newcomers

(Contd. from page 1)

There are six newcomers to the posts of deputy prime minister, Ministers of Planning, and Press and Information and the head of the Department of Tribal Affairs still vacant.

Maiwandwal himself is to discharge the duties of the Ministry of Education. This exemplifies his deep interest in the development of education in the country and his wish that our students should be trained in such a way as to develop a purely Afghan ideology.

Security Council Postpones Meeting On Kashmir Again

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Nov. 3. (Reuter).—The Security Council postponed a meeting on the Kashmir dispute for the second consecutive day yesterday after failing to reach private agreement on a draft resolution.

The Council failed to settle their differences over the powers of Secretary-General U Thant in handling the India-Pakistan peace-keeping operation, informed sources said.

A Council meeting scheduled for Monday was postponed for the same reasons.

Maiwandwal...

(Contd. from page 1)

proportional to our financial, physical and environmental capabilities, he said. Addressing the deputies, Maiwandwal said, "you are representatives of the nation and the people's aspirations. We are responsible to you. You derive your authority from the nation and we take our authority from you in turn."

"We hope, with this authority, we will be able to bring such a movement to the country which will have warmth, conviction and patriotism."

The Prime Minister hoped that with the help of "Almighty God, the will of our beloved sovereign and the peoples cooperation, a society will come about in Afghanistan in which the people can live in peace and happiness in their homes, land and farms and look forward to a prosperous future so that we may take pride in our nation, parliament, government and the King."

WHO Conference Discusses Diseases

KABUL, Nov. 3.—Some communicable diseases such as malaria and smallpox are now being brought under control in South-east Asia and will eventually be eradicated, others such as tuberculosis and leprosy have not yet been appreciably reduced and still affect millions of people, and still others such as cholera, poliomyelitis, filariasis, plague and haemorrhagic fever appear to be spreading or on the increase in several countries of the region, it was reported here Tuesday at the 18th session of the WHO Regional Committee for South-east Asia.

Commenting on the recent spread of cholera El Tor in almost all countries of Asia, Dr. P.M. Kaul, WHO Assistant Director-General, said that this disease was now also threatening the Middle East and Eastern Europe. The disease did not have the same clinical severity and mortality as classical cholera, but it did seem to spread more rapidly and to produce long-term carriers.

Several WHO-assisted studies on the disease were in progress, Dr. Kaul said, including research on vaccines, as at present there was no completely satisfactory vaccine.



THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +22°C. Minimum -4°C.
Sun sets today at 5:4 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:36 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 184

KABUL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1965, (AQRAB 13, 1344 S.H.)

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near
Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

PRICE Af. 2

Premier Informs Jirgah Of University Student's Petitions

KABUL, November 4.—PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal informed the Wolesi Jirgah Wednesday afternoon that a number of students had gathered on the university campus Wednesday morning and submitted petition to the government and the parliament asking for a rapid answer to their demands.

The members of the Wolesi Jirgah welcomed the decision of the head of the government to consult the House of the People at times like this.

After a period of discussions a 29 man consultative commission was appointed in order to advise the government.

Argentine Plane With 68 Aboard Reported Missing

PANAMA, Nov. 4. (AP).—An Argentine air force plane with 68 air force cadets and crewmen aboard was reported at 6 p.m. (230 GMT) Wednesday to have been missing since 7:35 a.m. (1235 GMT) on a flight from the Panama Canal Zone to El Salvador.

The plane was one of two on a training flight.

The two planes, both DC4's, arrived Tuesday from Lima, Peru, at Howard Air Force base in the canal, one en route to Mexico and the United States with a refueling stop at San Salvador. The two planes took off at 6:35 a.m. (1135 GMT) en route to San Salvador.

U.S. air force planes based in the Canal Zone undertook a search but it was hampered by poor visibility.

Johnson Views U.S. Ties With Eastern Europe

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, Nov. 4.—President Johnson said Wednesday that the future of United States relations with Poland and Eastern Europe "are bright with hope."

He stressed anew his desire "to build new bridges" not only to Poland, but to all the nations of Eastern Europe.

The chief executive made his remarks as John A. Gronowski took the oath of office as the new U.S. Ambassador to Poland.

President Johnson recalled that he had chosen Arthur J. Goldberg, a U.S. Supreme Court Justice, to become the Nation's Representative to the United Nations so that "he could seek breakthrough toward world peace."

It is the same with Gronowski, President Johnson said.

American pacifist Burns Self To Death To Protest Vietnam Policy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Baltimore quaker, 31-year-old Norman Rael Morrison, burned himself to death outside main entrance to Pentagon late Tuesday before hundreds of homebound defense department employees.

His 18-month-old daughter, whom he was holding, was unharmed because she was either knocked or dropped from his burning arms.

The victim was a member of pacifist widow, also member of the American Friends Society. His friends said he killed himself to express concern over loss of life in the Vietnam war.

Colombo Plan Consultative Body Postpones Meeting

KARACHI, Nov. 4. (Reuter).—The ministerial meeting here of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, scheduled for next week has been postponed until January, according to an official communique quoted by Radio Pakistan yesterday.

A report from New Delhi published here Tuesday said India would not attend the meeting because of her conflict with Pakistan.

Afghan Educational Team Back From USSR Visit

KABUL, Nov. 4.—An Afghan educational delegation which had gone to the Soviet Union under a cultural exchange programme returned Wednesday.

During its stay in the Soviet Union the delegation visited educational, technical and sports institutions in various Republics of the USSR.

On arrival at the airport the leader of the delegation Dr. Abdul Azim Ziaee said, he considered the Soviet government and people the most interesting and thanked for the reception accorded the delegation.

U Thant Warns Of Shortage Of Funds For Cyprus Force

UNITED NATIONS, November 4.—U.N. Secretary-General U Thant has notified U.N. members that voluntary contributions to support the UN peace-keeping operation in Cyprus are seriously short of what is needed, and he has appealed with unusual urgency for financial help.

In Cyprus, there were brief outbreaks of fighting. The United Nations made public three letters Wednesday which

U Thant has sent to governments already contributing to those which have not responded to previous appeals, and to the three newly-admitted U.N. members.

All the letters contained the estimated costs of the Cyprus peace-keeping operation, which will be 41.5 million dollars by the end of the authorized period—December 26.

The gap between the estimated costs and amounts pledged to date is approximately 7.3 million dollars.

To those 41 governments which already have contributed, U Thant recalled that the peace force is "carrying out its services in Cyprus under a unanimous vote of the Security Council and is present in the Island in the interest of international peace and security."

"The force, clearly, has made a most vital contribution to peace," he added.

To 62 governments which have contributed nothing so far, U Thant added: "I feel strongly that this operation which serves so well the interests of international peace and security, constitutes a burden which in all fairness should be shared among all governments."

From the three new UN member—Gambia, Maldives Islands, and Singapore—the Secretary-General asked for a first contribution.

Meanwhile, a UN headquarters spokesman confirmed Wednesday that there had been an outbreak of fighting late Tuesday and early Wednesday in the Pamausta area of Cyprus. He said one Turkish Cypriot had been killed and another wounded.

Sarandoy To Open Club Soon Here

KABUL, Nov. 4.—The International Relations Committee of the Sarandoy (Boy Scout Association) held a meeting Tuesday night and discussed matters relating to the training of Izmaraks (Scout leaders).

The meeting also discussed collection of membership fees of members to the international relations committee.

The committee which has been established in Kabul for the strengthening of relations between the Afghan Sarandoy and similar organizations elsewhere in the world, has 26 foreign members who can be adults.

The Izmarak leadership course which will soon be launched in Paghman will be open only for those Sarandoy teachers and students who are interested in the vocational training of Izmarak.

The Izmaraks constitute the youngest Sarandoy but their leaders can be adults. Mohammad Nasim, President of the Afghan Sarandoy, said, a Sarandoy club will be opened soon near Hajari and Najari in Kabul. The club will be used for the holding of courses and conferences by the Sarandoy.

WHO Committee Endorses 1967 Programme

KABUL, Nov. 4.—The Regional Committee for Southeast Asia of the World Health Organisation unanimously endorsed Wednesday the WHO programme for Southeast Asia for 1967 which involves an expenditure of about 6 million dollars.

To this amount will be added the cost of supplies and equipment provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) towards WHO assisted projects.

In its session Wednesday the

Looking for flavor? Look into Lark-

Between two outer sections Lark has an inner chamber of charcoal granules that are enriched for flavor. Try new Lark—Richly rewarding... uncommonly smooth.



KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul".
Telephones:—
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4.5 and 6.
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 4, 1965

Changing Aims
Of Education

By deciding to discharge the duties of the Ministry of Education himself, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has shown that he wants to see that our students are educated as the nation expects them to be educated.

It is quite obvious that, as time passes, the aim of education in a society changes. In Afghanistan, at one time, the aim of education was to train people to fill various government posts. Our students needed to learn reading and writing and some general knowledge in order to fill these posts. We have now just begun to reach a point of saturation and no longer do we need all our school graduates to fill government posts. They have to work in jobs outside the government. Graduates must return to their homes to work with their own people in raising their living standard.

The aim of education in our country is no longer to teach facts alone, but also to train students to be responsible members of society.

In the wake of last week's demonstration in which the students had a large part, we must see that student views on the conduct of national affairs do not engage in activities which may paralyse educational progress.

It is quite true that our students should be given an opportunity to express their views on various national issues and that these views should receive a hearing. But in our opinion it should also be stressed that there are proper methods of expressing these views. These are carefully considered. At the same time it is imperative that students do not engage in activities which may paralyse educational progress.

We think our educational authorities should provide facilities for the students which will enable them to express their views freely on national issues. They should be allowed to hold their meetings inside the auditorium or other rooms where large groups can be accommodated. The university should encourage holding of panel discussions and other kinds of debates by the students on our social, economic and political life. This will help greatly in training the students in understanding and thinking about the problems

Law On Basic Administration

Article 29

The Ministry of Health has the following responsibilities:

1. The protection of the health of all the people of the country both in a protective as well as a curative way in accordance with the laws.
2. Taking up of necessary and continuous steps to wipe out all diseases and to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.
3. In order to succeed in fulfilling the first two above mentioned goals, the Ministry of Health will establish mobile and stationary hospitals, and popularise pharmacies and supervise the price of medicine.
4. It will fulfill other duties which have been mentioned in the laws.

Article 30

The duties of the Ministry of Mines and Industries consist of the following:

1. Surveying of the mineral resources, the survey and exploitation and also economic use of the above mentioned sources.
2. Participation in the drafting of plans and laws and regulations connected with mineral resources and industrial affairs and their implementation.

Scheming policies of industrial development programmes.

4. Regularisation and encouragement of home industries.
5. Regularisation and supervision of work connected with labour and workers.
6. Looking after the affairs of the industrial enterprises of the state.

Fulfilling other duties which have been mentioned in the laws.

Article 31

The Ministry of Agriculture performs the following duties:

1. The preservation and supervision of the agricultural affairs and cattle raising in the country and taking necessary steps for further use of these sources.
2. Preservation and development of the forests in the country.
3. Increasing productive output, raising the economic standards of the farmers and encouraging and guiding them in the agricultural and economic fields.

4. Scheming and regularising the agricultural policy of the country.
5. Using scientific and technical developments connected with agriculture and in accordance with experience gathered by the developed countries of the world.

6. Fulfilling such other duties which have been mentioned in the laws.

Chinese View Algiers Summit

Following are excerpts from Hsinhua's account of the Algiers meeting.

The forcibly convened Afro-Asian Foreign Ministers' Meeting ended here in early hours Tuesday. The meeting adopted a resolution to postpone indefinitely the second African-Asian conference and entrust the standing committee with the task of continuing to make preparations for the conference.

This result of the meeting shows that the Bandung spirit which gives expression to the Afro-Asian peoples' desire for unity against imperialism prevails once again after overcoming all obstacles.

According to an Algerian announcement, the meeting was attended by delegations of 45 countries.

which the country faces. What the students say should be taken into account when the government makes decisions.

Prime Minister Maiwandwal is going to bring great changes in the aims and ideals of our educational system, as was apparent from his policy statement on Tuesday. To encourage students to hold meetings during their free time to express their views on Afghan issues will be a right step in this direction.

Article 32

The Ministry of Planning has the following duties:

1. For the development of the country it will take the initiative to prepare plans.
2. It will create co-ordination to implement the plans.
3. It will take steps to complete developmental projects, and it provides the capital and the personnel, the preparation of statistics and attracting co-operation from foreign sources and maintaining the general relations with these sources.
4. It will supervise the routine work of the implementation of the plans and the expenditures of the capital.
5. It will perform such other duties which have been mentioned in the laws.

Article 33

The department of tribal affairs shall perform those duties which are connected with Pakhtunistan and which is submitted by the government to the said department.

Article 34

Every ministry or independent department has the authority to form subsidiary branches within the approved budget to carry out the subsidiary work. These departments up to the level of general director could be set up with the approval of the prime minister and up to the presidency with the approval of the cabinet.

The Ministry of Interior has the authority to set up its organisation up to the level of Loya Woloswal and either increase or decrease it with the approval of the prime minister.

The government is responsible to study the organisation of the ministries and the prime ministry office with a view to improve and regularise it in a better way.

The result of these studies shall be forwarded to the parliament before the month of Akrah 1347 so that after the study of the parliament their regulations and orders related to the duties and organisation of the central office may be included in this law.

The local administrative unit is the province. Afghanistan as described in this law has been divided into several provinces.

This division is on the basis of population, geography, and economic and social condition of the state.

In order to provide judicial and administrative facilities and to implement the goals of the local administration in accordance with the proportion of the population

and size, every province has been divided into several subsidiary units known as woleswal. In addition to woleswal the organisational set up of Loya Woloswal and alaka dar will also remain up to certain time in accordance with this law.

Some of the woleswalis, in accordance with the provisions of this law, shall come under direct order of the province and the rest will remain under the administration of woleswalis and some others under direct administration of Loya Woloswal and the province.

The present of the local unit administration is the governor who will be appointed according to the provisions of this law. The governor is the representative of the executive power of the state.

The central administrative branches of the government in the provinces will be under his direction. The governors and other civil servants of the units of local administration shall fulfil their duties in accordance with the provisions of this law. In fulfilling their duties the governors have responsibility to the Ministry of Interior.

The area of Alaka Dari, woleswal and Loya Woloswal shall be divided into villages and in accordance with the provisions of the law one malik shall be elected as the head of the village. The Ministry of Interior shall prepare a law in this respect and will forward it to the concerned authorities to get it passed through the required legal process. The draft law shall be enforced after the approval of the cabinet.

The area of Alaka Dari shall be administered by alaka dar, the area of Loya Woloswal shall be administered by woleswal and the area of Loya Woloswal shall be administered by the Loya Woloswal.

The capitals of the provinces shall be under direct control of the governors and will be administered by the police commissioner who will be a part of the security command.

There is no difference between the alaka dars and woleswalis in the manner in which they have been classified.

Yesterday's *Islah* carries an editorial under the caption of "The New Cabinet".

It says that the policy of the new government is based on the new Constitution. The most important point about this new policy is the fact that emphasis has been placed on the integrity and respect for individuals, as well as on the implementation of those ideals which are necessary for the development of the moral and material life of the nation.

It was on account of the keen interest of Maiwandwal in education that he has personally taken charge of the Ministry of Education. The members of the Wolesi Jirga also listed their complaints about the educational system of the country to the government during the debate before the vote of confidence was given.

The paper hopes that the new government will be successful and enjoy the cooperation of the people and the Wolesi Jirga.

In a letter published in the same issue of *Islah* Faiz Mohammad Dostar complains about the fees demanded by professional artists when they are invited to private parties and weddings. The letter asks the Kabul Municipality and the Institute of Kabul Theatre to draft a wage law for them.

At this session, the Philippine delegate Lopez made another effort to thrust the Soviet Union, "Malaysia", South Korea and South Vietnam into the conference. But his attempt fared no better than Jha's.

The closed session then passed the resolution.

At this session, the Philippine delegate Lopez made another effort to thrust the Soviet Union, "Malaysia", South Korea and South Vietnam into the conference. But his attempt fared no better than Jha's.

The closed session then passed the resolution.

At this session, the Philippine delegate Lopez made another effort to thrust the Soviet Union, "Malaysia", South Korea and South Vietnam into the conference. But his attempt fared no better than Jha's.

The closed session then passed the resolution.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial under the title "The Problems of Medicine". In the last few years the price of medicine has been rising. This creates a problem for the sick.

What is interesting, notes the paper, is not only the price of medicine but the variation of the price in the city. One pharmacy has one price and another a different price. Our pharmacies import medicine from abroad themselves and as the price of foreign exchange is not stable, therefore, the price of medicine too is unstable.

Sometime ago the Ministry of Public Health announced that all the pharmacies should write the price of a medicine on the container or should prepare a separate price list and tack it to the wall of their shops. But no one heeded the demand. Some pharmacies are not even prepared to stamp the price of the medicine which is paid by the customer on the bottle. And if, per chance, the buyer insists that the owner of the pharmacy do this, some refuse to sell their merchandise.

The editorial makes the following suggestions. First, the Ministry of Public Health should prepare a list of the medicines which should be imported into the country. This list should be published so that the public may know what kind of medicines are available on the market.

Second, the price of the medicines should be written on all containers.

Third, the Medicine Depot, which was established several years ago to prepare and import medicines and sell them at no profit, should be reorganised. The government should try to seek the help not only in terms of money for the purpose but also in terms of import of the essential components of the important medicines, so that they may be made in the country.

Lastly, the paper requests the doctors to prescribe cheaper medicines or those which can be made by the pharmacies by mixing components.

Yesterday's *Islah* carries an editorial under the caption of "The New Cabinet".

It says that the policy of the new government is based on the new Constitution. The most important point about this new policy is the fact that emphasis has been placed on the integrity and respect for individuals, as well as on the implementation of those ideals which are necessary for the development of the moral and material life of the nation.

It was on account of the keen interest of Maiwandwal in education that he has personally taken charge of the Ministry of Education. The members of the Wolesi Jirga also listed their complaints about the educational system of the country to the government during the debate before the vote of confidence was given.

The paper hopes that the new government will be successful and enjoy the cooperation of the people and the Wolesi Jirga.

In a letter published in the same issue of *Islah* Faiz Mohammad Dostar complains about the fees demanded by professional artists when they are invited to private parties and weddings. The letter asks the Kabul Municipality and the Institute of Kabul Theatre to draft a wage law for them.

At this session, the Philippine delegate Lopez made another effort to thrust the Soviet Union, "Malaysia", South Korea and South Vietnam into the conference. But his attempt fared no better than Jha's.

The closed session then passed the resolution.

At this session, the Philippine delegate Lopez made another effort to thrust the Soviet Union, "Malaysia", South Korea and South Vietnam into the conference. But his attempt fared no better than Jha's.

The closed session then passed the resolution.

At this session, the Philippine delegate Lopez made another effort to thrust the Soviet Union, "Malaysia", South Korea and South Vietnam into the conference. But his attempt fared no better than Jha's.

The closed session then passed the resolution.

At this session, the Philippine delegate Lopez made another effort to thrust the Soviet Union, "Malaysia", South Korea and South Vietnam into the conference. But his attempt fared no better than Jha's.

The closed session then passed the resolution.

At this session, the Philippine delegate Lopez made another effort to thrust the Soviet Union, "Malaysia", South Korea and South Vietnam into the conference. But his attempt fared no better than Jha's.

The closed session then passed the resolution.

At this session, the Philippine delegate Lopez made another effort to thrust the Soviet Union, "Malaysia", South Korea and South Vietnam into the conference. But his attempt fared no better than Jha's.

The closed session then passed the resolution.

At this session, the Philippine delegate Lopez made another effort to thrust the Soviet Union, "Malaysia", South Korea and South Vietnam into the conference. But his attempt fared no better than Jha's.

The closed session then passed the resolution.

At this session, the Philippine delegate Lopez made another effort to thrust the Soviet Union, "Malaysia", South Korea and South Vietnam into the conference. But his attempt fared no better than Jha's.

The closed session then passed the resolution.

At this session, the Philippine delegate Lopez made another effort to thrust the Soviet Union, "Malaysia", South Korea and South Vietnam into the conference. But his attempt fared no better than Jha's.

The closed session then passed the resolution.

At this session, the Philippine delegate Lopez made another effort to thrust the Soviet Union, "Malaysia", South Korea and South Vietnam into the conference. But his attempt fared no better than Jha's.

The closed session then passed the resolution.

At this session, the Philippine delegate Lopez made another effort to thrust the Soviet Union, "Malaysia", South Korea and South Vietnam into the conference. But his attempt fared no better than Jha's.

STUDENT SPECIAL

Mixed Schools Provide Better Atmosphere, Says Baghlan Director

"I have found that having both boys and girls in our school provides an atmosphere of competition and raises the level of education," says Sayed Tausse, assistant principal of the co-educational school in Baghlan.

The experimental school was originally founded as a village school for girls but five years ago it became a co-educational school for grades one to nine.

Now there are 305 girls and 455 boys attending the school. Of the 17 teachers, 10 are women and 7 men.

The students have different reactions to going to a coeducational school. Najiba, a seventh grader, told a Kabul Times reporter she enjoyed competing with the boys in school. Momtaz, a sixth grader, and Rahima, a seventh grader, agreed they liked going to school with the boys.

On the other side, eighth grader Aminullah said he would prefer not being bothered by the girls. His classmates Ghulam Farouk and Sardar Nabi disagreed. They favour co-educational schools.

Tausse thinks the idea of co-educational schools will eventually be accepted. Bost and Herat also have schools which boys and girls attend together.

Besides the co-educational primary and middle school, Baghlan also has a high school combining three different types of training. It offers secondary school on a regular programme for grades seven through nine, teacher training for 135 boys also in grades seven to nine and three years of agricultural school for 200 boys in grades ten to twelve.

The construction advisor to the Ministry of Education said the ceilings will be designed so as to act as heat insulators during summer months. He said the construction work will be completed in five months.

The school has 50 acres of land which is used for experimental farming by the agricultural students. Each student has his own plot on which he may raise melon, cotton, peaches, almonds, and other products.

Students come from six provinces. 378 of them live in the dormitories. Principal of the school in August, Ghulam Haider Rasuly, noted that the school needs a new dormitory, a library, and equipment for its agriculture courses. Five teachers are also needed. Four men from the UAR teach botany and agronomy now and two Peace Corps teachers offer English courses to teachers as well as students.

Mohammad Abdullah, director of education in Baghlan, reported that six school buildings are now under construction in the province. Language and science teachers are needed, he said, but much is being done to improve the educational facilities through community enthusiasm.

Eleven adult literacy courses are underway and seven specialised vocational courses are offered. About 13,000 students are in school in the province. Last year 26 went to the agricultural college at Kabul University, 48 to DMA in Kabul, and 12 to other colleges.

They are now paying high prices for these commodities in shops located in different corners of the city. And furthermore they invariably have to buy everything for cash, something which the students, may not always have in hand.

Something could be done to improve the situation. Last time, in the case of setting up of canteens, it was the Ministry which took the initiative and may be this time it will do so again if the students themselves, do not step in.

There is nobody in the world who can help them, better than they can help themselves.

There are a number of students enrolled in the university and in other schools who are businessmen as well. However they may not have the capital and resources to open new shops for the university and students.

If the students could talk to these student-businessmen, give them encouragement, and provide them with capital, and take part in the labour involved, it may well be possible to open student cooperatives which would supply all the student needs and in conditions more favourable than the existing local shops.

There are variety of reasons which give encouragement to such an undertaking. Once the students embark on a campaign to help themselves, other organisations may very well give them a helping hand. Companies will

extend them credit. The Ministry of Commerce may grant cuts on import tax. Transportation companies will certainly not refuse to allow them discounts. And thus our students will be able to purchase what they want with less money on installment plans or on credit.

Once such cooperatives are set up the students will be able to cut their expenses in using material bought and put on sale by the students. These goods will be less expensive because the deciding factor in what should be offered by these cooperatives will be economy.

The students may also be able to use more local materials for their clothing and thus the existing craze for foreign ready made clothes, and imported suits may decrease.

A Diligent Pupil From Ghazi School

Mohammed Kabir is in many ways a representative Ghazi pupil, not least from the breadth of his interests. Now in 12 B, and hoping to go on to the College of Engineering next year, he entered Ghazi in Class 7 six years ago, having started primary school in Pul-Khumri and Kunduz.

His father is an electrical engineer, and this interest he seems to have passed on to his sons, for Kabir's brother is a radio technician with the Air Force, and Kabir himself runs a radio repair shop after school hours, sometimes working from three o'clock until almost midnight. He has his own laboratory at home, too, where he conducts experiments.

But that is not his only interest outside school. He is an accomplished musician, also, playing the violin and mandolin. He learned these instruments at the Music

(Contd. on page 4)

Teacher: Today's session is highly interesting! Twenty minutes later.

Teacher: "Give the plural of 'man'".

Johnny: "Men".

Teacher: "And the plural of 'child'?"

Jonny: "Twins".

"Sit down," said the nervous old man to his noisy son.

"I won't; So there," replied the boy.

"Stand up, then; I insist on being obeyed!"

A maiden at college, Miss Breeze,

Had B.A.'s and M.A.'s and Lit. D's.

Said her doctor, "It's plain, You'll collapse from the strain, For you're killing yourself by degrees"

ago it became a co-educational school for grades one to nine.

Now there are 305 girls and 455 boys attending the school. Of the 17 teachers, 10 are women and 7 men.

The students have different reactions to going to a coeducational school. Najiba, a seventh grader, told a Kabul Times reporter she enjoyed competing with the boys in school. Momtaz, a sixth grader, and Rahima, a seventh grader, agreed they liked going to school with the boys.

On the other side, eighth grader Aminullah said he would prefer not being bothered by the girls. His classmates Ghulam Farouk and Sardar Nabi disagreed. They favour co-educational schools.

Tausse thinks the idea of co-educational schools will eventually be accepted. Bost and Herat also have schools which boys and girls attend together.

Besides the co-educational primary and middle school, Baghlan also has a high school combining three different types of training. It offers secondary school on a regular programme for grades seven through nine, teacher training for 135 boys also in grades seven to nine and three years of agricultural school for 200 boys in grades ten to twelve.

The construction advisor to the Ministry of Education said the ceilings will be designed so as to act as heat insulators during summer months. He said the construction work will be completed in five months.

The school has 50 acres of land which is used for experimental farming by the agricultural students. Each student has his own plot on which he may raise melon, cotton, peaches, almonds, and other products.

Students come from six provinces. 378 of them live in the dormitories. Principal of the school in August, Ghulam Haider Rasuly, noted that the school needs a new dormitory, a library, and equipment for its agriculture courses. Five teachers are also needed. Four men from the UAR teach botany and agronomy now and two Peace Corps teachers offer English courses to teachers as well as students.

Mohammad Abdullah, director of education in Baghlan, reported that six school buildings are now under construction in the province. Language and science teachers are needed, he said, but much is being done to improve the educational facilities through community enthusiasm.

Eleven adult literacy courses are underway and seven specialised vocational courses are offered. About 13,000 students are in school in the province. Last year 26 went to the agricultural college at Kabul University, 48 to DMA in Kabul, and 12 to other colleges.

They are now paying high prices for these commodities in shops located in different corners of the city. And furthermore they invariably have to buy everything for cash, something which the students, may not always have in hand.

Something could be done to improve the situation. Last time, in the case of setting up of canteens, it was the Ministry which took the initiative and may be this time it will do so again if the students themselves, do not step in.

There is nobody in the world who can help them, better than they can help themselves.

There are a number of students enrolled in the university and in other schools who are businessmen as well. However they may not have the capital and resources to open new shops for the university and students.

If the students could talk to these student-businessmen, give them encouragement, and provide them with capital, and take part in the labour involved, it may well be possible to open student cooperatives which would supply all the student needs and in conditions more favourable than the existing local shops.

There are variety of reasons which give encouragement to such an undertaking. Once the students embark on a campaign to help themselves, other organisations may very well give them a helping hand. Companies will

extend them credit. The Ministry of Commerce may grant cuts on import tax. Transportation companies will certainly not refuse to allow them discounts. And thus our students will be able to purchase what they want with less money on installment plans or on credit.

Once such cooperatives are set up the students will be able to cut their expenses in using material bought and put on sale by the students. These goods will be less expensive because the deciding factor in what should be offered by these cooperatives will be economy.

The students may also be able to use more local materials for their clothing and thus the existing craze for foreign ready made clothes, and imported suits may decrease.

A Diligent Pupil From Ghazi School

Mohammed Kabir is in many ways a representative Ghazi pupil, not least from the breadth of his interests. Now in 12 B, and hoping to go on to the College of Engineering next year, he entered Ghazi in Class 7 six years ago, having started primary school in Pul-Khumri and Kunduz.

His father is an electrical engineer, and this interest he seems to have passed on to his sons, for Kabir's brother is a radio technician with the Air Force, and Kabir himself runs a radio repair shop after school hours, sometimes working from three o'clock until almost midnight. He has his own laboratory at home, too, where he conducts experiments.

But that is not his only interest outside school. He is an accomplished musician, also, playing the violin and mandolin. He learned these instruments at the Music

(Contd. on page 4)

Teacher: Today's session is highly interesting! Twenty minutes later.

Teacher: "Give the plural of 'man'".

Johnny: "Men".

Teacher: "And the plural of 'child'?"

Jonny: "Twins".

"Sit down," said the nervous old man to his noisy son.

"I won't; So there," replied the boy.

China Says USSR Boycotted Recent Jakarta Meeting

TOKYO, Nov. 4. (AP)—People's Republic of China disclosed Wednesday that Soviet Union boycotted the recent international conference against military bases held in Jakarta.

Reporting on the Oct. 17-18 Oct. 20 meeting, the New China News Agency said "delegates from all countries noted the absence throughout the conference of the Soviet peace committee, which had been invited and promised to attend."

It said a congratulatory message from the committee "went to the length of stressing the need to bring the struggle against foreign military bases within the orbit of the so-called disarmament."

The Agency denounced this as a virtual move to push their capitalist line. (This message which was contrary to the will of the world's people to oppose imperialism was received coldly.)

NCNA said the conference, which President Sukarno addressed, was held in an atmosphere of terror inside and outside the hall.

The Chinese delegation, as a protest, did not attend the opening ceremonies, it added. Sukarno spoke at that time.

The Chinese insisted that "no silent tribute should be paid to any Indonesian," or that the question of the abortive Indonesian coup should be raised during the conference. NCNA said.

English Teacher...

(Cont'd. from page 3)

with individual booths. These booths are connected into a network of audio wiring, the nerve center of which is the monitoring console. The monitoring console has a switchboard and tape decks, making it possible to play tapes and send the programme to all or any combination of booths. The teacher at the console can listen in, or can have a two-way conversation with any student. The result is that recorded pattern drills may be broadcasted to the students, and each student works with a private tutor who does not have to repeat nearly as much as if he were working without the lab.

The language laboratory keeps a full class of students working and learning for the entire period. The teacher can correct and grade twice as many students in the laboratory as was possible in a classroom recitation of the same duration. Classroom work complements laboratory work by preparing the students for the drills; classroom work becomes more flexible as students who have prepared in the laboratory come to class with good pronunciation.

In establishing a laboratory the first consideration is the equipment to be used. The main choice involves a decision as to mode of operation. There are two modes of laboratory operation: the broadcast type and the library type. The first one is most suitable for elementary and high school installations, where it is necessary to have an entire class working together; it is usually less expensive, too.

The library mode is better. Students are more mature, because they are accustomed to situations where students work individually and at their own speed. This method is used in most universities.

A Diligent...

(Cont'd. from page 3)

School in Kabul, again in his spare time, and has now taken up the accordion. He has played in amateur orchestras at Radio Afghanistan, Spinzar Hotel and the Institute of Fine Arts, and of course, whenever there is a concert in school he is ready to assist.

With these accomplishments and range of interests, he should be an asset to the University next year—if he passes his Baccalaureate.

London, Salisbury Talks On Commission Now Deadlocked

LONDON, November 4, (DPA).—OBSERVERS of the Rhodesian conflict fear that the door opened by last week's visit to Salisbury of British Premier Harold Wilson may be slammed shut again.

Wilson admitted to Parliament on Wednesday that discussions between London and Salisbury aimed at agreement on the tasks to be undertaken by the three-member royal commission were deadlocked.

The decision to set up a royal commission, composed of two Rhodesian and one British member, was the not too promising result of a week of strenuous efforts by both parties concerned at warding off the threatened unilateral declaration of independence by Salisbury.

On Wednesday the Rhodesian government laid down the conditions for setting up the royal

15 People Die In Political Clash In W. Nigeria

IBADAN, Western Nigeria, Nov. 4. (Reuters).—Fifteen people were killed and several seriously injured in a political clash in Western Nigeria, police said here Tuesday.

According to the police, the death occurred during a violent demonstration at a village in the Ekiti district called Igbara.

Army and police reinforcements have been drafted into the area. Police said 35 people were arrested in connection with the clash.

They also said two people were killed and three others seriously injured in another political clash Monday at Ode-Remo, in Ijebu province. An order was issued Monday banning possession of firearms in Ijebu province.

Ijebu is the home province of Chief Obafemi Awolowo, former opposition leader in the west region, who is now serving a ten-year jail sentence on a charge of plotting to overthrow the federal government.

The area was the scene of widespread violence, including shooting after last month's elections in the region, won by the ruling Nigerian National democratic Party.

SOVIET MAGAZINES



If you like to be informed of Cultural, Political, and Economic life in the USSR, as well as international incidents, you will find Russian publications best for all these purposes. Minimum subscription charge for all the above mentioned bulletins and magazines is from Af. 20 to Af. 70 to be paid in Kabul and the provinces as follows:

1. Pano Zay, Shah Mahmood Ghazi Maidan, Kabul
2. Idris-Sina book store, Rotunda, Ministry of Education (formerly Russian Books Exhibition).
3. Jawiad Book Stall, last bus stop, Sarai Ghazni, Kabul.
4. Mr. Rashid c/o Kandahar Press Office—Kandahar.
5. Mr. Shah Zaker, Jami High School Herat.

Further details may be obtained from the above addresses. Last date for subscriptions is Akrah 17, 1344 (November 1, 1965).

Law On...

(Cont'd. from page 2)

2nd degree 3rd degree and 4th degree. The residential areas in which the Koochis reside shall be administered by the respective woleswalis and alaka daris.

Article 42

The capitals of the provinces, woleswalis, woleswalis and alaka daris shall be chosen on the proposal of the Interior Ministry and approval of the cabinet with due considerations to the local situations. The transfer of woleswalis, woleswalis and alaka daris from one unit of administration to another unit of administration shall be done on the proposal of the Ministry of Interior and approval of the cabinet.

Article 44

The provincial capitals and the related area are as follows:

1. Kabul province: Capital city of Kabul.
2. Second degree woleswali of Chardeh.
3. Char Asiab Alaka Dari.
3. Third degree woleswali of Paghman.
4. Fourth degree woleswali of Deh Sabz.
5. Fourth degree woleswali of Bagrami.
6. Khake Jabar Alaka Dari.
7. Fourth degree woleswali of Sarobi.
8. First degree woleswali of Mir Bacha Kot.
9. Kalakan Alaka Dari.
10. Third degree woleswali of Kara Bagh.
11. Istalif Alaka Dari.
12. Third degree woleswali of Shakar Dara.

While Britain, as Wilson pointed out in Parliament, would be willing to agree to a plebiscite to find out if a draft constitution, which would be based on the 1961 with certain amendments, is acceptable to all sections of the Rhodesian population, Salisbury has flatly refused this possible solution, insisting that it is either the royal commission or nothing.

The only item both governments regard as acceptable is that the royal commission establishes to what degree the Rhodesian people, African and white alike, agree to an amended constitution.

Britain, however, insists that before the commission tackles this task it must submit to both governments an interim report defining the methods by which it will carry out its task and which criteria it will apply.

In the view of observers here the most serious obstacle to agreement on the royal commission is that Rhodesia wants to deal exclusively with feeling the pulse of the population on the constitution, while Britain wants it to work out amendments to the existing one acceptable to all parties.

KABUL, Nov. 4.—Enayat Rashid, previously the Director of Press in Ghazni province, returned home Wednesday from Cairo after six years study in journalism in that country. Rashid was also the Pakhtu announcer on the Cairo radio during this time.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 4.—Said Mohammad Maiwand, the Director of National Income and Capital Investment in the Ministry of Planning, returned home Wednesday after attending a course in London.

KABUL, Nov. 4.—Mrs. Sami-han, the President of the Women Association of Iran has congratulated the women of Afghanistan on the election of four women to the Wolesi Jirgah and appointment of two women senators to the Meshrano Jirgah. The Afghan Women's Welfare Association has thanked the Iranian women for their concern.

WHO...

(Cont'd. from page 1)

have been started in several countries of Southeast Asia. The Regional Committee noted that these programmes were handicapped by lack of supplies, freeze-dried vaccine and transport. The Committee therefore asked that the urgent need to make adequate financial provision to assist countries in the region to obtain the essential supplies and transport be brought to the attention of the World Health Assembly.

AT THE CINEMA

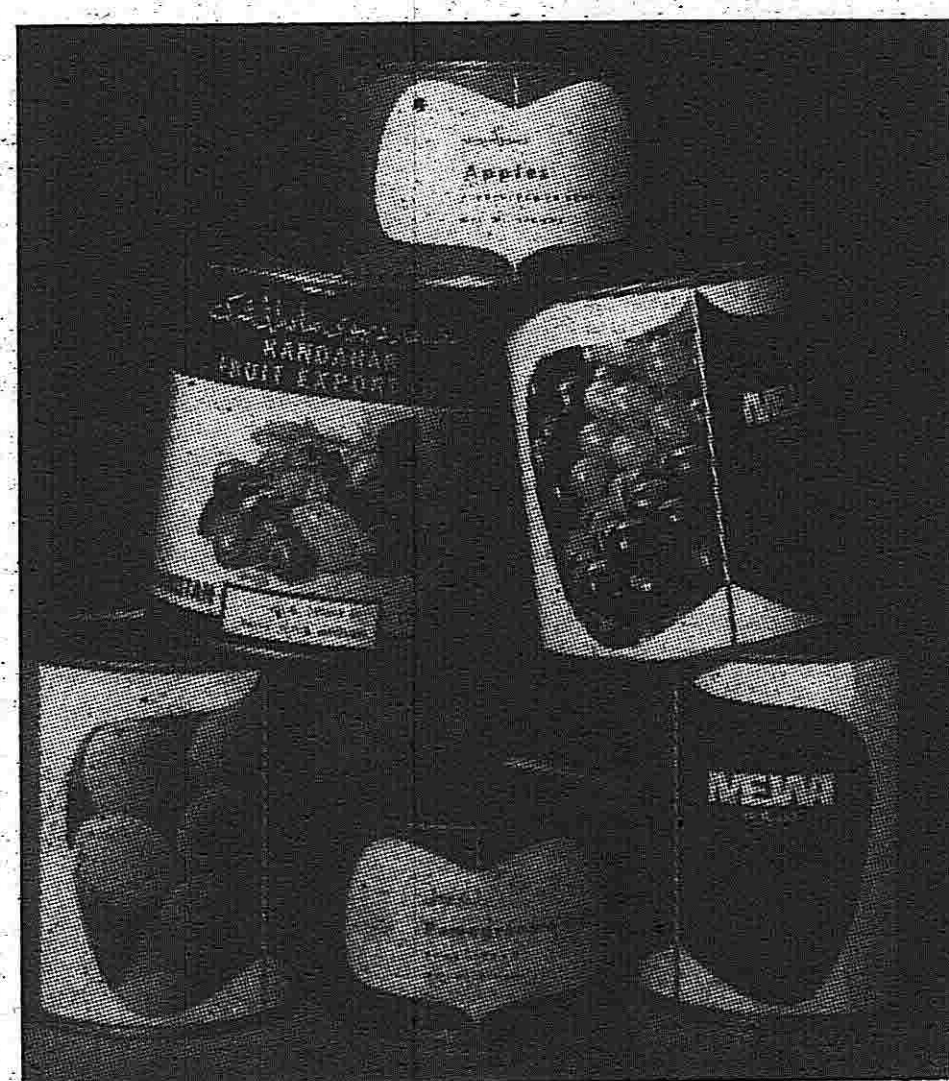
ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 4:30, 7, 9 p.m. American film WORLD BY NIGHT.
PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 4:30, 7, 9 p.m. American coloured film RODAN.
KABUL CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4, 6:30 p.m. Indian film KALAPANI.
BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9 p.m. Indian film HANKANAG.
At 1:30, 4, 6:30 p.m. Indian film

FOR RENT

Nice furnished bed rooms in a pleasant house, (garden and garage). Telephone: 21500. Mrs. E. N. Ziai.

TO ATHENS, PRAGUE, WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A. **CSA** MONDAY: ATHENS IL 18 PROP-JET **CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES** HOTEL SPINZAR TEL-21622

Use Canned Fruit For Dessert



Kandahar Fruit Export Co

Provides you with a variety of high quality fruits which are canned scientifically. They are hygienic and delicious. Choose from apple juice, pomegranate jelly, apple jelly, grape jelly, heavy grape syrup, and mixed fruits. Every tin is carefully sterilized upon sealing. Buy Kandahar Fruit anywhere in Kabul and at Kandahar Fruit Export Co., Shar-i-Nau (next to the Peace Corps Office.)

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +22°C. Minimum 4°C.
Sun sets today at 5:54 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:28 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, No. 185

KABUL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1965. (AQRAH 15, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Premier Speaks To University Students



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwand visited the campus of Kabul University at 11 Thursday morning to participate in the condoleance meeting for those who were killed during demonstrations on October 25.

The Prime Minister conveyed His Majesty the King's mes-

sage of sympathy on the deaths to the students. University students had gathered peacefully at the campus Thursday morning and by reading verses of the Holy Koran and giving speeches expressed their sorrow on incidents which occurred October 25.

In his capacity as the Minister of Education, the Prime Minister promised the students that he will look into their problems and demands. A Bakhtar reporter said that students were greatly impressed by the Prime Minister's message.

UN Orders India, Pakistan To Withdraw Troops From Border

UNITED NATIONS, November 6, (DPA).—THE United Nations Security Council Friday again ordered India and Pakistan to stop all violations of their ceasefire and to withdraw their troops to the positions held before August 5.

The Council regretted the delay in complying to its previous resolutions, and gave the conflicting parties three weeks to submit a joint plan for a coordinated withdrawal of their forces.

For the first time since the beginning of the Indo-Pakistani conflict, the Soviet Union abstained in the voting. Jordan, which had already abstained on August 20, did so again.

The resolution, passed by nine votes to none with the two abstentions, said that representatives of both India and Pakistan should meet a delegate of the UN Secretary-General to draft a joint, coordinated withdrawal plan.

The Security Council reaffirmed its unanimous resolution of September 20 "in all its parts."

This resolution foresaw Security Council consultations on steps to solve the Kashmir problem once the ceasefire and troop withdrawals were fully implemented.

The Indian delegation, which boycotted recent council meetings in protest against a speech by Pakistani Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to stress its rejection of a discussion on Kashmir, stayed away again.

Speaking on the motives of the vote, the Soviet delegate Nikolai Fedorenko noted that the main task at present is to ensure the observance of the ceasefire terms and an early withdrawal of the troops and armed personnel of both sides to the positions they had occupied prior to August 5 of this year. We continue abiding by this position, the Soviet representative said. This corresponds to the interests of the Indian and Pakistani peoples, to the interests of peace.

N.T. Fedorenko recalled that the Soviet delegation has already called

Soviet Ambassador Calls On Premier

KABUL, Nov. 6.—The Soviet ambassador Alexandrov met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwand at 9:30 Friday. A Foreign Ministry source said during the meeting matters of mutual interest between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union including economic and cultural relations were discussed.

Experimental Breeding Of Carp Begun At Karga Pools

KABUL, November 6.—THE second part of the fish breeding project in Kargha has been completed. The breeding station comprising of nine pools is intended for the breeding of carp. The breeding centre occupies an area of two and a half acres and lies to the east of trout breeding centre. The general capacity of the station is 700,000 fish.

Chief of the fish breeding project in the Ministry of Agriculture said carp is a fast growing fish with delicious meat and few bones. Carp is found mainly in the Caspian and Black seas and almost all the major rivers in the middle east. He said forty five fish each weighing from six to seven kilos have been purchased from the Soviet Union for this purpose. Each female fish lays almost a million eggs from which it is possible to get 15 to 20,000 fingerlings next year.

The official said carp breeding is economical, because the breeding centre need not be made of concrete; it could be of ordinary mud pools.

There are wild carps available in Afghanistan's rivers, he said, but it is not possible to breed them in large numbers.

UN Resolution On Rhodesia Calls For Force If Necessary To Ensure Complete Freedom

UNITED NATIONS, November 6, (AP).—THE UN General Assembly, ignoring strong British objection, voted overwhelmingly Friday for a demand that Britain use military force, if necessary, to assure complete political freedom in Rhodesia.

By a vote of 82 to 9, with 18 abstentions, the General Assembly approved its second resolution in three weeks aimed at blocking seizure of independence by Prime Minister Ian Smith's white minority government.

Britain's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Caradon, declared Britain could not conceivably accept the Assembly's demand for use of force. Such an action could only introduce "discord and disagreement" at a moment of extreme danger in the self-governing British colony.

The United States supported Britain, although U.S. delegate Mrs. Anderson affirmed her country's support of freedom, justice and self-determination for all Rhodesians.

African, Asian and Communist countries were solidly behind the resolution which was approved by a slightly smaller margin of 79 to 8, with 17 abstentions, in the Assembly's Trusteeship Committee Monday.

Britain did not participate in either the committee or Assembly vote.

The only other opposition came from some western and Latin American countries who opposed the force clause. They said only the Security Council could sanction an appeal to arms.

The resolution authorised use of military force by Britain to free all political prisoners, repeal discriminatory legislation and remove all restraints in African political activity.

Britain suffered a second diplomatic defeat when the Assembly approved, another resolution asking for the removal of the military base from the Red Sea colony of Aden.

Other candidates were Prof. Abdul Ghaffar Kakar, Dean of the College of Science and Prof. M. H. Mojeediddi, Dean of the College of Letters. Etemadi received 19 votes while the other candidates got six and seven votes respectively.

The new 42-year-old Rector of the University has served in the framework of the Ministry of Education for the last 19 years. He holds degrees in chemistry, biology, and physiology. He married 17 years ago and has two sons and two daughters.

In his acceptance speech Etemadi said one of my main aims is to draw up a new Constitution for the University.

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

nister

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHITAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief:
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4.5 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 6, 1965

Uncertainty In Rhodesia

The developments in Rhodesia in the past few days have indeed caused some anxiety. It is now uncertain whether the British government has decided to go along with the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith on its stand on the 1961 Constitution or not. Also it is not quite clear whether Britain itself is going to take the initiative in drafting a plan for solving the crisis in that African country or whether the job has been left to Mr. Smith's regime.

As far as the 1961 Constitution is concerned, its contents, especially its provisions dealing with the right of the majority to form a government, are quite clear. Under these provisions the Africans who are in the majority in Rhodesia cannot form a government. All along, the United Nations, the majority of Commonwealth nations and other gatherings or organizations dealing with questions such as Rhodesia, have demanded the suspension of the 1961 Constitution. Now it is said that Constitution could become a document acceptable to the Africans of Rhodesia.

What sort of a plan might the Rhodesian Prime Minister draft to solve this crisis? The stand of his regime is quite clear. He and his party have time and again stated that they are the chosen ones to rule the territory, otherwise their culture and all that they have stood for throughout these years will be destroyed.

The idea of a Royal Commission working out a solution to the problem is one which deserves consideration. But what the commission recommends must be acceptable to the majority of the population.

Still the situation is not clear. Conflicting positions seem to have been adopted by the government of Great Britain. It is hoped that Britain will not forget its basic obligation which is to prepare the ground on which the principle of one man one vote can be applied. This is what justice demands and we hope both Britain and the government of Rhodesia will respond to such a demand.

Law On Basic Administration

- II—Logar province:**
Capital: Pule Alam
1. Khoshi Alaka Dari
2. Second Degree Woleswali of Baraki Barak
3. Charkh Alaka Dari
4. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Mohammad Agha
5. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Arzo
III—Wardak province:
Capital: Maidan Shar
1. Nerkh Alaka Dari
2. Jalrez Alaka Dari
3. Second Degree Woleswali of Sayed Abad
4. Jeghatoo Alaka Dari
5. Third Degree Woleswali of Chak
6. Dai Mirdad Alaka Dari
7. First Degree Woleswali of Behsoud
8. Fourth Degree Woleswali of first part of Behsoud
IV—Pervan province:
Capital: Charikar
1. Third Degree Woleswali of Ghorband
2. Shinwar Alaka Dari
3. Third Degree Woleswali of Bagram
4. Alaka Dari of Koe Safi
5. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Jabul Seraj
6. Salang Alaka Dari
7. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Surkheh Parsa
8. Sheikh Ali Alaka Dari
V—Kapisa province:
Capital: Mahmoud Raki
1. Second Degree Woleswali of Kohistan
2. Darnama Alaka Dari
3. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Najrab
4. Third Degree Woleswali of Panjsher
5. First part of Panjsher Alaka Dari
6. Second part of Panjsher Alaka Dari

Rhodesian Crisis Threatens Zambian Economy

The appearance of Zambia (former Northern Rhodesia), the first independent African state in the south of Africa, rendered the situation in that area very acute. The new Africa, which had shaken off the colonial yoke, came face to face with the last racial regimes and the colonialists who still hoped to retain their positions. Events show that they have decided to engage the Africans in one more battle, concentrating all their forces for the purpose of interfering with the establishment and the development of the new independent Republic of Zambia. If they succeed this would undermine the very idea of independence of the Africans in the south of the continent.

The first anniversary of Zambia's independence, existence is approaching. The months that have elapsed were not marked by any stormy events in the south of Africa. However unobserved, a real war of the racialists against Zambia is being waged there. This war is particularly clear in the field of economics. Zambia, like most of the other African countries, which have suffered from the yoke of colonialism, inherited an ugly and one-sided economy. Unlike the other countries of the continent where everything depends on the sale of farm products, Zambia's main product is copper. As much as 95 per cent of Zambia's exports last year were from the famous "copper belt". It is always dangerous to have one-sided economy. The falling of the prices in the world market, the whims of demand and consumption—all this can cause at any moment terrible upheavals in the country, ruin and mass unemployment.

At first sight it would seem that Zambia is not menaced by this. Unlike the other African countries, suffering from great difficulties in connection with the falling of prices on their basic export goods (as for instance, Ghana which produces cocoa) the young public according to a British paper, "is rising on the crest of an unprecedented boom in the international copper trade". And indeed the prices on copper are rising in the world market.

Though it has the world's largest copper deposits, Zambia is very much restricted in the opportunities of shipping it out of the country. In the decades of the British colonial rule in Central Africa only a single railroad, connecting Northern Rhodesia with the coast of the ocean was built there. Besides, this railway line, instead of running north where independent African countries already existing, goes south through Southern Rhodesia—this nest of racism—to the Portuguese colony of Mozambique and the port of Beira.

A giant war is unfolding here along the 3,000 miles of steel between Ndola and the Cape Province" wrote recently a correspondent of the British magazine Economist from Salisbury. What is the essence of this "war on the rails"? The South Rhodesian racialists are trying to cut the railway line on the frontiers of Zambia, beginning with the Victoria Falls, and thereby impose upon the Africans inordinate customs duties for the transportation of copper, customs duties that are supposed to ruin the Republic.

Should it be refused to pay the customs duties, Zambia will be simply cut off from the rest of the world. It even may happen that the Smith government will completely close the border between Southern Rhodesia and Zambia. The officialdom in Salisbury declares that it will cancel the agreement according to which, after the disintegration of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the railway line was to be run jointly by Zambia and Rhodesia.

If the Zambians can run their country on their own, let them run their railway on their own, Smith said recently. This means that the racialists are also trying to start a crisis in the servicing of the railway line on Zambia's territory, where naturally, there is an acute shortage of skilled technical African personnel. Zealand

7. First Degree Woleswali of Tagab
8. Alasai Alaka Dari
VI—Laghman Province:
Capital: Metarlam
1. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Alingar
2. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Ali Shing
3. Second Degree Woleswali of Karghal
4. Kach Aziz Khan Alaka Dari
5. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Nouristan
VII—Nangarhar Province:
Capital: Jalalabad
1. First Degree Woleswali of Kama
2. First Degree Woleswali of Khogiani
3. Pachir Agam Alaka Dari
4. Sherzad Alaka Dari
5. Toshta Alaka Dari
6. Second Degree Woleswali of Surkhrod
7. Behsoud Alaka Dari
8. Third Degree Woleswali of Hesarak
9. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Koutz Konar
10. Dafe Nour Alaka Dari
11. Loya Woleswali of Shinwar
12. Dore Baba Alaka Dari
13. Bati Kout Alaka Dari
14. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Nazian
15. Second Degree Woleswali of Rodat
16. Chaparhar Alaka Dari
17. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Deh Bala
18. Third Degree Woleswali of Memand Dara
19. Lala pur Alaka Dari
20. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Achin
VIII Konar
Capital: Asad Abad
1. Chapa Dari Alaka Dari
2. Narang Alaka Dari
3. Narey Alaka Dari
4. Dangam Alaka Dari
5. Third Degree Woleswali of Khas Konar
6. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Sarkani
7. Third Degree Woleswali of Bar Konar
8. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Kamdesh
9. Barge Matal Alaka Dari
10. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Chauki
11. Nour Gul Alaka Dari
12. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Paich
IX. Ghazni Province:
Capital: Ghazni
1. Zena Khan Alaka Dari
2. Deh Yak Alaka Dari
3. Khwaja Omri Alaka Dari
4. First Degree Woleswali of Mokor
5. Gelan Alaka Dari
6. Ab Band Alaka Dari
7. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Nawar
8. First Degree Woleswali of Andar
9. Kero Alaka Dari
10. First Degree Woleswali of Nawar
11. Third Degree Woleswali of Jaghatou
12. Third Degree Woleswali of Jaghory
13. Third Degree Woleswali of Kara Bagh
14. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Malesatan
15. Katavaz Loya Woleswali
16. Sultan Khel Alaka Dari
17. Jani Khel Alaka Dari
18. Dela Alaka Dari
19. Omna Alaka Dari
20. Second Degree Woleswali of Sharan
21. Yousuf Khel Alaka Dari
22. Second Degree Woleswali of Waza Khwa
23. Wolmami Alaka Dari

PRESS

At a Glance

Thursday's *Isiah* carried an editorial under the caption of "The Need for a Stable Government". To fulfil their promises the governments all over the world need strong support from the people. This support says the editorial gives strength to the responsible officials in the government.

Now that the government of Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has received the vote of confidence from the Wolesi Jirgah, it needs the continued support of the House and the people so that a stable government can be established in the country. It is also the duty of the new government to attract the support of the nation and the parliament by fulfilling its pledges.

We mark signs of honesty and integrity on the forehead of the new government, says the editorial, and so long as the head of the executive power and the members of his government are engaged in developing the country and redressing the grievances of the nation, they deserve every kind of support. This by itself, will result in the establishment of a stable government in Afghanistan.

In a letter in the same issue of *Isiah*, Abdul Basir asks the Kabul Municipality the following questions.

1. The municipality asks the people to bury sewage and rubbish. Since there is no water supply in some parts of the city and most people use water drawn from the wells for drinking purposes, is there not a danger that the buried sewage and rubbish will affect the drinking water?

2. The roads and houses in the city have no names or numbers. This does not require much money.

3. Who is responsible for the supply of milk, butter, eggs and honey in the city and from where do these products come? Kabul Municipality is responsible for the provision of these essential commodities.

In another letter in the same issue of *Isiah*, Nezzamuddin Sewa says that according to the Constitution the state cannot take the property of the people without compensation. In *Isiah*, the government has taken some land from the people without payment.

Thursday's *Anis* carries an editorial on preventive medicine. The new government, says the paper, has adopted preventive medical care in its outline of policy. Any measures in this respect can be successful only if there is co-operation from the public.

In our opinion, says the paper, after anti-malaria and smallpox campaigns which are nearly over, now public education in sanitation is another important step which must be taken.

The provision of hygienic and safe drinking water is the first and most important step which should be taken. Lack of protein and vitamins is another problem. The existence of flies is another danger to public health. Last but not the least, says the editorial, old banknotes are also the cause of carrying germs. The Ministry of Public Health should warn people repeatedly against these great enemies of health.

In another letter in the same issue of *Isiah*, Said Zarin Shah Sharif complains about the latest decision of the Ministry of Finance, relating to retired civil servants. He says that, it is not fair for those retired civil servants who find a new job for themselves outside the government to be deprived of their pensions. They are hardworking people and they need both their pensions and salaries to make ends meet.

(Contd. page 3)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Ardu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 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 4775 Kcs. on 62 m band.
Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan, and Afghan and Western music.

Air Services

SUNDAY

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0845
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-1020
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1130
Tashkent-Kabul
Arrival-1840
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0730
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0800
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1400
IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0845
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-0940
CSA
Prague-Sofia-Athens-Kabul
Arrival-1040
Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1410
Arrival-1515
Kabul-Mazar-Herat
Departure-0730
Kabul-Amritsar
Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-0830
FIA
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145
CSA
Kabul-Athens, Sofia, Prague,
Departure-0830
TMA
Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1100

TUESDAY

Khost-Kabul
Arrival-0950
Kabul-Kandahar, Tehran, Damascus, Beirut
Departure-0930
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi
Departure-0930
FIA
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

Pharmacies

Iqbal Phone No. 22743
Inayat Phone No. 23908
Mortaza Phone No. 20583
Nawi Phone No. 20587
Roshan Phone No. 22649
Shafa Phone No. 20636
Sanayi Phone No. 20639
Aari Phone No. 24231



Torsyali Etemadi, making a speech after winning the election for rectorship of the Kabul University which was held Thursday afternoon in the university.

Role Of National Employment Bureau

BY TEKEY

It was almost four years ago that the National Employment Agency—the first employment agency in Afghanistan—was set up within the framework of the Ministry of Mines and Industries. During the first two years, news of the agency's activities was occasionally published. The reports showed no impressive progress but did explain the department's attempts to expand its scope of activities, to reach more employers and job hunters, and to contribute to the nation's economy by helping to fill vacancies and to curb the number of unemployed.

But these periodic reports are no longer put out. And the reason is, according to an insider, that the agency is not doing much. The source said the agency is lagging because it receives no co-operation from ministries, Afghan and foreign firms or other local and foreign institutions operating here. When these offices need workers they go ahead and employ them by means of contacts, advertisements and radio announcements. And as we are not informed of the vacancies, the official added, the number of our clients is dwindling.

The official thought the situation might be improved if all employers would inform the agency of their needs before using other contacts.

He did not say whether em-

M.L. King Accepts Invitation To Speak To S. African Group

ATLANTA, Georgia, Nov. 6 (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said Wednesday he has accepted an invitation from the National Union of South African students to open its 42nd annual Congress next July at the University of Natal, Durban, South Africa.

"I am fully aware of the difficulties involved in accepting such an engagement, and in securing entry into South Africa but I feel it is important to give whatever support I can to the forces for a free, democratic government operating within that country," King said.

The Nobel peace prize winner and U.S. civil rights leader said, "the future of the free world may rest in the southern part of Africa. If a multi-racial, democratic society cannot be achieved there, there will be continual unrest throughout Africa, and perhaps the world."

A letter to the negro integration leader said the union is the largest and one of the few non-racial organizations left in South Africa. It represents some 20,000 students and was established in 1924, to represent students in South Africa.

playing an expert in the field would help the office offer more services. He did not say whether sending people of various ministries, embassies, firms and other organizations to inquire about their labor needs would enable the agency to place more workers.

He did complain that many embassies look for employees abroad, but he did not have a list of translators, accountants, or even maintenance workers and drivers, available if somebody did ask for them.

There is virtually no ministry which is not in need of a variety of workers. In many ministries

one man is doing several jobs. Of this, apparently, the national employment agency is unaware, the advertisements on the radio are not always successful. The ministries or firms are still without the staff they need. As the name "National Employment Bureau" makes clear the agency is to serve employers and employees all over the nation.

The success of the agency in the provinces depends upon its success in the city headquarters. A number labour relations experts who can later work in agency's provincial branches should be trained in Kabul. The national employment bureau was established with great hopes and those hopes still exist. If the agency reorganizes itself, and makes another more vigorous start, these hopes can still be realised.

Astronauts Plan To Ride In Shirtsleeves On Gemini Flight

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 6, (DPA).—United States astronauts Frank Borman and James Powell will make their 14-day journey in space in a relatively comfortable "shirtsleeve" state with their space suits off.

They will fly in their Gemini seven spacecraft much like passengers in a pressurized commercial jet liners.

The Gemini seven pilots will be taking part in the rendezvous mission of two manned spacecraft announced last week by President Johnson. The flight, officially scheduled for the first quarter of 1966, may be conducted before year's end.

The astronauts said the plan is to remove their space suits, helmets and gloves after they are aloft three days, having first assured themselves that the cabin pressure is holding. They will fly this way for the next 10 days, donning their suits again for re-entry on the 14th day.

The men will be wearing long white underwear, with extra sets handy if the cabin gets chilly.

American astronauts have occasionally removed their helmets and gloves on previous space flights but not their complete space suits. Borman and Powell will wear lightweight space suits that can be removed easily, and stowed in helmets beneath their seats.

The men explained the maneuver should be perfectly safe because the Gemini craft has shown no sign of leaking on previous flights and extra leak-proof features have been added to Gemini-seven.

There is no plan for either the Gemini-seven or Gemini-six pilots to leave their capsules for walks in space.

The Turkish representative Er-lap spoke shortly before Secretary General U Thant told "the Council a telegram had just been received from UN representatives on Cyprus that the ceasefire had been restored."

Security Council Discusses Renewed Fighting On Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 6, (DPA).—The United Nations Security Council last night met at the request of Turkey to discuss an alleged attack by Greek Cypriots on the Famagusta Turkish quarter.

Turkey asked the Council to take immediate steps to make the Cyprus government observe the ceasefire and bring about the withdrawal of the attacking Greeks.

The Turkish representative Er-lap spoke shortly before Secretary General U Thant told "the Council a telegram had just been received from UN representatives on Cyprus that the ceasefire had been restored."

Some ten thousand inhabitants of the Famagusta Turkish quarter were being subjected to an attack with all military means. Also, they were cut off from water, food and electricity supplies, the Turkish delegate charged.

The Turkish government, he said, could not stand aside from these events.

Greek Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou rejected the allegations and said the Turkish minority themselves had triggered off the hostilities of November 2 to 4. It was a lie that the water to the Turkish quarter had been cut off, there had merely been a fault in the supply system which had been repaired.

Kyprianou stressed that his government wanted normal relations on Cyprus but that the Turkish Cypriots continuously committed new provocations to maintain tension.

Of Parking Meters And Postage Stamps

Last year the New York City police department started an experiment designed to help cut down on parking violations by automobile drivers. They employed a number of women, whom they called "meter maids", dressed them in special uniforms, and instructed them to check upon cars standing at parking meters to determine whether they were parked overtime.

At first the meter maids were permitted to leave only warnings, but recently have been given wider authority. They now can issue violation notices to overtime parkers, the same as a policeman. When a driver finds such a ticket on his car, he must present it at the police station, and pay the fine marked on it.

Gwendolyn Vaughan, a meter maid for several months, was writing a ticket for overtime parking the other day. The woman who owned the offending automobile approached, and as she saw what was happening, became very irate. She exclaimed: "Don't you give me a ticket, young woman. I'm a taxpayer in this city, and let me remind you that I help to pay your salary."

Miss Vaughan calmly finished writing the ticket, and handing it to the lady, replied: "Since you're paying my salary, you certainly should be glad to see I'm 'doing my job'."

Postmaster General John Gronquist, head of the United States Post Office Department, recently told a reporter about several letters he has received containing suggestions about new designs for stamps.

One lady has written several times, he says. "She has sent us a design that is a jumble of geometric patterns, so constructed that it looks the same whichever way it's placed on the envelope. The lady has noticed that people waste several precious seconds every time they stamp an envelope, taking care to place the stamp right side up. This design might be described as an upside-down stamp and it's her idea that it would save a great deal of time."

Then there's a gentleman who is very fond of his mother-in-law, considers her a most unusual woman, and thinks the post Office should issue a stamp honouring mothers-in-law, using her picture, of course. Another man said he thinks there should be a stamp honouring the hamburger on bun, as the typical American food.

One of the most interesting ideas, according to Mr. Gronowski, came from a man suggesting that the Department bring out a stamp each year honouring the man who has had the best idea of the year. "And," says the Postmaster General, "since the idea is his, he thinks we should select him for the first person to be honoured on the stamp."

(From VOA)

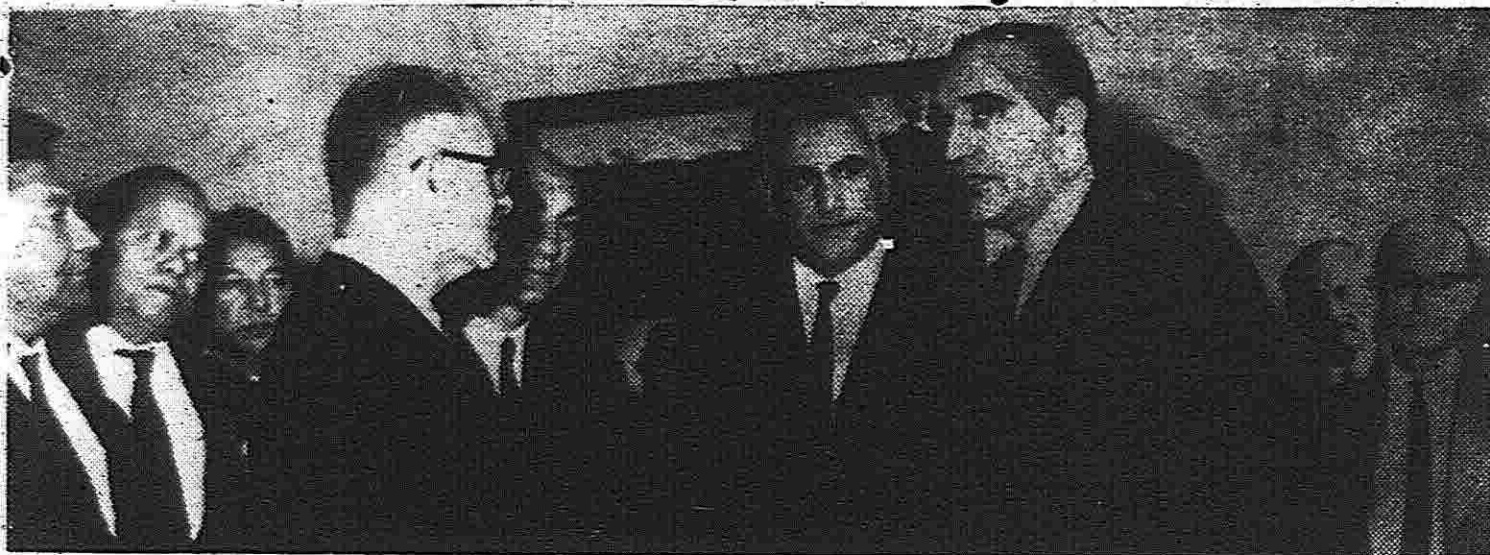
KABUL, Nov. 6.—Miss Fatema Maina Yar Kaifi, chief of the Department of Home Management, Kabul University left Kabul for Tehran on Thursday to take part in a food and nutrition seminar. The seminar is sponsored by the World Food and Agricultural Organization.

Zambian Problem

(Contd. on page 3)
buff to the scheming racialists and colonialists. This is particularly clear now when the racialists of Rhodesia are going to perpetuate their rule and the imperialists to keep interfering into the internal affairs of the African countries.

Neither an open nor a secret war, however, will save the remnants of colonialism on the African continent. The day is not far distant when freedom prevails all over Africa.

(Pravda)



Picture shows Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and Dr. Mani at the luncheon.

Rusk Stresses U.S. Supports British Action In Rhodesia

WASHINGTON, November 6. (AP).—Secretary of State Dean Rusk Friday reiterated complete U.S. support of British efforts to stop the white minority government of Rhodesia from unilaterally declaring Rhodesian independence.

Rusk was cautious in assessing the immediate dangers of the situation. He was asked about news dispatches from London Friday morning indicating great concern in the British capital over the possibility that the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith would act this weekend.

Rusk said that the United States made its position "very clear" on various occasions in Washington, at the United Nations, and directly to Prime Minister Smith.

This later was a reference to a message sent by President Johnson to Smith some two weeks ago warning the Rhodesian leader that his country would face stern American reprisals if it acted without London's consent.

The United States, Rusk told a news conference, continues to oppose a solution for Rhodesia that would deprive the majority of the people of political representation and other rights.

Dean Rusk said the problems of a nuclear arrangement for western Europe would never have arisen if the Soviet Union had not targeted hundreds of its missiles on the area.

The west, Rusk said, did not invent this problem. It is a direct consequence of the Soviet threat, of NATO being confronted with nuclear hardware from the Soviet bloc.

On other subjects, Rusk said: "It would be wrong for the U.S. government to try to restrict demonstrations against its Vietnamese policy. He declared that there must be 'debate and dissent' in a democracy.

2. Integration of NATO forces in Europe is required, he said. Rusk thus took sharp issue with French President Charles de Gaulle's call for an end to NATO military integration as far as France is concerned.

He said the situation requires that the NATO allies know what they will do in any emergency to avoid confusion at the moment of crisis," and added that means integration.

3. Rusk said the United States expects proposals from de Gaulle for NATO reorganization and is prepared to consider them.

4. The United States considers an east-west treaty to prohibit the spread of nuclear weapons as "a matter of urgency because of the danger that a number of other countries may get nuclear weapons. Rusk was not optimistic, however, about early progress in this respect.

5. At the same time, Rusk rejected what he called a "most extraordinary point of view" that interest in the proposed treaty should give the Soviet Union a voice in determining NATO nuclear weapons organization.

In this connection he attacked the secrecy which he said covers the handling of nuclear weapons in the Soviet-led Warsaw pact in Eastern Europe. He said whatever arrangement the Soviets have made with their allies is a mystery to him. Thus he rejected a link between the NATO nuclear project and a proposed nuclear weapons control treaty with the

USSR. The United States will not cease its air raids on North Vietnam as long as the Communists refuse to negotiate, he said.

Rusk reiterated that the Communists had shown no signs of wanting to stop the fighting in Vietnam. He predicted heavy battles but said it was now "clear" that the Communists could never score a military victory.

The Secretary of State said that China had lost prestige. He described the Indo-Pakistani conflict, the Indonesian revolt and Peking's unsuccessful attempts to dominate the Afro-Asian conference as setbacks to the Chinese.

Rusk expressed full understanding for West German wishes for a greater say in the west's nuclear defense. He again pointed out that several hundred Soviet missiles were aimed at West Germany and that but for these missiles the problem would not exist.

"Isn't She A Doll?" San Franciscans Say Of Margaret

SAN FRANCISCO, California, Nov. 6. (AP).—Britain's Princess Margaret got San Francisco's verdict Friday.

"Isn't she a doll?" The Doll-sized—Princess and her husband Lord Snowdon, received admiration and applause from about 1,000 San Franciscans who crowded the city hall as the royal party paid a courtesy visit to Mayor John F. Shelley.

"Wow," one spectator explained as the Princess, in a white and silver brocade coat and matching dress and a black mini-trimmed hat, walked up the city hall steps.

The Princess ignored Mayor Shelley's offer of his arm and waved, smiling, to the crowd. After a brief meeting in Shelley's office, the Princess, now holding onto the Mayor's arm, walked down the 30 steps inside the building as 30 of San Francisco's white-gloved policemen saluted her.

Shelley gave the princess a key to the city and a miniature silver cable car to Lord Snowdon. From city hall Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon went to attend charity luncheon.

After the luncheon, the royal couple were to have private engagements.

They were to have some time for browsing in shops, sightseeing and resting.

The Princess has made it clear that she intends to see all of the United States, not just high society.

After the brief ceremony in his office, Mayor Shelley told newsmen: "She said it was awfully nice of us to come up with this wonderful weather."

It was a sparkling sunny day with temperatures in the 70s. After the city hall ceremony the Princess and her husband attended a charity luncheon along with 1700 women guests at the Hilton Hotel.

Dr. Mani Explains Health Problems In Afghanistan

"There will be a network of public health centres throughout Afghanistan within a few years," said Dr. Mani, Director of WHO for the Southeast Asian region in an interview Thursday evening in Kabul Hotel.

When asked about the water supply problem, he said that it is very costly and difficult to provide safe water for all the people of the region. "Admittedly in this respect," he said, however WHO encourages different sources to provide financial help to the governments of the region to solve this problem.

Replying questions on the malaria eradication campaign in Afghanistan, he said in course of another few years malaria will be completely wiped out in the whole region. There are approximately 1000 malaria eradication supervisors in Afghanistan will be used to carry out general health projects.

Referring to the help given to the medicine depot of Kabul Dr. Mani explained that in the last 12 years a quarter of a million dollars has been given to the depot for the preparation and manufacture of various vaccines and medicines.

He said leprosy is not a serious problem in Afghanistan. A few cases are found in Bamian and the Hazarajat.

Mani left for India this morning.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 6.—A delegation of the Soviet-Afghan friendship society which had come to Kabul for a friendly visit left for USSR Thursday morning. The delegation was headed by Moosa Khanov, the Deputy Prime Minister of Uzbekistan, SSR.

Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul and President of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society and some members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul were present at the airport to see the delegation off.

The head of the Soviet delegation held a reception at the Soviet Embassy last night in which speeches on the friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union were exchanged between Moosa Khanov and Professor Asghar.

KABUL, Nov. 6.—Final plans for the new central polyclinic which will be started by the Ministry of Public Health were presented Friday by architects of the Federal German Institute for hospital building to Professor Mohammad Osman Anwari, the Minister of Public Health.

The West German architects were requested by the Ministry to prepare the plans and a list of construction materials so that the Ministry could ask for bids from various construction companies.

The estimate of costs has been sent by the Ministry to the West German Credit Bank in Frankfurt with a request that the money should be transferred to the account of the Ministry under the terms of an agreement which was signed last year between the government of Afghanistan and the Federal German government.

U.S. Must Accept Four Points Before Negotiations, Says N. Vietnam Press

TOKYO, Nov. 6. (AP).—North Vietnam has indicated that a second pause in the bombing of North Vietnam alone could not be considered as a peace gesture.

"I said the United States must accept its four-point demand of last April 8 before North Vietnam would enter peace negotiations with the United States. The demand includes the withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam and a halt in U.S. air raids on North Vietnam.

The statement was made by the official news paper Nhan Dan commenting on a recent letter sent by the Cambodian King of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk to President Tito of Yugoslavia.

UN Order....

(Contd. from page 1)

tary-General are at variance with the basic provisions of the UN Charter. Only the Security Council, he said, is competent to take decisions on all specific questions relating to military observers and their functions, number, command, the way their activities should be financed etc. yet, the abnormal situation persists, and major specific questions are still decided in circumvention of the Security Council. Because of opposition from certain Security Council members, primarily the United States, this question of principle was ignored in the draft resolution. This was the reason why the Soviet delegation abstained from voting on it.

The Soviet delegation believes, Fedosenko said in conclusion, that this practice continues and specific questions relating to UN observers in India and Pakistan are settled, as before, in circumvention of the Security Council. The Soviet Union reserves the right to make its own conclusions and revise its position as it sees fit.

Schroeder Talks Of East-West Relaxation

BONN, Nov. 6. (DPA).—Genuine east west relaxation of tension can be achieved only by a common western attitude, West German foreign minister Gerhard Schroeder said here today.

He stated in a radio interview that such western unity was the more necessary in view of the unchanged aims of the Soviet Union in Europe.

Schroeder said there were no signs pointing to any change in Moscow's policy vis-a-vis Europe and the Federal Republic of Germany.

He could also find no considerable change in the Soviet method, he added.

As far as West Germany was concerned, the Soviet Union unfortunately continued its explicitly negative policy of accusations, the Minister emphasised.

Apparently it would take quite a while until the West German government's efforts towards clearing the atmosphere would yield more positive results.

Cultural Delegation Leaves For Soviet Union

KABUL, Nov. 6.—An Afghan cultural delegation left Kabul for the Soviet Union Thursday morning at the invitation of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society.

The delegation is headed by Senator Kiamuddin Khadim. Its members are: Mohammad Hussein Aram, a member of the Bakhtar News Agency and Abdullah Ghannikhor, a member of Radio Afghanistan. The delegation will spend two weeks in the Soviet Union.

KABUL, Nov. 6.—The French ambassador in Kabul Georges Cattand returned to Kabul Thursday. He had gone to France on vacation three months ago.

Pakhtunistani Leaders Congratulate Premier

KABUL, Nov. 6.—The Leaders and inhabitants of Central Independent Pakhtunistan have congratulated in separate letters Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on his appointment as the Prime Minister and have expressed the hope that his government would achieve great successes in its efforts for the progress and prosperity of the country.

In praising the policy statement of the Prime Minister read before the Wolesi Jirgah, the elders and people of Pakhtunistan have expressed appreciation of the government's support for the inalienable rights of the people of Pakhtunistan.

THE FRIENDS OF CHAMBER MUSIC present
WANG GIN, pianist
Tuesday, November 9, 1965
at 8:15 p.m.
USIS Auditorium 80 Afs.
(Tickets available at door)

TO ATHENS, PRAGUE, WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A.
CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES
H. B. PROP. JEL
HOTEL SPINAR 14.2102

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +20°C. Minimum 0°C.
Sun sets today at 5:00 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:29 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 136

KABUL, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1965. (AQAB 16, 1344, S.H.)

Educational System Should Conform To Our Traditions, Maiwandwal Tells Officials

KABUL, November 7.—GREATER attention will be paid to solving the problem of shortage of teachers, text books, and teaching material. The educational law, and the twenty-five year plan for education will constitute the main line of educational policy in the future.

This was stated by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal while meeting officials of the Ministry of Education in his capacity as the Minister of Education, Saturday.

Maiwandwal went to the Education Ministry at 10-30 and met Education Ministry officials.

The Prime Minister hoped Education Ministry officials would serve the common goal of training the youth for promoting the cause of the country's progress and prosperity.

Maiwandwal said we are trying to create those strong constructions which do not have a physical appearance but are of great moral and spiritual values. Our aim is to pay greater attention to education and culture in our country, he said.

We will safeguard our national policy in education and according to that we want to make use of international cooperation so that a national educational system could be created in the country in conformity with our national traditions, the Prime Minister added.

Maiwandwal said we want to keep the road open for the free development of intellect among our youth so that they may come to possess ability and a sense of correct and wise judgement and become alert and equipped with the ability to meet their future responsibility.

He said our fundamental idea in unifying and defining the goals of education is to create condition in which our youth may look to the future with certainty.

Before Maiwandwal's speech, Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, the Deputy Minister of Education, on behalf of the ministry's officials congratulated him on his appointment as Prime Minister and Minister of Education expressing the hope that "your close association with education and educational and training affairs would lead to better solution of problems."

In assuring Maiwandwal of every cooperation at Education Ministry officials, Ziaee explained the main developments in the

Dutch Tourist Dies Here On Saturday

KABUL, Nov. 7.—A 17-year-old tourist from Holland died on the way to hospital Saturday. The police gave his name as Johnson Handry Kamarie.

The Chendawal Police who to other tourists with Kamarie in Afghanistan said that Kamarie was suffering from heart disease. The owner of the Maiwand Hotel where the Kamarie stayed said: "Kamarie came late on Friday evening and went to his room which he was sharing with some German tourists. He was looking pale and was shivering. When the next morning the steward went to clean the room, he found Kamarie ill in bed. I immediately informed the police."

As the police were transferring the patient to Avicenna Hospital he died in the taxi.

The man on duty in the hospital, Haider Shah, said that Kamarie was already dead when he was brought to the hospital.

The body of the deceased was taken to the Autopsy Department in the presence of the representative of the West German Embassy in Kabul.

Nov. 7.65
6
Copy
NOV 29 1965

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant, Kabul
Hotel, Shar-e-Nau near
Park Cinema, Kabul International Airport.

PRICE AL 2

Three Die During Demonstrations On October 25

KABUL, Nov. 7.—Three people died during the demonstration on Aqrab 3 (October 25), a source in the Ministry of Interior said on Saturday.

The names of the dead are as follows:

1. Gulab Shah, an eleventh grade student at the irrigation course of the Educational Institute of the Agriculture Ministry.
2. Shakarullah, a tenth grade student at the Teachers Training School.
3. Mohammad Hasan, a tailor.

Smith Rejects Commission To Solve Rhodesian Crisis

SALISBURY, November 7. (Reuter).—THE Rhodesian Prime Minister, Ian Smith has rejected British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's terms for a royal commission to try to solve the independence issue.

Smith told Wilson in a message released Saturday "it would seem that you have now finally closed the door which you claimed publicly to have opened."

Britain had proposed that a royal commission should test whether all Rhodesians—217,000 whites and four million Africans—favoured independence linked to the colony's 1961 Constitution.

Observers said that barring a last-minute change of heart by Wilson, there was no further hope of negotiations on the explosive independence issue.

They said that the only course left open to Smith's white minority government was to carry out its threat to seize independence illegally.

Today's message comes only 24 hours after the government declared a three-month state of emergency, giving the authorities sweeping powers of detention and restriction.

Threats by African nationalist saboteurs were given last night as the reason for the state of emergency, and Smith denied that it was a prelude to a unilateral declaration of independence.

Rhodesians went about their normal business today on the first day of the state of emergency. The capital was calm.

The announcement of a state of emergency took the country completely by surprise. Smith's remarks that it was not a prelude to a UDI were still being broadcast at regular intervals Saturday by radio Rhodesia.

Peking Protests Indonesian Raid On Chinese Consulate

PEKING, Nov. 7. (Hsinhua).—The Chinese government lodged a strong protest with the Indonesian government in connection with the "extremely serious" incident in which rioters organised by the Indonesian "right-wing forces" raided the Chinese consulate in Medan on November 2 and insulted China's national flag, national emblem and leader.

The protest was contained in a note of the Chinese embassy in Indonesia dated November 1 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.

The Chinese government demanded that the Indonesian government publicly apologise for this incident, formally return the Chinese national flag and national emblem which were carried away, punish the culprits and those who instigated them, and take effective measures to guarantee that no similar incidents would occur again.

The Chinese government also reserved the right to claim compensation from the Indonesian government for all the losses incurred.

UNICEF Chief Here Meets Dr. Anwari

KABUL, Nov. 7.—Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, the Minister of Public Health met Dr. Aigair, chief of the UNICEF in Kabul in the Health Ministry Saturday morning.

A Health Ministry source said they discussed matters relating to various campaigns and public health services, the development and strengthening of mother and child care centres and the establishment of various training courses.

The source added that projects of environmental hygiene will be launched throughout the country similar to those assisted by the UNICEF and launched by the rural development department.

Before implementing such projects UNICEF experts will carry out survey work. Dr. Aigair also explained UNICEF's responsibilities in Afghanistan during the meeting.

Afghan-USSR Friendship Society Holds Meeting

KABUL, Nov. 7.—TO mark the 48th anniversary of the October Revolution of the Soviet Union, a function was held by the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society at Kabul Nandari. It was attended by the members of the society and a number of Afghan and Soviet guests.

Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul and President of the Society was introduced to the audience by Mohammad Khalid Roashan, the Deputy Minister of Press and Information and chairman of the conference.

The Mayor in his speech said Afghan-Soviet Friendship started right at the time when Afghanistan succeeded in defeating colonialism and attaining its independence. Soviet Union was the first country to extend recognition to independent Afghanistan and Afghanistan was the first country to recognise the present Soviet regime.

In expressing hope for the further successes of the Soviet Union Prof. Asghar offered congratulations of the society and himself to the government and people of the USSR on the occasion.

In reply the Soviet Ambassador Konstantine Alexandrov expressed appreciation for the activities of the society in the further strengthening of friendly ties between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. He said the Soviet people were following with great interest the news about Afghanistan's progress and are happy about the successes they have achieved.

The efforts by His Majesty the King and the government of Afghanistan, he said, for the economic, cultural and political progress in Afghanistan is widely

praised in the Soviet Union. Alexandrov in referring to the recent visit paid by Their Majesties the King and the Queen to the Soviet Union said it constituted an important step in the further strengthening of friendship between our two countries.

He said our people have never been disinterested in Afghanistan and they have assisted their neighbouring country as much as possible so that it may occupy its place among the advanced nations of the world.

He mentioned the Salang Highway, the Kushi, Herat, Kandahar highway the Naghloo hydro-electric project, the prefabricated housing factory and the construction of the polytechnic as vivid examples of Soviet-Afghan Friendship and cooperation.

The function ended with a concert performed by amateur Soviet and Radio Afghanistan artists.

Sukarno Promises Action Against Communist Party

BOGOR, Indonesia, November 7. (Reuter).—PRESIDENT Sukarno Saturday promised action against the Indonesian communist party, while the army continued to hunt down its leading members and supporters.

At the same time radio reports said Sukarno has rejected demands for the dismissal of Foreign Minister Subandrio.

The President told his cabinet he would act against the country's biggest political party—three million members—at a four-hour meeting at his holiday palace 40 miles from the capital, Jakarta.

The Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, who told reporters of the President's statement, did not say what type of action would be taken.

It was President Sukarno's first promise of action against the communists, widely blamed for the abortive October 1 coup against his government.

With it, he warned of action against "the parties which tried to benefit from the present situation," Dr. Subandrio said.

This may have been intended as a brake on anti-communist parties particularly Muslim groups, which have led a campaign with tacit consent of the anti-communist army to smash communist influence here into oblivion.

Subandrio had earlier told all (Contd. on page 4)

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21494 (Extns. 03
22851 (4, 5 and 6.
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
or local currency at the
official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 7, 1965

His Majesty's
Leadership

Today is the thirty-second anniversary of the accession to the throne of His Majesty the King. His Majesty was declared the King of Afghanistan by the people when the nation was going through a period of shock and remorse caused by the unwarranted assassination of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah. The late King during his short period of service to his people had launched a series of reforms aimed at improving their social, economic and political life.

It was the result of the determination and of the foresightedness of his son that these reforms, in a country which only four years before His Majesty's accession had gone through a civil war, did not come to a halt. The pace of economic, social and political progress in Afghanistan was accelerated and today we find that as the result of His Majesty's deep-rooted patriotism and his unshakable determination to improve the lot of his people Afghanistan is on the threshold of an advanced democratic system.

In a country like Afghanistan—where people for more than a century had to face the expansionist challenge of a colonial power which slowed the country's progress—it was not easy to achieve the order necessary to make economic and social development possible.

The task of creating a sense of national unity and using this unity for the welfare of the nation was difficult. In achieving this unity, the role played by His Majesty the King has indeed been most valuable. Under his leadership life in this country has constantly improved.

Today as the result of His Majesty's leadership and the unqualified willingness of the people of this nation to follow the dictates of their great Monarch, we are happy to see that the path towards progress has been opened wide. Afghanistan has already taken a large step forward towards economic development and in improving the social life of the people.

Yet the job is not finished. We are at a most sensitive stage in our national development. His Majesty's leadership at this juncture has already proved of vital importance. His people need his long experience and his wisdom and foresightedness. He loves his people and his people

Law On Basic Administration

X—Paktia Province

- Capital: Gardez
1. Second Degree Woleswali of Jaji
2. Hasan Khel Alaka Dari
3. Second Degree Woleswali of Jane Khel
4. Third Degree Woleswali of Jadran
5. Shwak Alaka Dari
6. Shomal Alaka Dari
7. Third Degree Woleswali of Sayed Karam
8. Third Degree Woleswali of Chamkani
9. Dand Wa Patan Alaka Dari
10. Laj Mangar Alaka Dari
11. Third Degree Woleswali of Zormat
12. Mata Khel Alaka Dari
13. Olma Alaka Dari
14. Urgoun Loya Woleswali
15. Neka Alaka Dari
16. Sarouti Alaka Dari
17. Gayan Alaka Dari
18. Barmal Alaka Dari
19. Second Degree Spera Woleswali
20. Zelouk Alaka Dari
21. Second Degree Gornal Woleswali
22. Saroubj Alaka Dari
23. Khost Loya Woleswali
24. Mandouzi Alaka Dari
25. Dare Darang Alaka Dari
26. Saro Alaka Dari
27. Terezai Alaka Dari
28. Third Degree Woleswali of Mousa Khel
29. Kalandar Woleswali
30. Third Degree Woleswali of Jaji
31. Nadir Shah Kot Alaka Dari
32. Guriz Alaka Dari
33. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Jaji Maidan

XI—Zabul Province

- Capital: Kalat
1. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Arghandab
2. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Shah Joy
3. Third Degree Woleswali of Dai Chopan
4. Second Degree Woleswali of Shinkai
5. Aghar Alaka Dari
6. Shemelo Alaka Dari
7. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Tarnak and Jaldak
8. Mizan Alaka Dari
XII—Kandahar Province
Capital: Kandahar
1. First Degree Woleswali of Spin Boldak
2. Shegai Alaka Dari
3. First Degree Dand Woleswali
4. Daman Alaka Dari
5. Second Degree Arghistan Woleswali
6. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Maarout
7. Third Degree Woleswali of Khakrez
8. Ghorak Alaka Dari
9. Nesh Alaka Dari
10. Reg Alaka Dari
11. Third Degree Woleswali of Arghandab
12. Third Degree Woleswali of Panjiwai
13. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Maiwand
14. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Shorawak
15. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Shah Wali Kot
XIII—Oruzgan Province
Capital: Tarin
1. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Choury

2. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Arjestan

3. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Gazab
4. Second Degree Woleswali of Dehraud
5. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Gojran
6. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Shahrestan
7. First Degree Woleswali of Di Kondi
8. Third Degree Woleswali of Oruzgan
XIV—Helmand Province
Capital: Bost
1. Reg Alaka Dari
2. First Degree Woleswali of Nahre Seraj
3. Saroban Kala Alaka Dari
4. Second Degree Mousa Kala Woleswali
5. Kajaki Alaka Dari
6. Second Degree Woleswali of Nouzad
7. Washer Alaka Dari
8. Third Degree Garmser Woleswali
9. Third Degree Woleswali of Nade Ali
10. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Naww Barakzai
11. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Baghran
XV—Chakhsanor Province
Capital: Zaranj
1. Mil Karkai Alaka Dari
2. Second Degree Woleswali of Asle Chakhsanor
3. Khashrode Alaka Dari
4. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Lash Jawin
5. Second Degree Woleswali of Cher Borjak
6. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Deshaw

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial under the headline "The University Elections".

After noting that Kabul University is the most important centre of learning in the country, the paper described how Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Mawdud was received by the students. "The feeling which was shown by the students to the Prime Minister who appeared to offer the sympathies of His Majesty the King on the Agrab 3 (Oct. 25) events and to participate in the condolence meeting organised by the students, showed that the students are keen to serve their country just as much as the soldiers or the farmers in country are," said the editorial.

Commenting on the nature of elections of the University rector, the paper says that this is another example of democratic methods used in the country. The candidates for the rectorship made speeches before the University Senate. The elected rector of the university is now bound to fulfil the promises which he made to the senate prior to the elections.

The paper says that this system of election satisfies all circles and leaders because they had a part in choosing their President.

The rector must now work hard to fulfil his promises. The editorial voiced the hope that the new rector would take speedy measures to draft a new constitution for the university.

There were three letters to the editor in the same issue of *Islah*. Abdul Rahim Mobahes complains about the lack of a university in Herat and proposes that plans for the establishment of colleges of medicine, literature, agriculture and religion should be made immediately.

In another letter Abdul Wahab Shaeabi complains about the lack of a law governing the rent charged for houses in the city. He claims that he knows some people who pay half of their salary for rent. Some landlords, he says, the moment they find another person who is ready to rent the house for a few Afghanis more, immediately force the old occupant to move out. Shaeabi hopes that the Kabul Municipality will take steps to remedy this situation.

In another letter Said Mahmood Ghann proposes that those houses which are located where they block the extension of roads should be removed.

Yesterday's *Anis* carries an editorial under the caption of "The Elected Rector of the University".

Two factors, says the paper, make us hopeful for the improvement of education in the country: the personal supervision of the Education Ministry by the Prime Minister and the election of the rector of the university.

Congratulating the new rector on his election, the paper expresses the hope that he will take steps to open universities in Kandahar and Herat, too.

Afghanistan is one of the few countries where there is not even the slightest burden on parents for educating their children. According to statistics obtained from the Ministry of Education, says the paper, by the time a student graduates from the university approximately Af. 200,000 have been spent on him by the state. There are 4,000 students at the university now.

The paper hopes that with the election of the new rector the students will be given a chance to organise seminars on social and political affairs in the country.

He has devoted almost fifty of his 73 years to studying the theory of flapping wing flight and designing ornithopters. He has already patented five different flying machines.

According to Vinegradov, his invention will bring flying within the reach of all. The machine is

DEVELOPING PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

By Shafiq Rahel

The Prime Minister explained his policy to the Jirga.

It may sound a tall claim but it ought to be mentioned that perhaps never before in the history of democracy has a parliamentary session in which a vote of confidence was given been broadcast on the radio. The Wolesi Jirga should be congratulated for its bold decision. The new government should also be congratulated for having accepted the challenge and come before the House of the People with an open mind to answer any question which might help clear up any doubts in the minds of the deputies.

The ministers were ready with a list of their assets in case the deputies wanted to know how they had gotten them or to record them so that at the end of the Ministers' terms of office a comparison could be made.

This was encouraging to the people of this nation who had never had an opportunity to question the ministers.

The presentation of the list of assets of all ministers to the Wolesi Jirga implies a parliamentary check. Ministers cannot accept bribes or gifts.

I propose that whatever presents they receive while holding the office should be considered the property of the nation and submitted to the state. This is what happens in the modern democracies. All presents and gifts which are given to the President of the United States remain in the White House and become the property of all the people of that country.

(To be continued.)

Colourful Heroine
Of Vietnam War
Killed Accidentally

SAIGON, Nov. 7. (Reuters)—The pistol-packing "Tiger Lady" of the Mekong Delta, one of the most colourful figures of the Vietnam war, was shot dead during an argument with her husband on Thursday night.

Vietnamese military sources said Saturday. The 38-year-old Ho Thi Que was shot during a struggle with her husband, Major Le Van Dan, for possession of a gun, the sources said, adding that there were conflicting accounts of the incident.

They had previously had a heated argument over Major Dan's interest in another woman, the sources said.

Small, slender and the mother of seven, Ho Thi Que held the rank of master-sergeant in the Vietnamese army and had been awarded several medals for bravery in combat.

When her husband was commander of the elite 44th Ranger battalion, the "Tiger Lady" would accompany him on all operations shouting orders and encouraging the troops, who revered her.

The fierce little woman, whose steel helmet was emblazoned with the black tiger insignia of the 44th Rangers, created her own legend in years of fighting, first against the French and then against the Viet Cong.

ple love him. May God Almighty enable His Majesty to lead his people for many more years to come.

Master Rubab Player Writes Teach
Yourself Book For Aspiring Rubabists

Ustad Mohammad Omer gives a lesson to his rubab students.

The first teach yourself book to be published in Afghanistan may be one explaining how to play the rubab, a traditional Afghan stringed instrument. The 51-year-old master rubab player at Radio Afghanistan, Mohammad Omer is now working on the book.

Omer is the son of Mohammad Ibrahim, the well-known Afghan rubab maker and rubab player of the 1920's. Rubabs have been made in Afghanistan for many years. Poems written a thousand years ago speak of the sound of rubab. The rubab is made in Kashmir, too, but the consensus is that it was taken there at the time of the Mughal emperors from Kabul.

RUBAB MAKERS

It has always been produced by a very few highly skilled men who could never meet the demand

in shops and markets.

One has to know some rubab player, who in turn knows a rubab maker, to be able to get one. However, it is not a highly expensive instrument. The most costly rubab may be Af. 1000 but there are rubabs as cheap as Af. 500. The instrument has 14 strings. Some are made of gut and others for deeper tones from wire.

OMER'S TEACHER

Mohammad Omer started playing the rubab when he was eight years old. His first teacher was his father Mohammad Ibrahim. He took lessons until he was 13, and after that he began learning other instruments and singing. His singing teacher was Ustad Kasim, who sang at Kabul's courts and entertained people of the highest classes.

In 1957, Mohammad Omer gave up singing and playing other instruments to devote more time to the rubab. He perfected his technique and wrote instrumental versions of folk, popular and patriotic songs. He has also played many raags on his rubab.

It was also in 1957 that he became recognised as "Ostad" —the master—in rubab playing. Since then Ostad Omer has been the recipient of many awards and distinctions, including a medal of arts, and has accompanied Afghan performing artists on tours to the Soviet Union, Iran, and India. He has been in the USSR alone six times.

HIS STUDENTS

More than one hundred rubab players have been taught by Omer and some of these like Rough Nawas, Amir Mohammad and the late Tawakul, have become outstanding rubab players on their own right.

He spends a good deal of his time playing the rubab at home, too. What induces me to play the rubab is to bring joy to those who as a result rubabs are rarely seen

Felt Rugmaking Dying Craft
In Village Near Maimana

Felt rug making is a dying handicraft among the Uzbeks near Maimana but is still practiced by six families in Anjaw-lan a village of about 45 homes a few kilometres outside Maimana. Eleven families followed the craft until recently when the number dwindled to six due to the shrinking market for their product and the increased cost of wool.

Shah Mardankul head of one family which still makes the colourful orange, purple, wine, and gray rugs, does his work in a fifteen by two metre room made by high mud walls.

The first step is buying the sheep's wool which costs him between Af. 150 and 250 per ser. (7 kilos) The wool is not washed because this would lessen its adhering quality. Dyes from outside the country are bought on the bazaar and the gray wool is then dyed wine or purple and the white wool is dyed orange or other colours.

The wool is fluffed in the same way mattresses are revived in Kabul by using a long bow-like device. A wooden mallet is hit against the gut string which vibrates and fluffs the wool.

Exhibition Of 500

French Periodicals
Opens Saturday

The French Embassy is planning to hold a week-long exhibition at the French Club called "The Present day French press". The exhibition will include about 500 French periodicals, dailies, weeklies, bi-monthlies and monthlies.

It will be opened by the French Ambassador in Kabul on November 13 at the French Club, in Share Naw and will remain open until November 19. The exhibition is aimed at introducing Kabul audience to France and French way of life.

Then the pressing process begins. The half-finished rug on the reed mat is put on a blanket and rolled up tightly. Cold water is sprinkled on it and feet or hands are used to roll it back and forth for about an hour. The rug is then unrolled and sprinkled with hot water and again rolled up and the kneading process repeated. Still rolled up in its mat it is hung on a tree to dry.

Two men usually make two rugs about one and a half metres by two and a half metres in one day. They are sold for between 100 and 200 Afghanis a square metre depending on the quality. Materials cost about Af. 65 a square metre so that labour costs are about Af. 35.

Radio Afghanistan's Music
School Offers Ten Courses

Six afternoons a week a cacophony of strings reaches the ears of last-minute letter mailers at the Central Post Office as 70 students begin their classes at Radio Afghanistan's Music School nearby.

The school which opened six months ago offers classes in ten fields. The most popular classes are voice with 27 students and mandolin with 22 pupils.

Special emphasis is placed on teaching Afghan stringed instruments including the Rubab, Tamboor, Sitar, Delroba, and Dutar. Classes are also offered in accordion and will be given in piano when a teacher becomes available. A course is being taught in orchestration. No drums are taught however.

The school began its courses with 200 students enrolled, but the director Aminullah Neda explains, we now have only 70 who are interested in learning. Neda hopes the school which now holds classes only from four to six each afternoon can become a regular all-day school eventually.

At the moment two girls are enrolled but the director would like more to participate.

Students have no regular opportunity to perform. Plans are being made for them to give a concert, however.

The songs which the students learn are often written by their teachers. After some training in composition the students begin to write their own pieces. Although some students go abroad to study with these music courses many musicians can be trained here, the director explained.

Neda himself has worked for ten years in Radio Afghanistan and studied both western and Afghan music.

USSR Professor
Continues Research
In Afghanistan

Prof. Debitz, a member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is back in Afghanistan to continue his research in physical anthropology. Last year he spent a month here, lecturing at the university and doing some field work.

He plans to spend about three months here this time, making study tours in western and central Afghanistan.

He left Kabul for Behsoud and Panjab yesterday with Mojawar Ahmad Ziar, a staff member of the College of Letters' Institute of Linguistics.

He is expected to spend about two weeks in this area after which he will spend some time in Kabul delivering lectures at the University.

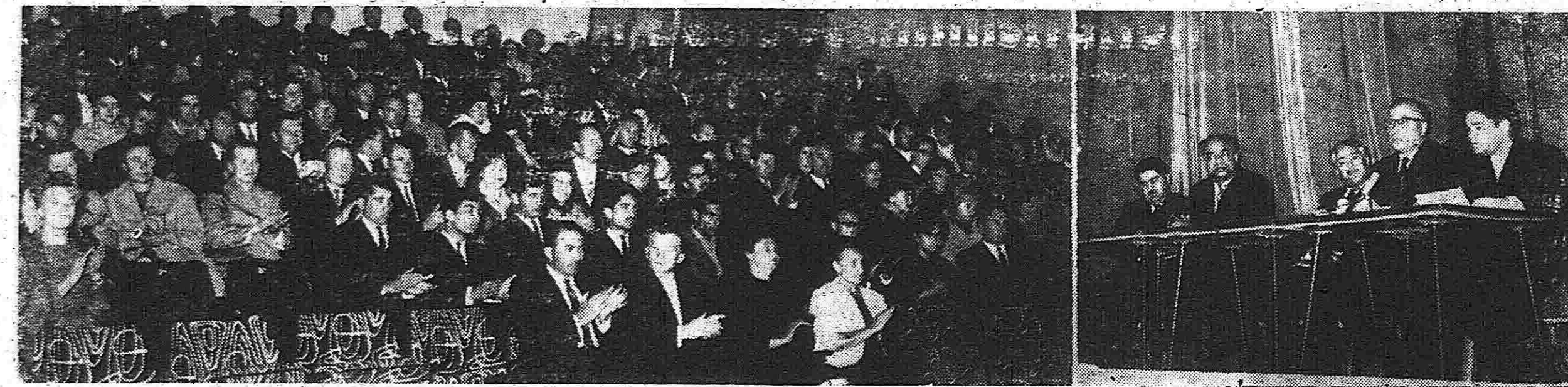
Later he will visit Kandahar.



Vocal class sponsored by Radio Afghanistan.



Head of the Radio Afghanistan music courses, Aminullah Neda directs class practicing a new composition.



Picture shows Prof. Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul and the President of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society speaking yesterday at the group's meeting.

October Revolution

Today the people of the Soviet Union are celebrating the 48th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The achievements of the people of the Soviet Union in social, economic, political, and cultural fields are all the result of their hard work beginning with the establishment of the new system of government in their country in 1917.

Since 1917, the USSR has given much assistance to colonial peoples in their fight for independence from imperialists. In line with these continuous anti-colonial struggles by the people and government of the USSR, the Soviet Union became the first country to recognise the independence of Afghanistan. The Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, signed in 1921, was indeed a landmark in consolidating the cordial relations between the two countries.

Today Soviet-Afghan relations in economic, cultural, and educational fields are very close and characterised by mutual trust and respect. The relations between the two countries are a model of how states so different in their political and socio-economic orientation may be friendly and cooperate on a basis of equality.

Of extreme importance in the relations between the two countries is the economic assistance rendered to us by the Soviet Union. Not only has the USSR given the largest amount of economic help for the first and second economic development plans but it has also promised increased help for the third five-year plan.

Afghanistan's policy of non-alignment and non-participation in military blocs and friendship with all the nations of the world has been supported and welcomed by the Soviet Union. This has further strengthened our good neighbourly ties.

We offer our felicitations to the people of the Soviet Union and wish them all happiness and prosperity on this day.

Ferry Resumes Service On Congo After Two Years

LEOPOLDVILLE, Nov. 7. (Reuters).—Ferry services across the Congo River between Leopoldville and Brazzaville reopened today after a lapse of nearly two years. The resumption of cross-river traffic gives tangible shape to the restoration of neighbourly relations between the two Congo republics strained after nearly two years of border incidents and mutual recrimination. These aims came to a head during the Leopoldville premiership of Moïse Tshombe who was dismissed last month by President Joseph Kasavubu.

WANTED
—Kabul Times needs good English typist. Call 21494 or 22851, Ext. 3, 4, 5, or 007.

Sukarno..

(Contd. from page 1)
The foreign diplomats here they were to be restricted from travelling outside Jakarta because of the current situation.

While the hideout of the Indonesian communist party chairman, D.N. Aidit, was sealed in by government troops in central Java, the army continued a certain wide crackdown on the party. Communist congressmen have temporarily been deprived of their constitutional rights.

The cabinet meeting Saturday was attended by 85 ministers, including one communist—the Minister of State attached to the cabinet presidium. Dr. Njoto, who is the communist party's third most important member.

According to Dr. Subandrio's account of the cabinet meeting, Sukarno made a scathing attack on the communists through Njoto.

WHO Committee Concludes Meeting

KABUL, Nov. 7.—The 13th session of the WHO Regional Committee for Southeast Asia opened in the Institute of Public Health, Kabul, on 30 October and closed on Saturday.

During its one-week session the Committee endorsed WHO's 1966 programme and budget for Southeast Asia and approved the report on WHO's work in the region during the past year.

The session was attended by representatives from Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal and Thailand. Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Minister of Health of Afghanistan, was elected chairman of the Committee and Dr. Mansud Soeilo, Sastrodharjo, Executive Director, National Malaria Eradication Service, Indonesia, vice-chairman.

In the last meeting held Saturday Anwari considered the conference's deliberations "useful" for the people of this region. Thanking the guests for their efforts Anwari said: "I am fully aware of the importance of your work and deliberations and I am sure they will prove effective in creating better health conditions in the area."

Anwari said the people of Afghanistan are your friends and sincerely wish that the people of this region of the world are rid of the threat of various diseases so that they may look forward to a healthy future with fresh energy.

Representatives of Mongolia, Thailand, Nepal, India, Ceylon, Indonesia, UNICEF and the USAID in separate speeches thanked Dr. Anwari for having successfully guided the affairs of the conference. They also thanked Dr. Mohammad Omar, president of the Public Health Institute for making excellent arrangements for the conference.

The WHO regional committee in Southeast Asia who has been instrumental in creating greater cooperation in the field of public health between countries of the region.

Dr. Mani also expressed appreciation for the hospitalities accorded the delegates by the Ministry of Public Health.

Next year's conference will take place in New Delhi, the headquarters for the WHO Regional Committee for Southeast Asia.

Home News In Brief

PULI-KHUMRI, Nov. 7.—Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Pakhtun leader arrived here on a visit to the northern parts of the country.

KABUL, Nov. 7.—Adeeb Nahas, a representative of the Linotype Co. for the Middle East, who came to Kabul Saturday to study the Linotype system in Afghanistan, met Mohammad Ibrahim Kaddahari, the President of the Government Printing House. They exchanged views on the training of Linotype operators and the aid that the company can give.

PIANO CONCERT

—Fifteen of Chamber Music will present a piano concert at the USIS Auditorium on Tuesday, November 9 at 8:15 p.m. Tickets are available at the price of Af 30 and from the reception desk at the American Embassy Chancery. Advt.

India, Pakistan Again Trade Charges In Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, November 7. (Reuters).—The Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan traded charges at separate press conferences here yesterday, each country accusing the other of aggression in Kashmir.

Swarn Singh of India said "Pakistan is guilty of sending arms across the ceasefire line in Kashmir."

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan said India was guilty of "genocide" against Kashmiri "freedom fighters."

The Pakistani Foreign Minister said that his country was training no infiltrators, and any opposition India might be having on its side of the ceasefire line could only be attributed to indigenous "freedom fighters." India saw "an infiltrator behind every bush" he said.

The Indian Foreign Minister said that "Foreign press reports" of civil liberties being violated by his country in Kashmir were

these general services to ensure that malaria does not return. It was agreed that in countries where the general health service were not yet sufficiently developed, the malaria eradication service could form the framework for a permanent public health service with the aim of providing at least a certain amount of preventive and curative care to the whole community.

Several resolutions were adopted during the session, and in one of these the Regional Committee noted that smallpox eradication programmes now in progress in several countries of the region were handicapped by lack of supplies, freeze-dried vaccine and transport. The Committee therefore asked that the urgent need for adequate financial provision in the WHO budget in this respect should be brought to the attention of the World Health Assembly which meets in Geneva next May.

The Committee also learned that cholera El Tor, which has recently spread to almost all Asian countries, was now threatening the Middle East and Eastern Europe. The disease did not have the same clinical severity and mortality as classical cholera, but it seemed to spread more rapidly and to produce long-term carriers. Several WHO assisted studies on the disease were now in progress, including research on vaccines. At present there was no completely satisfactory anti-cholera vaccine.

The discussions also included the subject of family planning.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +22°C. Minimum 3°C.
Sun sets today at 5:00 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:30 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 187

KABUL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1965, (AQRAH 17, 1344 S.H.)

PRICE AL 2

HRH Ahmad Shah Hopes Visit To Tehran Will Help Foster Afghan-Iranian Ties

TEHRAN, November 8.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, in an interview Sunday with the Pars News Agency of Iran expressed gratitude at the invitation of Her Royal Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi, the President of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, (Red Crescent) which gave him the opportunity to visit Iran, Afghanistan's brother country and also have the opportunity of an audience with His Majesty the Shah of Iran.

He expressed the hope that this visit will contribute to the further consolidation of relations between the neighbouring countries. The Prince arrived here yesterday with his wife Princess Khatol.

He explained in the interview that the Red Crescent Societies in Afghanistan and Iran have both been set up with lofty goals of helping humanity. Close and friendly relations between these two societies will help carry out these aims.

In reply to a question he said the International Congress for Fighting Against Illiteracy which was recently held in Tehran at His Majesty the Shahinshah's initiative, was a constructive step towards helping humanity.

Earlier Sunday at Tehran airport HRH Prince Ahmad Shah with his wife Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol were received by Her Royal Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi, president of both Houses of Parliament, Minister of Education and other high Iranian officials.

After Her Royal Highness Princess Shams introduced the members of Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society to HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, the national anthems of Afghanistan and Iran were played and HRH Prince Ahmad Shah inspected the guard of honour. Afterwards Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to Marmar Palace.

On Sunday afternoon at 1:30 p.m. Their Royal Highnesses attended a reception which was given by Her Royal Highness Princess Shams.

Before departure for Tehran at

Zambia Can Protect Economy In Case Of Blockade-Kaunda

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA, Nov. (AP).—President Kenneth Kaunda said Sunday his government had "found ways and means" of protecting Zambia's economy should neighbouring white-ruled Rhodesia impose trade sanctions on his country.

In reply, the WHO Regional Director, Dr. C. Mani, read out a recent World Health Assembly resolution which says that WHO assistance should be directed towards technical advice on the health aspects of human reproduction and should not involve operational activities. However, when concrete requests for assistance in family planning were received from governments, the extent of WHO's assistance would be decided in each case, Dr. Mani said.

In a nationwide broadcast, Kaunda said Zambia bought 112 million dollars worth of goods from Rhodesia last year, more than one-third of Rhodesia's industrial production.

"This is the right time to remind Ian Smith's government of this and let them know we reserve the right of action," Khundal warned.

"Sadai Kashmir" Radio Greeted USSR Leaders

KARACHI, Pakistan, Nov. 8. (AP).—The clandestine radio, "Sadai Kashmir", broadcast Sunday, a message to President Anastas Mikoyan and Premier Alexei Kosygin of the Soviet Union "congratulating them on the 48th anniversary of the October Revolution."

The radio appealed to the Soviet People to "help the freedom fighters of Kashmir who are struggling for their freedom as Russians struggled 48 years ago."

Deputies Accept List Of Property Ministers Own

KABUL, Nov. 8.—The list showing the assets of members of the new government was found satisfactory by Deputies at the Wolesi Jirga's Sunday morning session. The session was held at 10 a.m. under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the Wolesi Jirga.

The property list of each minister was read by Maulana Mohammad Shah Ishaq, the House Secretary. A number of deputies spoke on the sources of the property owned by the members of the new government. The list was approved by a majority vote. The House Rules Committee was to hold its session in the afternoon. The general session was to meet again at 9 a.m. Monday.

Afghan Trade Delegation Returns From Iran Visit

KABUL, Nov. 8.—An Afghan trade delegation headed by Amannullah Rasoul, advisor to the Ministry of Commerce, which had gone to Iran to participate in the industrial exhibition at the invitation of the Iranian Economics Ministry returned to Kabul Sunday.

On arrival at the airport Rasoul said after the exhibition ended the delegation visited industrial institutes of Shera and Isfahan where similar exhibitions were held in the previous years. He expressed appreciation for the reception accorded the delegation by the Iranian authorities.

Pakhtunistanis Congratulate Premier

KABUL, Nov. 8.—The Momand, Afridi, Worekzai and Pari Samkani Pakhtunistan tribesmen of Jalalote in a joint letter on behalf of these tribes have congratulated Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on his appointment as Prime Minister and have wished him success in his efforts for the progress and prosperity of the people of Afghanistan.

They have also expressed gratitude for Maiwandwal's support for the irrefutable rights of the people of Pakhtunistan as mentioned in his policy statement to the Wolesi Jirga.

KABUL, Nov. 8.—The Iranian Ambassador Mohammad Zulfikari left Kabul Sunday morning to take part in the reception ceremonies for His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

Wilson Asks Smith To Meet Him Again, Maybe In Malta

LONDON, November 8. (AP).—BRITAIN's Prime Minister Harold Wilson Sunday night asked Southern Rhodesia's Premier Ian Smith to meet him again possibly in Malta—for another attempt to settle the Rhodesian crisis.

Wilson's new proposal was made after all-day meetings with leading ministers after Smith claimed Saturday that Wilson had "finally closed the door" to a negotiated independence for Rhodesia.

Replying to Smith's Saturday statement Wilson proposed that the talks on the Mediterranean island, about half-way between Britain and Rhodesia, be preceded by a visit to London immediately by Rhodesia's chief justice, Sir Hugh Beadle. He is chairman-designate of a proposed royal commission to seek a way out of the independence impasse.

If Smith accepted this proposal, Sir Hugh could be in London early this week and Wilson and Smith could be together in Malta before the weekend, British government sources suggested.

The British government also wants to ask Sir Hugh how the state of emergency proclaimed last week by Smith would affect the royal commission's work and whether there are any safeguards that must be insisted upon to enable the commission to operate effectively.

Specifically Wilson wants to know how the commission could really find out what Rhodesian people—including the African majority whose leaders are restricted—think when newspapers are restrained and other dampers put on political freedom.

The royal commission has the proposed task of deciding whether the Rhodesian people as a whole accept the white ruled colony's 1961 Constitution as a basis for

Agricultural Team Leaves For Meeting

KABUL, Nov. 8.—Mohammad Asef Mayel, President of the Agricultural and Cottage Industries Bank left Kabul at the head of delegation for Rome to take part in the thirteenth sessions of the FAO conference due to start Monday. The conference which will last about a month will deal with the organisation's activities during the past two years and its future plans and activities including the budget.

Members of the delegation are Abdullah Faizyar, President of the Baghlan Construction Unit and Mohammad Afzal Azami, assistant director of Foreign Liaison in the Ministry of Agriculture.

October Revolution Anniversary Marked



On the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the October Revolution, a reception was held last night at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. The reception was attended by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, some cabinet members, high ranking Afghan officials and some members of diplomatic corps at the Court of Kabul. Prime Minister Maiwandwal is shown being welcomed by Konstantine Alexandrov, Soviet Ambassador at the reception.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHITAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 [Extns. 03
22651 [45 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 8, 1965

Education And
National Traditions

Education in our country must develop in accordance with our national traditions. It is imperative that as our students are educated they learn to understand their national values and adapt modern trends in education to these values. Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's remarks on Saturday to officials of the Ministry of Education should be interpreted in this context.

As we have often noted, the constant development in our social, economic and political life greatly affects our concept of education. But no changes in our educational system should ignore our national traditions.

One of the most important heritages of this nation is the individuality of its people. No matter what kind of government we have had in our history, our people have continued their own way of living in accordance with their traditions and moral and spiritual tenets.

The Prime Minister said that "we want to keep the road open for the free development of intellect among our youth so that they may learn not only skills and facts but a sense of correct and wise judgment and alertness so that they are equipped to meet their future responsibility." This policy accords with our national character, and we are glad that Mr. Maiwandwal has called, as the Minister of Education, upon the officials of that Ministry to direct their efforts in this direction.

Mr. Maiwandwal has advocated the concept of academic freedom—an issue which in many advanced democracies is still controversial. As we move toward true democracy in the country, it is gratifying that our leaders are adhering to principles which are consistent with the theories of democracy and our national traditions—freedom of discussion and debate.

In implementing these concepts the officials of the Ministry of Education and our educators and indeed our entire body of students have a great responsibility and in this task we are sure they will have the sincere cooperation of the entire population.

Parliamentary Procedure In Afghanistan

As I said giving of a vote of confidence offered the Deputies an opportunity to list the grievances of the nation. In a brilliant debate Deputy one after another noted the shortcomings, oppression, and discrimination practised by governments.

There were a variety of complaints some connected with graft of former ministers, governors, civil servants, and even police; some with the uneven distribution of national wealth among the provinces; some with the false and unfulfilled promises of the government; some with the general state of the nation, lagging behind other Asian countries.

For instance, Dr. Farzan had prepared a list of 36 points— which, according to him, were the causes of under development. Included in the list were such points as graft and discrimination, spoils systems and false understanding of the economic situation in Afghanistan.

Another deputy, Pourmohammad, complained about the educational systems and also proposed that the means of transportation should be limited so that our foreign exchange is not wasted on the import of cars.

Gul Chah Ufat, a deputy from Nangarhar, noted that the former governments have always tried to catch very small officials for graft and acceptance of bribery while nothing has been done about corruption among high-ranking officials.

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

He proposed, that henceforth corruption should be stopped, from the top and then care should be taken about the bottom.

Another deputy, Mohammad Ismail Mobalegh from Behsoud, in a piece of oratory which showed his skill in teaching, complained that some provinces of the country have been completely ignored, in as far as development projects and even distribution of national wealth is concerned.

Elaborating his point, he stated that the provinces of Kohistan, Pakhtia, Hazarajat and Badakhshan are the regions for which the government has done nothing so far.

Deputy Anahita (Nasheed) turned to the topic of women in Afghanistan. "Illiteracy is the most outstanding problem among the women in the country," she said. This is why half of the population of the country is almost paralysed. She drew the attention of the new government to the position of women in the country and hoped that speedy measures would be taken to improve the distressed condition of women.

Deputy Khalilullah Khalili, commenting on the general state of the country, outlined disease, poverty, illiteracy, graft and oppression as the main causes for the backwardness of Afghanistan and hoped that the new government would adopt strong measures to fight against these enemies of the nation.

These were some of the examples of what our deputies said in Wolesi Jirgah on the day the new government was seeking a vote of confidence. It is neither possible—due to lack of space—nor necessary since many speeches were repetitive, points—to state everything that Deputies said. But the readers, from these examples, can see the nature of the grievances which have to be redressed by the government.

This shows two things: The nature and extent of the work which the government must undertake, and the expectations of the nation and the Wolesi Jirgah from the new government.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, after receiving the vote of confidence said that the government has taken note of all the complaints of the Deputies and within his ability and with due consideration to financial resources will try to redress the grievances.

As to corruption and graft it must be realised that the unsolvable problem of human nature comes in. Some people have a great weakness for material wealth—and how they acquire it is not important. In other words, to them, the end justifies the means.

No government can guarantee a perfectly clean record. Somehow, Profumo's and Baker's and Dalmia's are found everywhere.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial under the headline, "The Anniversary of Two Historical Events".

Our people, says the paper, are celebrating two events simultaneously with mixed feelings of happiness and sorrow. The people are sad because 32 years ago our late King who was dear to us was assassinated. The people of Afghanistan lost a man who fought for the independence of the country gallantly and whose name now is a symbol of honour in the history of this nation.

The late King, says the paper, succeeded, during his short reign in drawing up the lines for development of the country and in taking strong steps for the improvement of education, public health and economic conditions.

The foundations for higher education, parliament and construction of roads were laid during his reign.

Our happiness lies in the fact that the Afghan nation, without hesitation, and to honour the services of that great man, chose his son as the King of Afghanistan.

His Majesty the King, says the paper, follows those lines which were planned by our late King for the progress of the country. The changes that have come about in the last 32 years are the result of the tireless efforts of the people which have been undertaken with the guidance of His Majesty, the King.

We are pleased to note, says the editorial, that in a world in which there is much insecurity and fighting, our people are working hard, with cool nerves, and in peaceful surroundings, to establish firmly their democratic system.

The King is the symbol of national integration and he rules in the heart of our people. This fact assures us that the people in coming years will work harder and with even more sincerity for the development of their country.

The paper offers felicitations on the occasions of Accession Day to the members of the royal family and the people of Afghanistan.

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial under the caption of "His Majesty's Accession Anniversary".

Commenting on the fact that the people of Afghanistan have been faced with severe trials several times, the paper says that 32 years ago King Mohammad Nadir Shah was assassinated. At that time Afghanistan badly needed him to direct improvement of the economic situation, guide international relations and establish security in the country. But thank God that the people chose His Son as his successor.

The social and economic condition of the country today is not comparable with the situation at that time. The civil war, 31 years ago, says the paper, caused much damage and the government used all its resources in rebuilding.

The most important achievement during the reign of His Majesty the King has been "the setting up of a democratic order in Afghanistan. Besides this, says the editorial, various social and economic plans for the development of the country have been completed. There is a complete network of roads in the country today.

We can say with certainty, says the editorial, that with the establishment of a new order and democracy, the social and economic face of the country has changed.

As we celebrate the thirty-second anniversary of the accession of His Majesty the King, we sincerely pray, concludes the paper, for a long and healthy life of our just and democratic King so that under His guidance the country may progress morally and materially.

(Contd. on page 4)

All About Women

Radio Afghanistan First Institution To Hire Women In Kabul Now Employs 35



Miss Nour Jahan Maiwandwal

The first institution to put women to work, even while the Afghan women were still enshrouded in chadari, was Radio Afghanistan, then called Radio Kabul.

The first woman to serve in Radio Afghanistan is Mrs. Nour Jahan Maiwandwal, who started her career there 13 years ago. The radio was then managed by Abdul Chafour Bishna. She served as a news announcer, but the programme was taped at her home and then hurried to the studios.

During Bishna's term of management women also for the first time took part in a radio play. They were Mrs. Kobra Ormer, Mrs. Maliha and Mrs. Haliza Hassan.

But these women didn't stay on the job for very long. On the radio's staff the woman who has the longest term of service is now Latifa Kabir Seraj who serves as an announcer of Dari news.

Among the women who took jobs in the radio after the unveiling was Mrs. Zinab Shayagan. Pakhtu news announcer, who still continues this job. Mrs. Shahika

Habibi, who stood first among the announcers following an audience polling last year, has served on the radio for the last eight years. Apart from newscasting, she also reads poetry and stories well.

Many more women have worked at the radio for periods of six months to one year. At the moment 35 are women working at Radio Afghanistan. They perform such duties as newscasting, secretarial work, programme producing and singing.

The first women's voice heard on Radio Afghanistan was that of Mrs. Khadija Parwin. She used to sing her songs at home and the tapes were broadcast by the radio. This was not enough as the time was 1950 and the announcer had to introduce the songs as those sung by a little girl.

The first song Mrs. Parwin recorded in the studios of Radio Afghanistan was "Gul Frosh" (flower girl). She recalls to record this song she went to the radio's studios in a heavy gray chadari and as it was an unprecedented thing she was very frightened. It turned out that the piece became a hit and remained on for more than two years.

In 1958, following the throwing off of chadari, Mrs. Parwin became a regular employee of the radio and took over the job of assistant director of the department for concerts. Mrs. Parwin is more than 50 years old but she has a very young voice, and a great sense of art and music. She has done a great deal to encourage women to enter the field of music and singing.

She said the first live concert planned by Radio Afghanistan to include women included just me. But as the day of the

More Equipment For Orthopaedic Dept. Of Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital



The Diplomatic Wives' Organisation presented equipment and supplies to the orthopaedic department of the Wazir Akbar Khan Roghtoon on Saturday afternoon by Mrs. P. N. Thapar, wife of the Indian Ambassador and President of the Diplomatic Wives' Organisation of Kabul.

The equipment which includes two traction tables, wheel chairs and special shoes for disabled children was accepted with thanks by Dr. Abdul Ghani Afzal, the head physician of the hospital. The hospital's orthopaedic department was established one and a half years ago with help rendered by the Diplomatic Wives Organisation of Kabul. The department is to serve crippled children. According to a hospital source, the

number of cases brought to the hospital is increasing. The Diplomatic Wives have been holding parties from time to time to raise money to purchase equipment for a special crippled children's hospital.

This is the third time the organisation has presented equipment to the hospital.

The equipment was bought in Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Latifa Kabir Seraj Recalls 12 Years As Radio Announcer

Mrs. Latifa Kabir Seraj has served as an announcer at Radio Afghanistan for the last 12 years. She started at the radio as producer of children's programmes, and later on began announcing as well. In 1957 she became a teacher at Malalai School. In the meantime when she finished school each day, she used to go to the Mermono Roghtoon (Women's Hospital) in her chadari, to give Farsi lessons to the hospital's nurses. She also taught an adult literacy course at the Women's Institute, not to mention caring for her five children.

When the Women Institute's cinema opened Mrs. Seraj also read advertisements at the shows. She donated money and talent to the women's theatre, in which women produced plays for a women audience. As she became more involved in the Women's Institute's activities, she gave up teaching at Malalai and took over the management of the Zainab Theatre.

The first performance at the theatre was called Afsana "fable" in which several women pantomimed the story told by a narrator. The narrator was Mrs. Seraj. The show was a success and lasted for a week. Af. 10,000 was collected at the box office. The programme cost only Af. 600.

That week was a hectic one. Mrs. Seraj remembers. As soon as I finished at the theatre, with no chance to catch my breath, I had to go to Radio Afghanistan by car and hurry to the studio to announce advertisements.

Mrs. Seraj now works on a number of programmes besides being a newscaster. She is the producer of the programme called "From the Corners of Everyday Life". She helps narrate the programme "We and our Country".

(Contd. on page 4)

Council of Medical Research and executive council of the Central Public Health Institute.

Mrs. Latifa Kabir Seraj

Another girl, Miss Nour Jahan Maiwandwal, handles two women's programmes: Women and home and domestic life. She is a graduate of the Department of Journalism of the College of Letters, and has worked on a part time basis at Radio Afghanistan since her junior year in the college.

Women and home is a programme designed for a more educated audience.

These two programmes are put on the air in Pakhtu and Dari. The announcing in the Pakhtu versions of the programme is done by Miss Suraia Khadim and Miss Tour Pekai.

Bazaar Offers Woven Mats, All Types Of Baskets

Woven nut dishes, fruit bowls, platters, wastebaskets, mats, purses, fans, baskets with lids, and without lids, whisk brushes, and mat are available in the basket bazaar. It is found about 30 metres to the right on the first street after the Pamir Cinema when travelling towards the Maiwand Memorial on Jami Maiwand.

Tightly woven baskets with or without decoration are wonderful for dirty clothes hampers, covered wastebaskets, letter holders, or displaying magazines. They may be used as fruit baskets, nut containers, or kindling wood containers, too.

These baskets come in all size from very small to 75 centimetres in diameter. The smaller ones have handles and would be fun for candies and nuts, or suspended from a low beam with a potted plant inside.

Baskets of all sizes, woven in the mat weave are also available, and if a special size or design is needed it can be finished in a couple of days. Matters are also available to go and weave mats in homes for floors, walls, and ceilings.



About 50 varieties of flowers grown in pots made by the students of the School of Arts and Crafts were exhibited last Tuesday at the Ministry of Press and Information Club. The exhibition was organised by the Japanese Ikibina club.

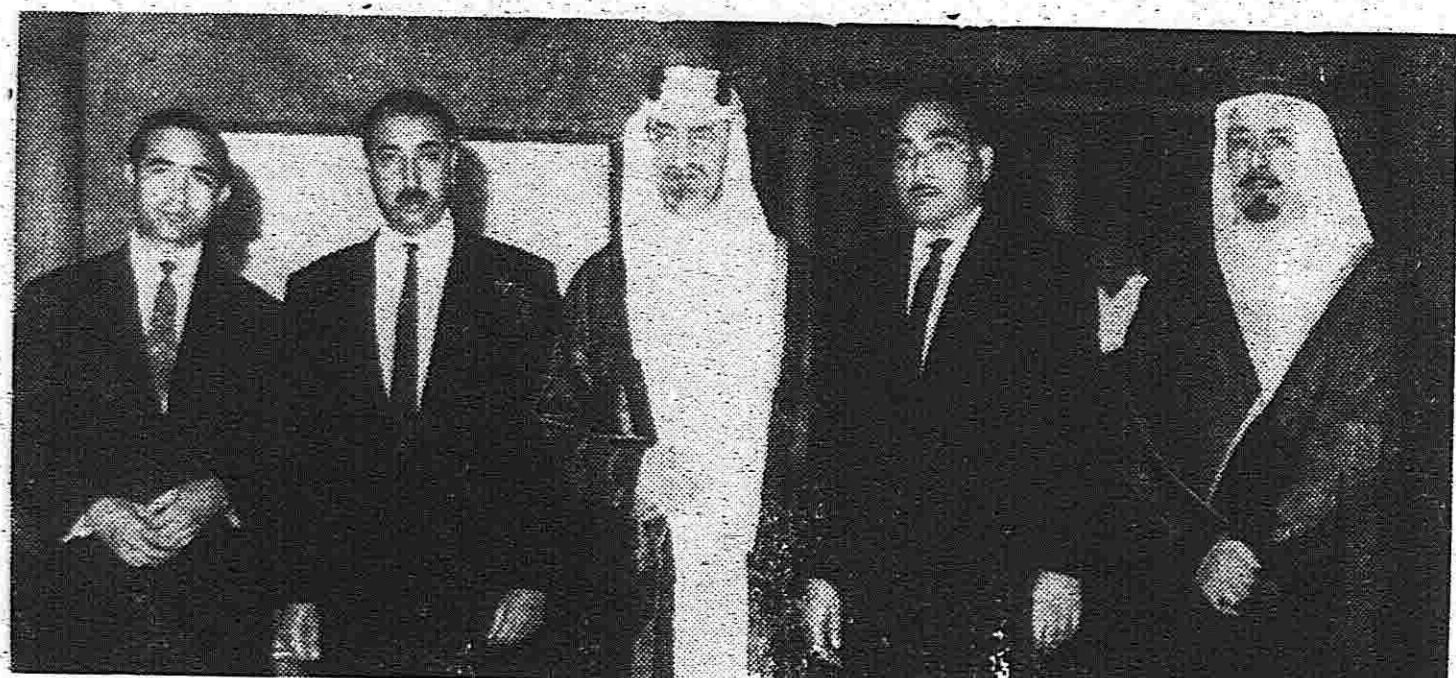
Entry tickets were sold for 50 afghanis a piece and the 15,000 afghanis which was collected from the sale of entry tickets will be given to the School of Arts and Crafts to help to purchase equipment and supplies there. Japanese indoor decoration was also exhibited at the club. A room was set up with typical Japanese arrangement and decoration.

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +20°C. Minimum 2°C.
Sun sets today at 4:59 a.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:31 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 188

KABUL, TUESDAY, November 9, 1965. (AQRA 17, 1344 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2



Afghan press delegation, during its recent visit to Saudi Arabia, was received by His Majesty King Faisal.

USSR Shows Nuclear Carrier Rocket In Military Parade

MOSCOW, November 8, (AP).—The Soviet Union Sunday showed off a huge rocket system and said it was capable of triggering a surprise nuclear attack from space.

The rocket had been shown once before. But its capabilities were described Sunday for the first time.

The Soviet Union said the 115-foot (35 m) rocket could put a nuclear warhead into orbit around the earth. From the first or any later orbit, an official announcement said, ground control could fire the nuclear warhead "unexpectably" at an aggressor.

Orbiting of such a weapon would violate a United Nations agreement the Soviet Union has signed. The Soviets, however, said only that they were capable of launching such a weapon, not that they had done so.

The orbital missile received the place of honour, the last spot, in the mammoth military parade through Red Square marking the 48th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution that brought communism to power in Russia.

The orbital rocket was shown for the first time last May. The Soviets said then it had an "unlimited" range and was similar to the rockets that launched Soviet space ships.

But, they said nothing in May about the capability of orbiting a nuclear warhead for a surprise attack from space.

Informed sources said the United States has never claimed a weapons system with such a capability. But they said that since both countries can orbit and return manned spacecraft to earth near a pre-determined spot, it should be assumed that both can do the same thing. The orbital weapon is the longest nuclear missile ever displayed here. It is a three-stage, liquid-fueled ICBM with a range of more than 5,000 nautical miles.

Latifa Seraj

(Contd. from page 3)

try," and she reads "From the Editorials."

Mrs. Seraj recalls one evening almost six years ago, she was entertaining several guests and was called unexpectedly to the radio. When she reached there, she was asked to broadcast a story "Tears of a Mother". It was a highly emotional story and about half way through I found myself affected so much by it that I started crying.

After the programme I stopped in the adjoining room to congratulate the author on his story, and I found him crying, too. When I arrived home, I expected to be welcomed by long faces, but to my surprise, all the guests and my husband, gave me a hero's welcome, and I could see some of them had cried, too.

She was upset at not standing first among newscasters last year. But she says, "I'm doing my best now so that I won't have any regret when announcers are rated this year."

Polyansky's Speech

(Contd. from page 2)

The first Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers spoke about the growing friendship with Afghanistan and India, and contact with Scandinavian countries and improved relations with Iran, Pakistan and Turkey as well as favourable development of relations with France and Japan.

It is the sincere desire of the Soviet Union that the dangerous Indo-Pakistan conflict should be fully stamped out.

Marshal Malinovsky, the Minister of Defense of the USSR, has congratulated the armed forces on the holiday of the 48th anniversary of the October Revolution.

"Our people are vigilantly watching the intrigues of the imperialists and are aware of the serious threat to mankind from the aggressive actions of the American imperialists, the United States intervention in the domestic affairs of other states," reads the minister's order of the day.

"The Communist Party and the Soviet government are taking all necessary steps to raise the defensive might of the USSR, to strengthen our armed forces."

Marshal Malinovsky stressed that a firm and enduring peace was necessary for the accomplishment of the tasks of building communism. "That Soviet men and women," he declares, "are wholeheartedly supporting the Leninist foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet government aimed at the rallying of the forces of socialism, the utmost support of the liberation struggle of the peoples, the safeguarding of peace on earth."

Speaking about the desire of the USSR to improve relations with the People's Republic of China, Polyansky, said:

"For our part we did all that was possible towards this end. Now the question of development of relations between the Soviet Union and China, between the CPSU and the Communist Party of China, is up to the Chinese leaders."

Dmitry Polyansky said that because of unfavourable weather conditions gross agricultural output will perhaps be 2-3 per cent below that of 1964, the year of a good harvest, but, on the whole, will exceed the level of any other year.

Polyansky said that the new five year plan for 1966-1970 should mark an important stage in the development of the USSR. It is planned during this period to speed up the economic development of the country and, on this basis, raise the living standards of the Soviet people.

Disturbances Flare In Nigeria After Regional Elections

IBADAN, Nigeria, Nov. 8, (AP). A bitterly fought election for western Nigeria's regional house of assembly has unleashed a wave of terror.

Small scale vandalism in the weeks before the Oct. 11 balloting has grown into widespread arson, looting and rioting by roving gangs.

Seven thousand police—nearly half Nigeria's force—and army units equipped with heavy armor, have been trying to quell disturbances.

About 25 persons have been killed. At least 15 persons died last Monday at Iqbara-Odo. At least 35 have been arrested, in connection with it.

Police and federal authorities have enforced a dusk-to-dawn curfew, prohibited possession of arms in certain areas, and banned all public gatherings except religious services.

Treatment Arranged For Turk Cypriots, U Thant Reports

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 8, (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant said in a report issued Sunday that UN official had arranged for food and medical treatment for Turkish Cypriots in Famagusta, scene of recent fighting.

It was the first report on the subject since the Security Council held a debate Friday and council President Fernand Ortizsanz of Bolivia appealed for "the utmost moderation."

Sanz said the UN officials arranged with Greek Cypriots to let Turkish Cypriots move freely in and out of the Famagusta walled city, if unarmed, and also to let them receive supplies there "except for items on the government's restricted list."

He said the same officials told the Famagusta Turkish Cypriots that the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus would escort six Turkish Cypriot food trucks from Nicosia Sunday, would bring a Turkish Cypriot doctor from Nicosia by helicopter and, if necessary, it would fly future Turkish Cypriot casualties out to Nicosia.

A number of (Greek Cypriot) national guard units in Famagusta have returned to their regular camps," Sanz said.

SOUTH VIETNAMESE PREMIER LEAVES FOR SOUTH KOREAN VISIT

SAIGON, Nov. 8 (AP) Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky of South Vietnam left Saigon by plane Monday for Seoul where he will confer with President Chung Hee Park of South Korea.

It was Ky's third trip abroad as Prime Minister in the interest of his programme for an expanded effort to fight communism in Asia.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 8.—Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari, President of the Government Printing House left Kabul for Holland and the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitations of the two governments. During his six week stay in the two countries Kandahari will visit various printing houses and factories producing printing equipment.

KABUL, Nov. 8.—Dr. Mani, Director General of the WHO Regional Committee for Southeast Asia and a number of representatives from other countries who had come to Kabul to take part in the WHO regional conference left for their respective countries Sunday morning. They were seen off at the airport by officials of the Public Health Ministry and the Institute of Public Health.

ADVTs.

International Club

Thursday, Nov. 11th, 8:30 pm.
GRAND TENNIS BALL
Distribution of cups. Various and nice foods available.
Black Tie. Non-members Af. 100.

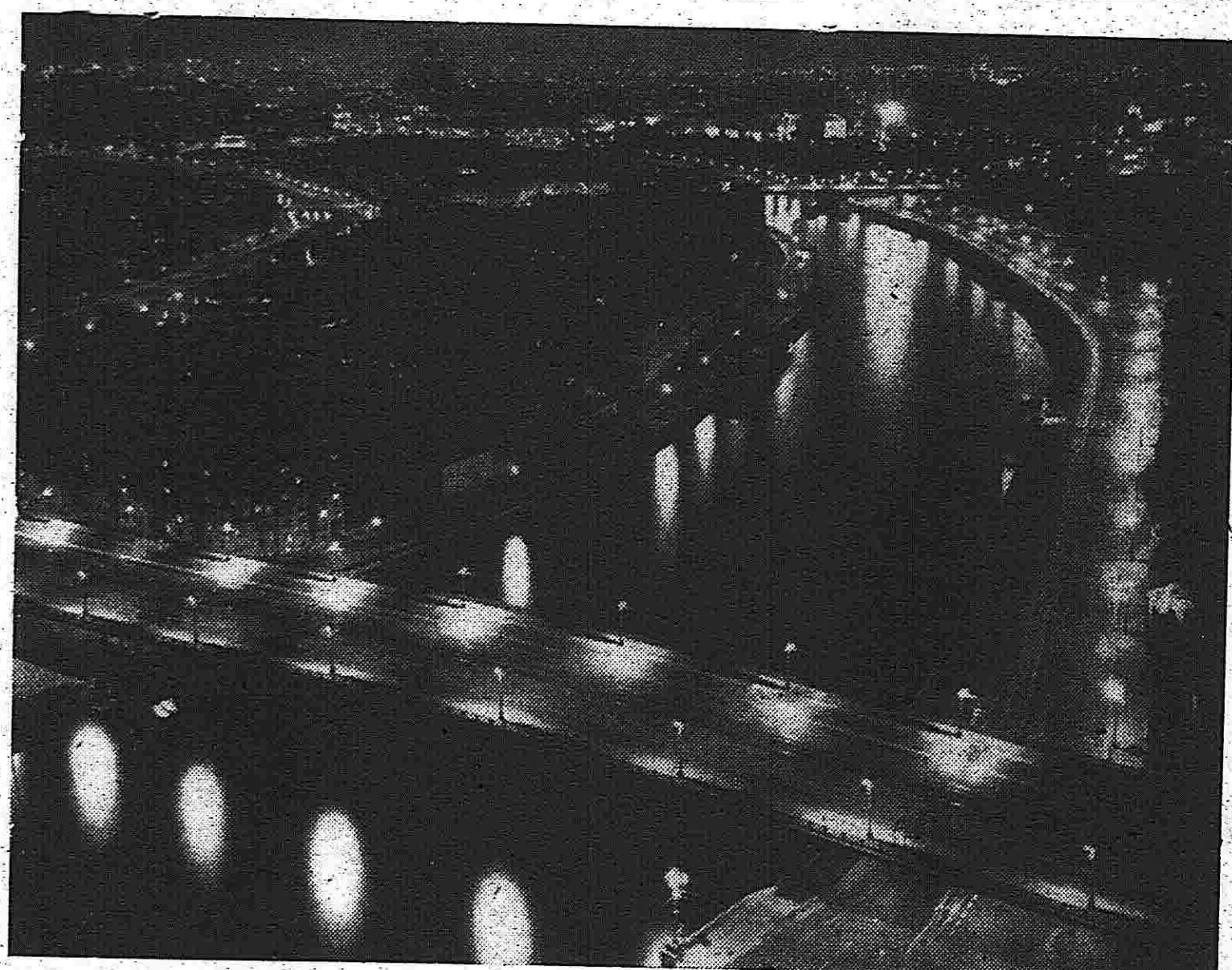
FOR SALE

For Sale 1963 model Land Rover, long wheel base Estate 12 seater with many spare parts. Apply to Messrs. Oliver and Sanger, Navazish Hotel, Jati Maiwand.

FOR RENT

Two-storey tinned roof house, 5 living rooms, bathrooms, running water and garage, located in Karti-3. Call Telephone No. 22765

Two-storey tinned roof house, 7 rooms, modern bathrooms, garage, Call Tele. 20049 or 22767.



By night or by day Moscow is a beautiful city. Moscow Is The World's Scientific, Educational, And Cultural Centre

Foreign travel is not complete without a visit to the capital city of the Soviet Union. This exciting city fits any individual taste. Visit the Lenin State Public Library (the world's biggest book repository), or Moscow State University, or "Moskva" (Europe's largest swimming pool). An exciting time is offered to all. Special rates and tours may be arranged through Intourist.

Intourist Office, Phone 21151
Kabul New Russian Embassy Compound



Intourist

Wolesi Jirgah To Check Complaints About Elections

KABUL, Nov. 9.—Monday morning's session of the Wolesi Jirgah decided to form a temporary committee for looking into complaints about elections to the Wolesi Jirgah. Members of the committee will be those whose election to the house has not been questioned.

The committee will include one representative from each province. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah with 172 deputies present. The formation of the committee was approved by 83 votes in favour and 79 against.

According to article 144 of the electoral law, parliamentary candidates can, if they are not satisfied with the conduct of the electoral advisory committee, lodge a complaint about their dissatisfaction with the Wolesi Jirgah after the Parliament is opened.

The general session of the House was postponed by a majority vote until Wednesday.

His Majesty Congratulates Mikoyan On Anniversary

KABUL, Nov. 9.—On the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution, His Majesty the King in a telegram has congratulated Anastas Mikoyan, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

A similar telegram has been despatched on behalf of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to the Soviet Premier Alexi Kosygin.

Assembly Debates Admission Of China To United Nations

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 9, (DPA).—United States chief UN delegate Arthur Goldberg Monday told the United Nations that Peking was not only against the UN in principle but opposed all its actions and aims.

China would bring any advantage to the world body. On the contrary, Peking's presence would seriously weaken the UN because it would only undermine the organization.

The United States delegate also cited reports that Peking was not really interested in UN membership and mentioned unacceptable Chinese conditions such as the expulsion of nationalist China and of other "puppet governments".

Earlier, Huot Sambath, the Cambodian delegate, opened the debate by demanding that China's rightful place in the General Assembly and a permanent Security Council member be restored "before it is too late".

Sambath called for the expulsion of Formosan leader Chiang Kai-Shek from the UN and all its organizations and charged that Taiwan was occupied by foreigners and could not be regarded as the representative of China.

The Cambodian delegate said American troops must leave Taiwan and the island must be returned to its rightful owners. He added that there could be no progress in disarmament unless China was a member of the United Nations and praised the peace-loving attitude of the Peking government.

In a letter addressed to the Prime Minister they have wished success of Prime Minister Maiwandwal and members of his cabinet in their efforts for the progress and prosperity of the country under His Majesty's leadership.

They have expressed their gratitude for the Prime Minister's support for the struggle of the people of Pakhtunistan for the attainment of their right to self-determination as expressed in his policy statement before the Wolesi Jirgah.



The first meeting of the new cabinet took place at the Gul Khana building of the Prime Ministry at 10 Monday morning. The meeting was presided over by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

U.S. Checks USSR's Orbiting Rockets

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, (DPA).—The U.S. government is investigating Soviet claims that the rockets displayed on Sunday during the October Revolution celebrations can be stationed in orbit around the earth and be used against targets on earth, a spokesman of the U.S. Department of State confirmed.

The investigations will primarily probe into the question whether or not a violation of the UN resolution on the stationing of the means of mass destruction is involved.

HRH Ahmad Shah Lays Wreath At Mausoleum, Visits Reza Shah Nursing School

TEHRAN, Nov. 9.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, High President of the Red Crescent Society who is now in Tehran, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Khatoal and the royal entourage, visited the mausoleum of His Majesty the late Reza Shah the great on Monday morning for a wreath laying ceremony.

The President of the Royal Protocol and Chief of the Protocol Department in the Iranian Foreign Ministry, the Afghan ambassador in Iran, the executive director of the Red Lion and Sun Society, and the Iranian ambassador in Kabul were present during the ceremony.

According to Radio Tehran, His Royal Highness and his companions visited at 10 a.m. the same day the Reza Shah nursing school which is run by the Red Lion and Sun Society.

Their Royal Highnesses were presented "bouquets at the school entrance."

Prince Ahmad Shah's visit to the school lasted one hour, during which guiding information were being furnished by the executive director of the Red Lion and Sun Society about various departments.

In the afternoon, the Iranian cabinet members, representatives of the Senate and the National Assembly met His Royal Highnesses at the Marmar Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses and the royal entourage are scheduled to

Assembly Committee Urges Fast Action On Disarmament

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 9, (AP).—The General Assembly's main political committee approved Monday a resolution calling on the disarmament negotiation in Geneva to negotiate quickly a treaty to ban the further spread of nuclear weapons.

The committee adopted a compromise resolution on the top disarmament issues at this session of the General Assembly. There were 83 in favour, six abstentions and no opposition to the resolution.

France was the lone big power among the abstainers. It has consistently boycotted the negotiations in Geneva.

The resolution sought to bridge

Chinese Prime Minister Congratulates Maiwandwal

KABUL, Nov. 9.—Chou en Lai, the Prime Minister of the Peoples Republic of China, has congratulated Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on his appointment as Prime Minister of Afghanistan, according to an announcement from the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

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

Heppling Meets Helmand Governor

BOST, Nov. 9.—Sixteen Heppling, chief of the United Nations Technical Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, together with some Swedish experts and planning ministry officials, met Abdul Karim Hakimi, the governor of Helmand and President of the Helmand Valley Authority recently and discussed matters relating to various developmental aspects of the Helmand and Arghandab valleys.

They also visited Bost to survey the Herirote. Heppling and his team proceeded to Herat Sunday.

Plane On New York To Ohio Flight Crashes Killing 58

COVINGTON, Kentucky, Nov. 9, (AP).—An American airlines 727 jet airliner on a flight from New York to the greater Cincinnati (Ohio) airport near here crashed during its landing approach Monday night, authorities said.

The plane was reported to be carrying 62 passengers. First reports indicated that 70 persons were killed. There were five survivors.

The plane disappeared from the airport's radar at 7:02 p.m. (0102 GMT). It was reported to have come down on a hillside near the city of Constance, Kentucky.

The cities and the aircraft are located across the Ohio River from the larger city of Cincinnati.

Disaster operations were put into effect at St. Elizabeth hospital in Covington.

Eight Persons Die As Lorry Plunges Into Paich River

ASAD ABAD, Nov. 9.—Eight bodies have been recovered from the Paich river after a lorry carrying passengers plunged in the river yesterday.

There were seven injured. The search still continues. After identifying the dead bodies were handed over to their relatives. The injured were sent to Asad Abad hospital.

Brigadier Mohammad Rahim Nasser, the acting governor of Konarha who was on the scene with rescue workers and security police said, it is not yet known how many people were in the lorry.

Dr. Mir Aqa, chief of the public health department of Konarha said the wounded persons were not seriously hurt. Malik Mohammad Omar, he said, had a broken leg which was under treatment. The other six had light injuries, he added.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY

Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"

Telephones:—

21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4, 5 and 6.

AFGHANISTAN

Subscription Rates

Yearly Af. 500

Half yearly Af. 300

Quarterly Af. 200

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 30.

Half Yearly \$ 18

Quarterly \$ 9

Subscription from abroad

will be accepted by cheques

or local currency at the

official dollar exchange

rate.

Printed at:—

Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 9, 1965

Recording Our Unique Heritage

The efforts of the College of Letters in preparing a linguistic atlas of Afghanistan are important because as a result of this research one aspect of Afghanistan's cultural background will be recorded for generations to come.

The preparation of the atlas of Afghan dialects has been undertaken here with the help of the International Committee for Dialects. The results of the study will be published in three volumes.

Recording our manner of life is important and so far very little has been done in this area. A few international organisations have conducted some studies in these fields, but there have been very few Afghan organisations which have been charged specifically with surveying and recording the original forms of our cultural life which in many parts of the country are still untouched.

It is important that these customs be recorded now because due to increased communications connecting even remote parts of the country with the currents of modern life, local ways of living including the dialects are going to fade away.

At the university there is a research department. Various colleges in the university also have their own research sections. This is a beginning, but there is much to be studied. There are the dialects, music, folklore, clothing, handicrafts among many other things which, as Afghanistan develops, are apt to change their original form or completely vanish from our people's life. It is important that our future generations understand the past of their country.

It is our duty right now to study other areas of our people's life which may vanish as time passes, just as the College of Letters has recorded the many dialects which exist in Afghanistan. The establishment of a powerful institution charged with this task or the enlargement of one of the present organisations is essential. We hope this issue will receive the immediate attention of the Ministry of Education in particular.

Pazhwak Favours End Of Nuclear Club In Speech Before UN Assembly Committee

Following is the text of a speech by Afghanistan's Representative in the UN Abdul Rahman Pazhwak in the General Assembly's First Committee.

As I am one of the last speakers in the present debate, I do not have to repeat the importance of the question before us or speak of the dangers which threaten the very existence of mankind. I shall therefore, confine myself to a few general observations.

During the general debate in the Assembly, we expressed the hope that the Assembly would give a clearer and stronger expression at this session to its concern by calling on all nuclear powers not to ignore their great responsibilities toward humanity any longer.

We added that there was nothing more alarming than the spread of nuclear weapons, which should be prevented, in the interest of the preservation of the human race, and that this should be done at the cost of any political sacrifice.

I should like to repeat that any hopeful discussion of the matters before this Committee will require, more than anything else, such sacrifices.

It was good to hear the Representative of the Soviet Union affirm once again their desire to see the so-called "nuclear club" go out of existence completely and "the sooner the better", as he put it, and that the Soviet Union is an energetic and consistent advocate of the liquidation of all nuclear weapons in all countries and, therefore, categorically in favour of the unconditional prohibition of nuclear weapons and the destruction of all stocks of these weapons and their means of delivery for the purpose of implementing programmes which would guarantee

a stable peace through general and complete disarmament.

The same spirit has been demonstrated by the United States. President Johnson's words, quoted here, "that the first objective of the United States is to seek agreements that will limit the perilous spread of nuclear weapons, and to make it possible for all countries to refrain, without fear, from entering the arms race" was encouraging enough" and definitely more so when he added that "no difference among any of us, or any other issue, can be allowed to get in the way of this critical action".

The Representative of the United Kingdom stated that what seemed to him most urgent and important was to reach an agreement before it was too late on preventing the further spread of nuclear weapons and quoted the Prime Minister who said, "the achievement of a non-dissimination treaty is the most urgent and most important single task facing all of us, now in 1965 and for the years ahead".

He added that Her Majesty's government was determined "not to embark on any action which is not compatible with non-proliferation. This, he said, was the cornerstone of their disarmament policy."

The United Nations Organisation, on its own behalf, has also made such declarations, but again without any visible, practical effect on the existing situation in the interest of peace.

The unfortunate situation remains that with all these declarations of good intention, no practical, concrete steps have been taken. On the contrary, the spread of nuclear weapons has continued and the number of nuclear powers has increased.

Nothing has been done to give

the force of legality to the General Assembly Declaration on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, in which this world Organisation spoke the mind of humanity when it said that "any state using nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons is to be considered as violating the Charter of the United Nations" as acting "contrary to the laws of humanity, and as committing a crime against mankind and civilisation".

No internationally binding instrument has been agreed upon following any of these statements of good intentions.

The treaty banning nuclear tests is still incomplete in the sense that it is partial, not covering tests in all environments, and it is not universal, inasmuch as all nuclear powers do not adhere to it.

In the prevailing circumstances, the Afghan delegation would like to associate itself with the Representative of Yugoslavia who said, "Adherence to a certain course of action, if only verbally expressed, and not accompanied by a practical policy and continuously producing concrete results, will remain a mere illusion".

It is therefore for the United Nations and this Organisation alone to translate these expressions into legal agreements and treaties.

The Afghan delegation has always emphasised the role of the United Nations Assembly in this matter. This role should not be confined only to transmitting various proposals to another Organisation. The Assembly should establish certain principles, in the form of concrete directions which would serve as guidelines, for consideration and detailed study by other organs set up for that purpose.

(To be continued)

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial under the caption "The Duties of Being a Citizen".

City life, says the paper, entrusts citizens with certain responsibilities which newspapers should not need to stress constantly. City dwellers usually fulfill their responsibilities and avoid doing those things which hinder civic life.

For example, the Anis editor points out, Islah daily newspaper, has discussed the problem of water shortage in the city. Kabul Municipality has succeeded in providing some parts of the city with drinking water but unfortunately, due to carelessness of the citizens, sometimes the faucet is not shut off and the water which is provided with such great difficulty goes to waste.

To watch such a thing, really hurts and one wonders why there isn't a sense of responsibility among the people. Sometimes the head of the faucet is stolen, says the paper, and by the time the municipality replaces it much water is wasted.

The editorial requests the public to help and such looters.

Referring to other anti-social attitudes, the editorial says, that sometimes the material stored for the construction of a national or state building is stolen, and that, sometimes, waste are created by waiting or drawing in lines. These are some examples of irresponsible behaviour.

Elaborating on the need for cleanliness in the city, the paper says that it is not only the duty of the municipality but also the responsibility of the citizens. People should not throw rubbish from their homes on the roads and in public places. Spitting is another unhealthy practice in our society.

In conclusion, the editorial says, now that we have entered a new phase in building our nation, we should all develop our moral and ethical values and try to become conscientious citizens of the country.

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial under the headline, "The Question of Drinking Water".

As the population of Kabul city increases, the problem of drinking water becomes more and more serious, says the paper.

Enlarging on this point, the editorial says that the longer we wait to solve this problem, the more difficult it will be for the municipality to solve it because more money will be needed to build a water system as the city grows.

The authorities, says the paper, are responsible for the provision of amenities for the public. One of the things which the people need is safe water. The more the population grows the more the demand for drinking water will increase. One of the first essentials for the health of the people of this city is water.

Taking into account our comments, says the editorial, the Kabul Municipality has completed a part of the water network in the city and today in those areas which were greatly in need of a safe water supply some water is available. But the task of the municipality is not finished. A large part of the city residents still do not have access to drinking water.

The paper proposes that the municipality extend the water pipes from the main roads to the back lanes as well. Residents of these lanes who want to have water in their homes should be encouraged to extend the water pipes at their own cost.

The paper would agree to have one common water pipe. This would have saved the municipality of lots of trouble.

Archaeologists Excavate Site, Where Capital Of Sultan Mahmud Stood

The years between 963 and 1186, referred to in Afghan history as the Ghaznavid period, were the two golden centuries of Ghazni.

During this time Ghazni was a great centre of culture and art that boasted of lofty buildings, fine gardens and rich libraries. These were destroyed and burned to ashes first by Alauddin Jahan-suz, and then in the beginning of the thirteenth century by Gengiz Khan and his wild hordes. Ghazni lay under ashes and debris until quite recently.

An Italian archaeological mission, excavating the site where the great capital of Sultan Mahmud stood, has made valuable finds in the last several years. Here is an extract of a report of the mission, that appeared in the "East and West" magazine in 1959, throwing some light on the civilisation of the period:

"Under Mahmud and his succe-

sors a civilisation arose which in its origin, had no special character, but which developed to such an extent that it soon shone with a light of its own. It took as its model the Baghdad of the Abbasid caliphs to whom the Ghaznavids paid great deference, recognising their authority and right of investiture.

"The Ghaznavids did not favour Iranism as did the Buyids, yet it was under the Ghaznavids, who spoke Persian and liked to celebrate the pre-Islamic festivals of Sade and Mihrgan, that the Khurasani culture reached its highest development, especially in the field of letters. It was under Mahmud that the Book of Kings of Firdausi was written, and to him the immortal epic was dedicated. The literary style which flourished in Ghazni lasted for centuries and spread over Central Asia, India and Turkey."

Of the splendid buildings that adorned the capital all that remains are two minarets, those respectively of Mahmud III and Bahram Shah (first half of the 12th century), which for decorative excellence count among the most famous specimens of Moslem architecture.

"Apart from Ghazni, a series of buildings have recently been discovered at Lashkari Bazaar, the most important of which is the residence of Sultan Mahmud, situated near the army quarters and preferred for long sojourns as it was admirably suited for hunting expeditions, of which the Ghazni sovereigns were very fond.

"The crafts followed by the Ghazni artisans developed a series of styles leading to truly remarkable results. Slabs inscribed (Contd. on page 4)



A view of the ruins from yesterday's Ghazni.

Alexander, Cyrus, Darius Travelled Through Ghazni Enroute To Kabul 400-600 BC

Though there are no records which give reliable proof of the existence of a city at Ghazni much before the advent of Islam in the seventh century A.D., it seems most logical that the route travelled by the Achaemenid armies of Cyrus and Darius in the sixth century B.C. and by Alexander the Great in the fourth century B.C. passed through here. The rugged terrain of the Hazarajat lying between the major cities of Herat and Kabul is so inhospitable that even today the road connecting these two centres swings far to the south to pass through Kandahar and crosses the mountains via the Ghazni Pass.

Scholars differ in their interpretation of Greek texts concerning the division of the lands south of the Hindu Kush between the Seleucids and the Maurya after the death of Alexander the Great. Some say the whole area was given into the hands of the Indian dynasty whereas others maintain that the references concern only a narrow strip west of the Indus River. Whichever may be correct, it is most probable that the area of Ghazni remained in a semi-independent state receiving political and cultural stimuli from both the east and the west especially during the important time of the Maurya king Asoka (269-232 B.C.).

Even after the coming of the Hephthalites. Two sovereigns of the (Contd. on page 4)

Jackets, Jewelry Sold In Ghazni

Ghazni is the place to find Poshiteen jackets, Koochi jewelry, brass and pottery. Ornate, colourfully embroidered "Pocshiteen" sheepskin vests, jackets, gloves and boots, with furry interiors, are very warm for winter weather. Fox fur hats, with or without tails, fox lined "Chapan" and other accessories are also available in the fur bazaar. Fascinating Koochi jewelry and antique brass and metalware are also to be found in the bazaars in the old city. Rings, necklaces, earrings, bracelets, nosepeices, and hair adornments make colorful displays.

Ghazni has a brass bazaar which has all kinds of pots, bowls, cups, trays and especially nice "ch cups, trays and especially nice "chalams" (bubble bubble pipes) with exquisitely beaded pipes. A very artistic type of pottery is now made in Ghazni. It is identified by a dominant mother-of-pearl finish with light and dark brown coloured embellishments. Tall, long narrow-necked bottles, odd-shaped pots, double layered bowls with pierced designs, and other ceramic ware are available.

This bronze bowl, with Kaufic inscription, was found in Ghazni. The bowl was made in the 11th or 12 century. It is displayed in the room of Islamic Arts, Case 1, of Kabul Museum.

Ghazni: Its Climate, Mountains Population, Schools And Crafts

Ghazni province is situated in Southeast Afghanistan and is bordered on the east by Pakhtia, on the west by Uruzgan and Bamian, on the north by Maidan and Logar and on the south by Zabul province.

Ghazni is only moderately warm in the summer but has quite cold winters. A river, with its headwaters in the Sarab passes through Ghazni and irrigates the farms in Tirab and other parts of Ghazni and finally pours into Mokor Lake.

There are quite a few mountains in Ghazni, among them: Charagh Koh, Sabzala, Samad Koh, Gul Koh and Bala Khana. Among the agricultural product of Ghazni the main crops are wheat, barley, corn, linseed, mustard seeds.

Most of the population of Ghazni, almost 85 per cent, are farmers or livestock breeders.

The most appropriate time to visit Ghazni is the late spring when all the mountains and hills are green. It is the season for the famous Lamb kabab of Ghazni.

There are many historical sites. Tape Sardar, which lies about a half a kilometre to the east of the present city of Ghazni, stone houses used by Buddhist monks, and statues made in Buddhist periods can be seen.

The population of Ghazni is estimated to be about 285,000 people who inhabit the province's 11 Woleswalis and two alaka daris. In Ghazni there is one high school. In addition to 98 middle, primary and village schools. The total student body of the province is 15,71 students, are taught by about 400 teachers.

There are nine girls schools in Ghazni in which 1,074 girls are enrolled.

(Contd. on page 4)



The river as it approaches the city of Ghazni

Law On Basic Administration

- Balkh Province**
2. Second Degree Woleswali of Daulat Abad
 3. Third Degree Woleswali of Sholgera
 7. Koshende Alaka Dari
 8. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Char Bolek
 9. Second Degree Woleswali of Chamtal
 10. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Shore Tapa
- XXIV—Samangan Province**
- Capital: Albak
1. Hazrate Sultan Alaka Dari
 2. Second Degree Woleswali of Dare Souf
 3. Third Degree Woleswali of Kholm
 4. Guldar Alaka Dari
 5. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Rouye Douab
- XXV—Baghlan Province**
- Capital: Baghlan
1. First Degree Woleswali of Pul-i-Khumri
 2. Dahrne Ghory Alaka Dari
 3. Second Degree Woleswali of Doushi
 4. Tala Wa Barfak Alaka Dari
 5. Khenjan Alaka Dari
 6. Third Degree Woleswali of Nahrein
 7. Barga Alaka Dari
 8. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Andar Ab
- XXVI—Kunduz Province**
- Capital: Kunduz
1. Ali Akbar Alaka Dari
 2. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Char Dara
 3. First Degree Woleswali of Hazrate Imam
 4. Second Degree Woleswali of Khan Abad
 5. Second Degree Woleswali of Kala-e-Zal
 6. Second Degree Woleswali of Archi
- XVII—Badakhshan Province**
- Capital: Faizabad
1. Ragh Alaka Dari
 2. Shire Buzurg Alaka Dari
 3. Second Degree Woleswali of Jurn
 4. Baharak Alaka Dari
 5. Keran and Munjan Alaka

municipal matters will be taken care of by the municipal corporation according to the provisions of the law.

Article 48: Organisation, duties and matters related to municipal elections will be regulated by separate laws.

Chapter 6
Article 49: This law, after publication in the Official Gazette is considered promulgated.

Article 50: The law on organisation of the local administration, the provisions of which are included in the chapter on local administration of this law, no more exists as an independent law after the publication of this law.

U.S. Satellite To Help Produce More Accurate Maps

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, Nov. 9.—A new U.S. satellite is in orbit around the earth in an experiment that could produce the world's most accurate maps and establish guideposts for tracking in to the moon.

The 385-pound satellite, named "Geos One", was fired into orbit Saturday from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) launching station at Cape Kennedy, Florida.

NASA reported that "Geos One" is circling the globe at altitudes ranging from 682 miles to 1,414 miles.

The satellite payload includes high-powered flashing lights, prish reflectors, and radio equipment designed to determine with an accuracy never before was possible the earth's indentations and rises, the exact centre of gravity, and over-sea distances between far-away places.

The "Geos One" is the first of a much more sophisticated series of geodetic satellites sent into space by the United States to chart the earth's characteristics.

Article 45: In each province a provincial council shall be formed.

The members of the provincial council shall be elected by the residents of the province in a free, universal, direct and secret election.

The provincial council shall elect its members as chairman. The provincial councils shall take part in the realization of development targets of the state in the manner specified by law. Similarly, the provincial councils shall advise the provincial government on matters pertaining to the betterment of the condition and the general development of the province.

The provincial council shall discharge its duties in co-operation with the provincial government.

Suitable salaries for the members of the provincial councils shall be fixed by law.

Article 46: Organisation and duties of the provincial jirgah and the matters related to the election of the provincial jirga will be regulated by law.

Article 47: The Administration of the mu-

Afghanistan, U.S. Sign Agreement For Wheat Supply

KABUL Nov. 9—The agreement for the import of 150,000 tons of American wheat to Afghanistan was signed Monday afternoon between the government of Afghanistan and USAID in Kabul.

The agreement was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by the Finance Minister Abdullah Yafali, and on behalf of the United States by the American Ambassador John Milton Steeves at the Finance Ministry building.

After the signing ceremony, Yafali expressed appreciation for this non-repayable assistance of the United States and said the wheat will not only meet the food shortage but the funds obtained from the wheat sales will help finance a part of Afghanistan's development projects.

The Finance Minister considered another effective step in the further strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries. The United States Ambassador, in reply, said that his government was happy to carry out the terms of the contract and that it is ready to extend similar assistance always within the limits of possibilities. He said the United States government was not only interested to render help to meet the temporary wheat shortage but was also prepared to assist in the development of agriculture in Afghanistan.



Abdullah Yafali, Minister of Finance (right) and John Milton Steeves, American Ambassador at the court of Kabul, are seen signing the wheat agreement yesterday at the Ministry of Finance.

Ghazni Province

(Contd. from page 3)

Ghazni has no modern industry but the province's coppermines and bronze workers are well-known all over the country for their work. Objects made in Ghazni can be purchased in almost all Afghan cities.

Ghazni is also famous for the postiches made there. There are several shops in Kabul, located in the Green Bazaar, that sell postiches made in Ghazni. Some of these shops are operated by craftsmen who have come to Kabul from Ghazni and produce their postiches there.

U.S. Planes Bomb Village In S. Vietnam Due To Map Error

UNITED STATES aircraft for the second time in two weeks have accidentally bombed a friendly South Vietnamese village, an American air force spokesman disclosed Monday.

Because of a map-reading error, high-flying Skyhawk jet fighters bombed dropped eight 250-pound bombs Sunday on the village of

UN Assembly

(Contd. from page 1)

Pakistanis conflict. He said the United States had pushed India into "aggression against People's China and only lately against Kashmir and Pakistan."

He described as "unjust" the recent Security Council resolution on the India-Pakistan affair, saying it favoured the "aggression" against its "victim," in this case Pakistan, and ignored the need for a plebiscite in Kashmir.

The list of UN mistakes, "made in the absence of People's China," was long indeed, he said. Budo repeatedly accused the United States of America of warlike intentions and of pushing a policy of deep hatred of China.

Most observers believe the outcome of this year's debate will be what it has always been since the UN first began considering the issue in 1949: rejection of Peking's claim to the Chinese seat. But there is a strong feeling in diplomatic circles that this will be the last time the assembly will exclude the People's Republic of China.

This view would be reinforced if, for the first time, sponsors of Peking's entry obtained a simple majority in support of their position.

The question was not discussed last year because of the Assembly's paralysis by the dispute over the voting rights of debtor nations.

When the question was voted upon on October 21, 1963, forty-one states supporting recognition, 37 were against it, and there were 12 abstentions. The UN has grown in membership since then and most of the newcomers are thought to want Peking in.

A 1961 decision established the rule that "any proposal to change the representation of China is an important question" requiring a two-thirds majority.

SAIGON Nov. 9, (Reuter).—United States aircraft for the second time in two weeks have accidentally bombed a friendly South Vietnamese village, an American air force spokesman disclosed Monday.

Because of a map-reading error, high-flying Skyhawk jet fighters bombed dropped eight 250-pound bombs Sunday on the village of

Log Thuong Hiet, about (560 kms) northeast of Saigon.

One Vietnamese woman was killed and ten other civilians were injured.

On October 30 U.S. planes bombed the friendly village of Le Duc, 300 miles northeast of Saigon, killing 48 civilians and injuring 55 others. As South Vietnamese officer blamed for directing the planes to the wrong target, is to be court-martialed.

Sunday's mistake was caused by a wrong figure in the map reference number, the U.S. spokesman said. An investigation has been opened.

Seven of the injured civilians were released after local treatment.

Meanwhile United States bombers attacked a Soviet-supplied missile site in North Vietnam—the sixth raid on such sites in two days.

Four missiles and their launchers were heavily damaged at the site, (96 kms) east of Hanoi, a US military spokesman said.

Several of the site's support buildings were also reported heavily damaged.

None of the US navy planes were damaged, the spokesman said.

Earlier the spokesman announced that one of yesterday's five raids took US aircraft to within (35 kms) of Hanoi, the closest yet.

A U.S. air force F-105 leading a flight in an attack on a missile site last Friday was hit by a missile and crashed near the target, an air force spokesman announced.

It was the seventh American jet shot down by the missiles, he said. The news was withheld until search and rescue operations for the pilot called off.

Meanwhile, in South Vietnam, massed Viet Cong stormed and briefly overran a hamlet (216 kms) northeast of Hanoi inflicting heavy casualties on the defenders.

Several hours later South Vietnamese troops regained control of the hamlet, a U.S. spokesman said.

Smith Rejects Commission; Beadle Leaves For London

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has rejected British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's term for a Royal Commission to solve the Rhodesian independence crisis.

At the same time the Rhodesian chief justice Hugh Beadle has left Salisbury for London on his own initiative. His trip was suggested by Wilson in a letter which he had sent to Smith.

Smith made no mention in his letter of Wilson's suggestion for the Malta meeting. Nor did he comment on Wilson's request that Sir Hugh Beadle, Rhodesian chief justice, be sent to London for consultation.

But Smith told newsmen in Salisbury Monday night he did not think he would be going to Malta.

Beadle had been named to head a royal commission that would consult the people of Rhodesia, Europeans and Africans, on whether they wanted independence on the basis of the existing Constitution of 1961.

Wilson wants to amend the Constitution to ensure that the country moves more swiftly to ward majority rule but Smith turned down the suggested amendments.

Wilson then agreed to go ahead with consultation of the people on the basis of the unamended constitution but said the commission's report must be unanimous and that in any case the British government would not be bound by its findings.

Smith said that it was clear from his analysis of the exchange of correspondence with Wilson that you have taken the matter no further forward," he added.

"Even if he were to agree on (the commission's) work, you have again made abundantly clear that you are not prepared to accept in advance the decision of the royal commission that you are not prepared to agree that the commission should be free to submit majority reports, and you are not prepared to commit your government to advocating its acceptance to parliament."

Smith's letter appeared to take the crisis situation back to Oct. 11 when he returned to Salisbury after the breakdown of his independence talks in London with Wilson.

The Rhodesian leader's letter Monday appeared also to shelve once and for all the royal commission proposal which many here had seen as a bid by Wilson to gain time and stave off Rhodesian seizure of independence without British approval.

Smith gave no hint in his letter of his government's future action and did not discourage a further response from Wilson.

British officials, however, did not immediately comment or in-

ADVT.

FOR SALE

For Sale 1963 model Land Rover, long wheel base Estate 12 seater with many spare parts. Apply to Messrs. Oliver and Sanger, Nawazish Hotel, Jati Malwand.

Alexander, Cyrus

(Contd. From Page 3)

Zabulistan, included the area of Ghazni reigning during the period from c. 490 to 544 A.D. are said to have conquered parts of India which is the first known instance of the use of the area as a spring-board for the invasion of the eastern plains, a role which was to assume such great importance in later centuries under the Ghaznavids.

Later, in the middle of the seventh century, the Chinese pilgrim Hsueh-tung speaks of visiting at Ho-hsi-na whose identification with an ancient city at Ghazni is accepted by some scholars. He tells us that "Although (the people) worship a hundred spirits, yet they are greatly reverent to three precious ones (Buddhism). There are several hundred monasteries, with 1000 or so priests. There are some ten stupas built by Asoka-raja."

Three years ago the Italian Archaeological Mission brought to light the remains of a stupa which is considered to be the most important Buddhist monument in Afghanistan after the statues of Bamiyan. It is situated on Tepe Sardar to the south of the minarets.

These finds prove the existence of a city at this spot prior to the Arab invasion but references to a city by the name of Ghazni first appear in written sources in connection with a battle fought in 683 between the citizens of Ghazni against the Arab armies. As with the case of Kabul, however, the early occupations by the Arabs were precarious and the city and its citizens were renowned for their championship of resistance to the new religion.

The Saffarid, Yakub Ibn Layth, burned and razed the city in 869 because of its stubborn resistance and it is perhaps evidence of this very attack that we see in the burned and crumpled stupas. This lesson of power delivered, the city was promptly rebuilt by the conqueror's brother for its position was politically and economically strategic and tenth century geographers described it as a rich commercial town serving as an emporium for trade with India.

With the coming of the Turkish slave general, Altigin, in January, 963, witness the emergence of the city as the brilliant capital of an empire which bears its name. Under the Ghaznavids all of Afghanistan and large parts of Persia and India were ruled from this city in the mountains.

ADVTs.

International Club

Thursday, Nov. 11th, 8:30 pm. GRAND TENNIS BALL Distribution of cups. Various and nice foods available. Black Tie. Non-members Af. 100.

FAREDEH

Faredeh has a Warsaw diploma in hairdressing for ladies. Address: Zarghona Square in front of the Pakistan Embassy.

FOR RENT

Two-storey tinned roof house, 5 living rooms, bathrooms, running water and garage, located in Karti-3. Call Telephone No. 22765

Two-storey tinned roof house, 7 rooms, modern bathrooms, garage, Call Tele: 20094 or 22767.

TO ATHENS, PRAGUE, WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A. **CSA** CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES HOTEL SPINARZKA 202

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +26°C. Minimum 1°C.
Sun sets today at 4:58 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:32 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 188

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1965, (AQAB 19, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Afghan Delegate Urges UN To Recognise Peking Government

NEW YORK, November 10, (Reuter).—MOHAMMAD Osman Sidky of Afghanistan told the UN General Assembly Tuesday there was no doubt China could make a contribution to the world's political and economic life, and it had already taken part in some international conferences.

In the interests of peace in Asia, the participation of China could not be overlooked, he said. Inside the UN support for China had grown every year. The Afghan delegation would support any resolution which would lead to the recognition of Peking in the U.N., he declared.

Yesterday was the second day of Assembly debate on the issue of Chinese membership. According to DPA the representative of Congo (Brazzaville), said to solve the problems of disarmament and peace, as well as those of decolonisation the United Nations needed the participation of the People's Republic of China.

Obstruction by the United States had led to the present state of affairs. The regime in China did not please the United States, he said, and the United States had never been able "to swallow it". It was difficult to understand, Mouanza said, how the United States had been able to force other countries to support its policies. The aim was to give the regime in Taiwan time to prepare the re-conquest of the mainland.

Mouanza went on to say that a systematic campaign of calumny had been conducted against the People's Republic of China. A Tibet question had been invented, he said, though no one could prove that the feudal system of slavery, of exploitation, had been any better than the present democratic regime in Tibet.

The twentieth anniversary of the United Nations should also mark the end of the era of injustice committed against the People's Republic of China, he added. The restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China was a simple procedural question which must be solved by a simple majority vote, Mouanza declared.

The "Chiang Kai-Shek clique" should therefore be expelled and the seat given to the government of the People's Republic of China. Taiwan had been Chinese territory since time immemorial, he stated.

He was speaking on the second day of the Assembly debate on the issue of Chinese representation. A formal resolution calling for the "restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China," in the U., was expected shortly.

Iran's Diplomats Leave Syria To Protest Khuzistan Policy

DAMASCUS, November 10, (Reuter).—

THE Iranian Ambassador here Mahmoud Malayeri, Monday notified the Syrian Foreign Ministry that he and all the Iranian Embassy staff would leave Damascus for home shortly in accordance with instruction from his government, a Syrian official source said here.

The Ambassador and his staff were recalled by their government in protest against reference to the Arabism of Khuzistan in the Syrian government policy statement read by the Prime Minister, Dr. Toufi Zeayem before the national council of the revolution last month.

The official source said, "we have nothing to do with the internal and external hardships encountered by the Iranian government nor have common borders with it so that it has to ensure for itself 200 million dollars of foreign loans under the pretext of buying air and naval fleets. The Arab and Iranian peoples are practicing historical brotherhood which cannot be challenged by shaken governments."

In Tehran, Premier Amir Abbas Howaida Tuesday introduced in parliament a bill calling for a two hundred million dollar increase in the nation's defence budget.

Howaida said the money would be used to buy new weapons for the air force and air defence "from countries, which the Iranian government deems appropriate."

The Iran Premier said Iran needed to raise its defence commitment because of the attitude of certain neighbours of Iran.

He referred specifically to a recent declaration by the Syrian President laying "Arab" claim to the ancient Iranian province of "Khuzistan". Howaida said "We want peace

HRH Ahmad Shah Has Lunch With Shahinshah Of Iran

KABUL, Nov. 10.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, accompanied by his wife, HRH Khatoal, had lunch Tuesday with their Majesties the Shahinshah and Queen Farah of Iran. In the afternoon the Prince visited the museum of "Ancient Iran".

On Monday the Iranian Prime Minister Abbas Howaida and the members of his cabinet met His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society at the Marmar Palace.

The Prince also exchanged views with representatives of the Iranian Senate and National Assembly as also the central committee of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society.

According to Radio Tehran, during the meeting, Howaida mentioned the close ties existing between Afghanistan and Iran and expressed the hope that relations between the two neighbouring countries would even further improve under the guidance of His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran. The Prince also met Dr. Iqbal, chairman of the Board of Executives and Executive Director of the Iranian National Oil Company.

Monday night, Their Royal Highnesses attended a reception given in their honour by Her Royal Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi at the Gulistan Palace. It was attended by a number of distinguished Iranians.

Beadle Arrives In London; Banda Warns African States Of Rhodesian Military Power

LONDON, November 10, (Reuter).—

PRIME Minister Harold Wilson met Tuesday with Rhodesia's Justice Sir Hugh Beadle amid growing fears in British government quarters that an illegal seizure of independence by Rhodesia's white minority government could be imminent.

Wilson told parliament he plans more discussion with Sir Hugh Wednesday and he hopes that the meeting with Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith will be possible.

The British government regards Sir Hugh's arrival here as the sole remaining ray of hope that a unilateral declaration of independence by Smith's government can be averted.

Government sources said Wilson discussed the whole Rhodesian situation with Sir Hugh who is the chairman designate of a proposed royal commission on Rhodesia, at midday and this evening. After the first meeting, Wilson called a 20-minute cabinet conference in the House of Commons to discuss the crisis. Rhodesia is expected to be high on the agenda at another cabinet meeting Wednesday.

It is not yet known whether Wilson will reply to Smith's latest message in which he said the two governments' views were irreconcilable.

In Malawi, Dr. Hastings Banda, Prime Minister of Malawi, said Tuesday the Rhodesian air force could reduce all the capitals of central and east Africa to ashes within 24 hours.

His army could conquer the countries within a week, he said.

He told the Malawi parliament that neither the armies nor air forces of Ghana or Nigeria or the north African states could do anything to help.

Dr. Banda warned African states not push the Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith into an act which he never intended.

Queen Says UK Will Negotiate With Rhodesia

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Queen Elizabeth II Tuesday declared that the British government will maintain its bid to get a negotiated settlement of the Rhodesia crisis.

This pledge was given in the Queen's speech at the state opening of the new session of parliament.

The speech is written by the British cabinet and foreshadows home and overseas policy for the coming year.

Wilson is expected to make detailed reference to the latest moves in the self-governing colony's independence crisis in a debate on the queen's speech later Wednesday.

With the government's overall House of Commons majority temporarily cut to a single vote, it is virtually certain that Wilson will call a new general election within the next 12 months.

The biggest surprise was that there was no mention whatever of the government's controversial plans to nationalise steel industry. While this will please the nine liberal party members of parliament and help ensure their broad support for the government's programme, it is certain to spark off threats of renewed revolt by the government's left-wing supporters.

Only 13 states are assessed as more than one per cent according to today's report of the nine-member committee for contributions. These include India (1.85).

The report formally noted the shelving of the dispute over the voting rights of the member states in areas with their contributions.

Indian Prime Minister Congratulates Maiwandwal

KABUL, Nov. 10.—Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Indian Prime Minister, in a telegram, has congratulated Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on his appointment as the Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushnaki
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4.5 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 10, 1965

H.R.H. Visits Iran

The current visit by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah to Afghanistan's friendly and fraternal country, Iran, as the himself stated on his arrival there, will surely further strengthen the friendly ties between the two nations. The eldest son of His Majesty the King has been received with utmost cordiality characteristic of the amicable relations between our two countries.

His Royal Highness Ahmad has gone to Iran at the invitation of Princess Shams Pahlavi, President of the Iranian Red Sun and Lion. The Prince hopes that as the result of his visit to Iran stronger ties will develop between the Afghan Red Crescent Society, of which H.R.H. is the President, and its counterpart in Iran.

Prince Ahmad Shah as the head of the Afghan Red Crescent Society is very keen on making this organization worthy of its name. He fully understands the humanitarian role of such organizations not only in times of disaster and natural catastrophe, but also as a means of helping the needy at all times. Thus in Afghanistan under Prince Ahmad Shah's leadership not only the Red Crescent Society but other philanthropic organizations too, are developing satisfactorily.

At the same time Prince Ahmad Shah has successfully strengthened the relations between the Afghan Red Crescent and similar organizations in other parts of the world as well as with the international Red Cross Society. An Afghan Red Crescent Society delegation has already visited the Soviet Union and other Afghan groups have participated in meetings of several Red Cross international organizations.

While we are sure that as the result of H.R.H.'s visit to Iran relations between the Afghan and Iranian Red Crescent Societies will be strengthened, this visit will also have a favorable impact on the development of general relations between our two countries. Both His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran have been instrumental in the development of friendly and brotherly bonds between our two nations. We are sure that visits of the kind now being paid by Prince Ahmad Shah to Iran will be useful in furthering these relations.

Afghan Parliamentary Procedure

Public Evaluates Conduct Of Deputies, New Government During Broadcast Session

The procedure of taking the vote of confidence, as I mentioned in the first instalment of this article, in some respects resembled an open trial. It was so, to my mind, in two ways: It was a trial for the Wolesi Jirgah and a trial for the new government.

The radio broadcast offered the entire nation an opportunity to hear the Deputies bring to the notice of the new government local and regional problems which concern residents of their constituencies. The nation of Afghanistan listened eagerly during those two and a half hours the lively debate. People wanted to know how their elected delegates were fulfilling their promises and alerting the government to the local statesmen in the country.

It was also a trial for the new government. The members of the cabinet were seeking a vote of confidence from the House of the People. Unless these ministers had a clean past and a record of service to the nation they would not have dared to appear before the House. They came with complete lists of their property and ready to answer questions about their financial assets and their past activities.

Taken in this sense, the House

during those two and a half hours bore a similarity to a court of law.

The session, gave the members of the government and the Wolesi Jirgah an opportunity to demonstrate their ability.

Almost unconsciously, the people assessed the sincerity and skill of their deputies and of the Prime Minister. Maiwandwal, on this national platform, proved to be a great statesman and leader. As one of the deputies pointed out there has been a great shortage of statesmen in the country in the last several years.

At this stage, we are looking forward to having political parties in Afghanistan. We need skilled politicians of national standing. Debates in the Wolesi Jirgah—not necessarily broadcast on the radio—will give to our leaders a chance to develop their leadership ability and skill.

The session differed from a trial in several ways, of course. The government was seeking to come into power. It was not responsible for the past actions of former governments. As such it was not in a position, either legally or morally, to answer any of the complaints or grievances, expressed

by the House of the People. In other words, there was no question of offence.

The Wolesi Jirgah, having realised the importance of its role in giving or refusing to give its vote of confidence wanted pledges from the government that it would do certain things. These, of course, could be implemented only if the government won the vote of confidence from the House.

The pledges which the government made after getting the vote of confidence, were important in two ways: first, they became part and parcel of the policy of the government which was read to the Jirgah by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal before getting the vote. Second and most important, these pledges were in fact the desires of the Wolesi Jirgah which the Deputies wanted the government to include in its policy.

The adoption of these points by the government brings the government close to the House and thus establishes a basis for co-operation between the two. Constitutionally speaking, such a relation will determine the nature of the executive and legislative organs of the state in Afghanistan.

Canadian Elections Confound Forecasters; Pearson's Majority No Bigger Than It Was

It was an election hardly anybody wanted, and it solved nothing.

That was the net result Tuesday of Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson's unsuccessful effort to win a majority in the House of Commons and a clearcut mandate to carry on his programmes.

Pearson thought he had such a victory within his grasp. He thought that Canadian voters, with "liberal prosperity" swelling their

By Ben Bessett
pay checks, were bound to come to the aid of his party.

So he called Monday's election. It cost Canada 10 million dollars. It cost Pearson a measure of prestige and left his Liberals still in power but with only 128 seats, 5 short of a majority in the 265-seat house.

That was just one seat more than the Liberals had when Pearson called the election. The surprise to many was the strength shown by John Diefenbaker's conservative party. It won 100 seats, 7 more than it had, and refurbished Diefenbaker's vote-getting prestige. The result looked like a reward for the hard-hitting campaign the Tory Leader had fought.

A third party, New (CAPN) Democrats, also increased its standing from 17 to 21 seats. These and the conservatives' gains were largely at the expense of the small Social Credit and Creditists parties.

One possibility out of all this is that Pearson will call another election. This seems unlikely because Canadians are tired of voting—they have had five elections in eight years.

The strongest prospect seems to be that Pearson will go on governing as he has been doing for the last 24 years, with the co-operation of opposition parties. Little of his legislative programme has fallen by the wayside under these conditions.

At one point Monday night, Pearson's Foreign Secretary Paul Martin, spoke of the possibility of forming a liberal-New Democrat coalition. The New Democrat's leader, T. C. Douglas, shot this down. He said his party will support legislation it approves. But will remain in opposition.

Diefenbaker declined to say whether he would offer a motion of no-confidence in Pearson's government when parliament reconvenes. This conceivably could bring the government down.

Diefenbaker noted Pearson called the election on the ground he could not carry on with a minority.

"That was the reason for the election," Diefenbaker said. "With out a majority, he would be impotent. I would say his potency has not been intensified."

The election result confounded forecasters, most of whom had discounted Diefenbaker's strength and predicted a majority for Pearson.

Even so, it was likely Diefenbaker's last election. He is 70, and had told associates he was ready

to step down if the Tories lost again.

It could also be Pearson's final effort as leader to win a majority for his party. He is 68, and some Liberals say he lacks the spark of an outstanding campaigner. Monday night, after the results at the election were known he said: "At the moment I am still prime minister and leader of the government and we'll leave it at that."

Sukarno Urges End To Conflict

JAKARTA, Nov. 10. (Reuter).—President Sukarno has warned that Indonesia will split and collapse unless the nation's battling communists and anti-communists end their conflict.

He said this at a meeting of his cabinet. His remarks were broadcast over radio Jakarta Sunday night.

Communists and anti-communists have been in open conflict since the October 1 coup attempt to topple the Sukarno regime in power. The Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) has been accused of playing a big role in the coup.

The President, who on Saturday said he was thinking about dissolving the PKI, told his cabinet colleagues that communism should still be represented in Indonesia.

But, he added, he did not necessarily mean the PKI.

Those who wanted to eliminate communism in Indonesia were like a man who tried to bit an iron bar—"eventually his teeth will be destroyed," the President said.

Jakarta radio last night also broadcast a recording of a speech to the cabinet meeting by the foreign minister, Dr. Subandrio, in which he emotionally denied involvement in the coup.

Eskimos May Have Originated In Asia

MILAN, Nov. 10. (Reuter).—Discovery in Greenland of a rare drawing of a dog, over 2,000 years old, provide fresh evidence that the eskimos are asiatic, the Director of the Polar Geographical Institute, said in a newspaper article.

He said the drawing was the same as that of the Northern Siberian pack dog.

The eskimos must have brought the dog-like a husky with them in their long migratory march, the Director, Signor Zavatti said.

PRESS

At a Glance
Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial under the headline "UN membership for the People's Republic of China."

Today, says the paper, the General Assembly of the UN has begun discussing the question of Chinese membership. This subject has been discussed for the last several years. Last year, due to the problem of voting created by the non-payment by some members of contributions towards peace-keeping operation expenses the issue of China's membership in the world body was not taken up.

Although, comments the paper, the supporters of admission of China to the UN have not yet been able to acquire the necessary majority, they have been able to find new supporters.

The opponents of the membership of the People's Republic of China into the world body headed by the United States believe that the present Chinese regime is irresponsible and only wants to become a member of the UN in order to paralyse its activities.

Afghanistan, as a neutral and peace-loving country, has supported the cause of the membership of China into the world body, and wants this country of seven hundred million to take its place in the United Nations, the Anis editor points out.

The People's Republic of China, says the editorial, is an existing entity and the government in that country is a legal one. However, the seat for the People's Republic of China has been occupied by Formosa. This seems most unnatural. Formosa is a small island. It can, in no way, represent the whole Chinese people.

The question of the admission of the People's Republic of China is now more serious than ever before because this country now possesses nuclear weapons. We believe that unless this nation becomes a member of the world body it will not be possible to solve the disarmament problem in a satisfactory manner, states the editorial.

With the admission of the People's Republic of China into the United Nations, some other problems such as the Vietnam war could be discussed seriously and might lead to a solution of the problem.

Our support of United Nations membership for China is not because it is a huge country or because she is our neighbour, but because we want this world body to embrace all the nations of the world in its membership.

We believe, says the paper, that the United Nations minus China, the People's Republic of China, resembles a body without one of its most important members.

We hope, concludes the paper, that the present debate will bear fruit and that the right of membership will be granted to the People's Republic of China.

In a letter in yesterday's Islah, Mohammad Kamel Monawar writes his impressions after 13 days in Akbar Khan Roughtoon.

After praising the management of the hospital for its good work, Monawar says that the hospital has hired a foreign cook who receives Afghans 30,000 per month.

Monawar complains about the rules of admission and the discrimination observed in permitting some people to come and visit their sick relatives while others are not allowed. His own four-year-old child was not allowed to see him in his room, while some other children were permitted to visit their parents. He says that the doorkeepers are responsible for this.

Monawar also mentioned that some rich people are given rooms free of charge while some poor people are forced to pay for their beds.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Judu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 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 4775 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

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Kabul-Khost
Arrival-0950
Herat, Kandahar, Kabul
Arrival-1530
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0730
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
Departure-0830

IRAN AIR

Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0845
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-0940

AEROFLOT

Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow
Departure-1030

TMA

Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1100

PIA

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

FRIDAY

AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1600
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
Departure-0930
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-1200

SATURDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Beirut, Tehran, Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1330
Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1000
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

PIA

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

Important Telephones

First Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24589
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	22062
	20763
	22062
Bakhtar News Agency	20443
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20992
	22268
Luthansa	22561

Agreement On Nuclear Non-Proliferation Equally Important To All States -Pazhwak

following is the second part of a speech by A.R. Pazhwak, Afghanistan's permanent representative at the United Nations, delivered before the first committee of the General Assembly.

The distinguished Representative of the United Arab Republic spoke about the importance of reaching an agreement on certain principles. Among these we would like to associate ourselves with the points which stress that consideration of the interests of the nuclear powers is to be accompanied by reflections of the relationship and the obligations of the nuclear powers vis a vis the non-nuclear powers and also the observation that any international agreement should be viewed as a permanent international obligation and should thereby avoid any vague or controversial provisions which may be used as a pretext, by any of the signatories, for taking action.

The various possible means of transferring nuclear weapons directly or indirectly, by individual states or a group of states, including any assistance in manufacturing nuclear weapons or any information which may assist countries which do not possess nuclear weapons regarding their testing or manufacture, should be determined by the General Assembly before they are considered by any other body engaged in a detailed examination of the treaties.

The Assembly should not confine itself only to one set of suggestions and proposals and in no way only to the proposals suggested by the nuclear powers. Any procedure contrary to this would defeat the purpose of the discussion of this matter which is equally vital for all countries, large and small, nuclear and non-nuclear, in an Organisation like the United Nations.

We would like also to repeat the observation, with which we were greatly impressed, made by the Representative of Liberia, Ambassador Barnes, when he said "to the mind of my delegation, it is far-fetched to suggest that certain Powers should be permitted to possess nuclear weapons eternally and that others should be denied their use. As a matter of fact, it is morally untenable that this should be so."

One of the main reasons for the lack of success in the negotiations on disarmament, which all of us deplore, emanates from the regrettable fact that a new approach which would bring about a comprehensive solution of the disarmament problems has not yet been made.

We have always maintained our earnest desire that all specific and general actions should be taken to bring about not only general and complete disarmament but also universal disarmament.

As we have stated before, it was on the basis of this principle that we supported the idea of a world disarmament conference initiated at the Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, in view of the urgent need for such a new approach. We shall express our views on this matter when it comes under discussion in this Committee.

However, we would like to emphasise that at all times the problem of disarmament should remain one of the most important concerns of this Assembly of Nations and should be furthered by efforts universal in scope.

In conclusion we would like to second the Representative of Liberia in his support of the Nigerian statement that "An indispensable element in any non-proliferation measure is a firm undertaking with adequate guarantees by the nuclear Powers, not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear Powers under any circumstances whatsoever, or to threaten to use them."

All that I have said by making these general observations is accompanied by our hope that the Assembly will make all efforts to act positively and definitely in this session.

In establishing these principles, general lines of the undertakings of one state possessing nuclear weapons and those who do not possess such weapons should be determined.

We should also give full consideration to the fact that there exist certain nuclear and non-nuclear powers who are not members of the United Nations, as well as certain members who, for their own reasons, do not participate in deliberations on certain aspects of disarmament.

We cannot ignore such special situations with which we are confronted and which are not difficult to understand. These have hindered the participation of all nuclear powers in taking common measures in the nuclear field, and other agreements on disarmament as a whole. To make this participation possible is the foremost responsibility of the United Nations, without which it cannot achieve its own goals. This solely depends on a well-considered approach by the United Nations to all aspects of the matter: in order to create the balance essential for mutual confidence among all countries.

It is here that the political sacrifice to which we referred becomes essential. One of the most important forms of such an understanding is conveyed by the words of President Johnson which I have already quoted: "no differences or any other issues should be allowed to bar agreement."

We would like also to repeat the observation, with which we were greatly impressed, made by the Representative of Liberia, Ambassador Barnes, when he said "to the mind of my delegation, it is far-fetched to suggest that certain Powers should be permitted to possess nuclear weapons eternally and that others should be denied their use. As a matter of fact, it is morally untenable that this should be so."

One of the main reasons for the lack of success in the negotiations on disarmament, which all of us deplore, emanates from the regrettable fact that a new approach which would bring about a comprehensive solution of the disarmament problems has not yet been made.

We have always maintained our earnest desire that all specific and general actions should be taken to bring about not only general and complete disarmament but also universal disarmament.

As we have stated before, it was on the basis of this principle that we supported the idea of a world disarmament conference initiated at the Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, in view of the urgent need for such a new approach. We shall express our views on this matter when it comes under discussion in this Committee.

However, we would like to emphasise that at all times the problem of disarmament should remain one of the most important concerns of this Assembly of Nations and should be furthered by efforts universal in scope.

In conclusion we would like to second the Representative of Liberia in his support of the Nigerian statement that "An indispensable element in any non-proliferation measure is a firm undertaking with adequate guarantees by the nuclear Powers, not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear Powers under any circumstances whatsoever, or to threaten to use them."

All that I have said by making these general observations is accompanied by our hope that the Assembly will make all efforts to act positively and definitely in this session.

United Nations.

In establishing these principles, general lines of the undertakings of one state possessing nuclear weapons and those who do not possess such weapons should be determined.

We should also give full consideration to the fact that there exist certain nuclear and non-nuclear powers who are not members of the United Nations, as well as certain members who, for their own reasons, do not participate in deliberations on certain aspects of disarmament.

We cannot ignore such special situations with which we are confronted and which are not difficult to understand. These have hindered the participation of all nuclear powers in taking common measures in the nuclear field, and other agreements on disarmament as a whole. To make this participation possible is the foremost responsibility of the United Nations, without which it cannot achieve its own goals. This solely depends on a well-considered approach by the United Nations to all aspects of the matter: in order to create the balance essential for mutual confidence among all countries.

It is here that the political sacrifice to which we referred becomes essential. One of the most important forms of such an understanding is conveyed by the words of President Johnson which I have already quoted: "no differences or any other issues should be allowed to bar agreement."

We would like also to repeat the observation, with which we were greatly impressed, made by the Representative of Liberia, Ambassador Barnes, when he said "to the mind of my delegation, it is far-fetched to suggest that certain Powers should be permitted to possess nuclear weapons eternally and that others should be denied their use. As a matter of fact, it is morally untenable that this should be so."

One of the main reasons for the lack of success in the negotiations on disarmament, which all of us deplore, emanates from the regrettable fact that a new approach which would bring about a comprehensive solution of the disarmament problems has not yet been made.

We have always maintained our earnest desire that all specific and general actions should be taken to bring about not only general and complete disarmament but also universal disarmament.

As we have stated before, it was on the basis of this principle that we supported the idea of a world disarmament conference initiated at the Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, in view of the urgent need for such a new approach. We shall express our views on this matter when it comes under discussion in this Committee.

However, we would like to emphasise that at all times the problem of disarmament should remain one of the most important concerns of this Assembly of Nations and should be furthered by efforts universal in scope.

United Nations.

In establishing these principles, general lines of the undertakings of one state possessing nuclear weapons and those who do not possess such weapons should be determined.

We should also give full consideration to the fact that there exist certain nuclear and non-nuclear powers who are not members of the United Nations, as well as certain members who, for their own reasons, do not participate in deliberations on certain aspects of disarmament.

We cannot ignore such special situations with which we are confronted and which are not difficult to understand. These have hindered the participation of all nuclear powers in taking common measures in the nuclear field, and other agreements on disarmament as a whole. To make this participation possible is the foremost responsibility of the United Nations, without which it cannot achieve its own goals. This solely depends on a well-considered approach by the United Nations to all aspects of the matter: in order to create the balance essential for mutual confidence among all countries.

It is here that the political sacrifice to which we referred becomes essential. One of the most important forms of such an understanding is conveyed by the words of President Johnson which I have already quoted: "no differences or any other issues should be allowed to bar agreement."

We would like also to repeat the observation, with which we were greatly impressed, made by the Representative of Liberia, Ambassador Barnes, when he said "to the mind of my delegation, it is far-fetched to suggest that certain Powers should be permitted to possess nuclear weapons eternally and that others should be denied their use. As a matter of fact, it is morally untenable that this should be so."

One of the main reasons for the lack of success in the negotiations on disarmament, which all of us deplore, emanates from the regrettable fact that a new approach which would bring about a comprehensive solution of the disarmament problems has not yet been made.

We have always maintained our earnest desire that all specific and general actions should be taken to bring about not only general and complete disarmament but also universal disarmament.

As we have stated before, it was on the basis of this principle that we supported the idea of a world disarmament conference initiated at the Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, in view of the urgent need for such a new approach. We shall express our views on this matter when it comes under discussion in this Committee.

However, we would like to emphasise that at all times the problem of disarmament should remain one of the most important concerns of this Assembly of Nations and should be furthered by efforts universal in scope.

In conclusion we would like to second the Representative of Liberia in his support of the Nigerian statement that "An indispensable element in any non-proliferation measure is a firm undertaking with adequate guarantees by the nuclear Powers, not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear Powers under any circumstances whatsoever, or to threaten to use them."

All that I have said by making these general observations is accompanied by our hope that the Assembly will make all efforts to act positively and definitely in this session.

United Nations.

In establishing these principles, general lines of the undertakings of one state possessing nuclear weapons and those who do not possess such weapons should be determined.

We should also give full consideration to the fact that there exist certain nuclear and non-nuclear powers who are not members of the United Nations, as well as certain members who, for their own reasons, do not participate in deliberations on certain aspects of disarmament.

We cannot ignore such special situations with which we are confronted and which are not difficult to understand. These have hindered the participation of all nuclear powers in taking common measures in the nuclear field, and other agreements on disarmament as a whole. To make this participation possible is the foremost responsibility of the United Nations, without which it cannot achieve its own goals. This solely depends on a well-considered approach by the United Nations to all aspects of the matter: in order to create the balance essential for mutual confidence among all countries.

It is here that the political sacrifice to which we referred becomes essential. One of the most important forms of such an understanding is conveyed by the words of President Johnson which I have already quoted: "no differences or any other issues should be allowed to bar agreement."

We would like also to repeat the observation, with which we were greatly impressed, made by the Representative of Liberia, Ambassador Barnes, when he said "to the mind of my delegation, it is far-fetched to suggest that certain Powers should be permitted to possess nuclear weapons eternally and that others should be denied their use. As a matter of fact, it is morally untenable that this should be so."

One of the main reasons for the lack of success in the negotiations on disarmament, which all of us deplore, emanates from the regrettable fact that a new approach which would bring about a comprehensive solution of the disarmament problems has not yet been made.

We have always maintained our earnest desire that all specific and general actions should be taken to bring about not only general and complete disarmament but also universal disarmament.

Police Douse Flames As New Yorker Tries To Burn Self

NEW YORK, November 10, (Reuter).—A 22-YEAR-OLD New Yorker crying he was against wars poured petrol over himself and set himself afire in front of the United Nations headquarters early Tuesday.

The "human torch" incident came only a week after Norman Morrison burned himself in front of the Pentagon in Washington, apparently in protest against U.S. policy in Vietnam.

First reports of Tuesday's incident were too sketchy to tell why the man set himself afire in the middle of the night.

In Offenbach, West Germany, a 45-year-old businessman who burned himself to death in the street here yesterday had financial difficulties, police said.

The man poured petrol over himself and set himself alight. He apparently had no political motive.

U Thant Deplores Attempted Suicide In Front Of UN

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 10, (DPA).—UN Secretary General U Thant Tuesday deeply deplored the attempted fire suicide of a young American before the United Nations headquarters building in New York.

22-year-old Roger La Porte from New York poured gasoline on his clothes and set them afire early this morning before a UN guard.

La Porte was taken to a hospital where his condition is critical. Doctors said that about 95 per cent of his body were burned.

The young man, member of a Roman Catholic pacifist organization, committed suicide to protest the U.S. commitment in Vietnam.

UN Secretary General U Thant said human life was too valuable to be sacrificed, even for the cause of peace.

OAU Considers Military Aid To African Rhodesians

ALGIERS, Nov. 10, (DPA). The Organisation for African Unity (OAU) has set up committee to study details of possible military aid to the African population of Rhodesia in case of unilateral declaration of independence by white minority.

The organization's Secretary General Mohamed Sahnoun, speaking to newsmen before departing for Rome, where he is to join OAU secretary general Diallo Telli, said the various aspects of such an envisaged military aid was secret.

It is necessary to decide on measures to be taken in addition to those agreed upon at the African Summit meeting in Accra last month, Sahnoun said.

Besides, various African initiatives with the British government, and the United Nations, the OAU is also considering direct measures aimed at safeguarding the interests of the non-white Rhodesians, he said.

Pak Leader Urges Close Ties With Emerging States

KARACHI, Nov. 10, (Reuter).—The leader of the leftwing opposition National Awami Party, Maulana Abdul Hamid Bahashami today told a press conference that liberation for the people of Kashmir lay in closer Pakistani ties with Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Pakistan must side with the new emergent forces who had helped her during days of trial, he said.

He hoped the Soviet Union would take a firm stand on self-determination for the Kashmiris in pursuit of her declared policy of aiding all national liberation movements.

UK Asks Portugal To Accept Winds Of Change In Africa

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Nov. 10, (Reuter).—Britain Tuesday called on her oldest ally Portugal to head the winds of change in Africa and accept the principle of self-determination for the people of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.

Lord Caradon, the chief British delegate, told the Security Council that if Lisbon made eventual self-determination in Africa its declared policy, the whole situation would be transformed at a single stroke.

Such a step would strengthen friendship and economic cooperation between Portugal and her territories for the future, Lord Caradon said.

He was speaking on the third day of Council's debate on the situation in the territories, where over 30 independent African members of the UN claim Portugal is engaged in policies of repression and extermination.

Lord Caradon said that it had denied in the past and he would deny again that Britain had provided arms for use by Portugal in her African territories.

Viet Cong May Act To Prove Firmness Despite US Buildup

SAIGON, Nov. 10, (AP).—The Viet Cong may be on the verge of a bold, new offensive in South Vietnam to prove their determination has not been blunted by the vast U.S. military buildup.

Even the most optimistic U.S. observers here acknowledged that the Viet Cong put on an impressive show last week. If the guerrillas have the will to win the war, it was not evident.

"May be they realise they can't win, but that doesn't mean they're ready to give up," said one U.S. military officer. "If anything, they're trying harder than ever," he added.

Many here view the resurgence in Viet Cong activity as a concerted effort to show that the massive U.S. effort has not weakened their drive. If the Viet Cong can still strike at will, it is reasoned, the U.S. forces must assume the defensive and react rather than act.

The strengthened Viet Cong effort comes at a time when the U.S. forces are seeking to wrest the initiative from the Viet Cong with massive ground operations supported by powerful air strikes.

The strategy is to keep the Viet Cong off balance and apply pressure on their spearheads of influence.

But if U.S. buildup is hurting the Viet Cong, it is also forcing them to show they have plenty of fight left.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Oct. 9.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

Buying	Selling
Af. 72.00 (per U.S. dollar)	72.50
Af. 201.60 (per one pound sterling)	203.00
Af. 1800.00 (per hundred German Marks)	1812.50
Af. 1676.36 (per hundred Swiss Francs)	1688.01
Af. 1457.48 (per hundred French Francs)	1467.62

FAREDEH

Faredeh has a Warsaw diploma in hairdressing for ladies.

Address: Zarghona Square in front of the Pakistan Embassy.

FOR SALE

For Sale 1963 model Land Rover, long wheel base Estate 12 seater with many spare parts. Apply to Messrs. Oliver and Sanger, Nawazish Hotel, Jati Malwand.

Heavy Casualties On Both Sides In Battle Near Saigon

SAIGON, November 10, (Reuter).—An entire Viet Cong battalion has been virtually annihilated by an American paratroops force in a savage jungle battle near here.

But the Americans themselves suffered their heaviest casualties in recent weeks.

In the battle yesterday, about 30 miles northeast of here, marines of the 173rd airborne brigade killed at least 391 guerrillas in one of the heaviest single U.S. blows against the Viet Cong.

A U.S. spokesman said the Viet Cong death toll would probably rise when the results of a combined American-Australian sweep of particularly thick jungle were known.

Asked where the Viet Cong had withdrawn to, the spokesman said: "I did not say they had withdrawn. Indications are, at this time, from what we know, that the enemy battalion in effect was annihilated."

U.S. casualties in the battle were the heaviest since a vicious clash South of Chu Lai in August in which more than 230 Americans were killed or wounded.

Twice during the six-hour encounter the American brigade, of about 500 men, was encircled.

But each time they smashed the Communist trap.

The jungle was so thick that U.S. casualties had to be lifted on cable hoists to hovering helicopters. When the Viet Cong fire slackened after six hours, the marines withdrew and waiting artillery batteries and fighter bombers pounded the guerrillas.

Ground units later moved back into the area to count the Viet Cong dead.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 4, 30, 7, and 9 p.m. American coloured cinemascope film WORLD BY NIGHT.
PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 4, 30, 7, and 9 p.m. Italian-French coloured cinemascope film LES FRERES CORSES.
KABUL CINEMA:
At 1, 30, 4, and 6, 30 Indian film LAILI MAJNOON in Pakhtu.
PAMIR CINEMA:
At 2, 4, 30, 7, and 9 p.m. Indian film.

ADVTS.

Thursday, Nov. 11th, 8:30 p.m. GRAND TENNIS BALL. Distribution of cups. Various and nice foods available. Black Tie. Non-members Afs. 100.

FOR RENT
Two-storey tin roof house, 3 living rooms, bathrooms, running water and garage, located in Karti-3. Call Telephone No. 22765.

Two-storey tin roof house, 7 rooms, modern bathrooms, garage, Call Tele. 20094 or 22767.

Yesterday's editorial comes only three days after China's leaders cabled congratulations to the Soviet government on the 48th anniversary of the October Revolution and spoke of "eternal and unbreakable" friendship.

Diplomatic Wives Organisation - Kabul

Big Autumn Benefit Dance And Bingo
Door prizes Refreshments
At Press Club

November 18th, 1965 from 8 p.m. to midnight, dark suit. Tickets Afs. 70-available at all Embassies and ASTCO, also at the entrance.

General Mohammad Aref, the Afghan Ambassador in USSR, who is also the Afghan Ambassador in Romania, presents his credentials to the President of the State Council Gheorghe Gheorghin-Dej on October 26.

General Mohammad Aref, the Afghan Ambassador in USSR, who is also the Afghan Ambassador in Romania, presents his credentials to the President of the State Council Gheorghe Gheorghin-Dej on October 26.

General Mohammad Aref, the Afghan Ambassador in USSR, who is also the Afghan Ambassador in Romania, presents his credentials to the President of the State Council Gheorghe Gheorghin-Dej on October 26.

General Mohammad Aref, the Afghan Ambassador in USSR, who is also the Afghan Ambassador in Romania, presents his credentials to the President of the State Council Gheorghe Gheorghin-Dej on October 26.

General Mohammad Aref, the Afghan Ambassador in USSR, who is also the Afghan Ambassador in Romania, presents his credentials to the President of the State Council Gheorghe Gheorghin-Dej on October 26.

General Mohammad Aref, the Afghan Ambassador in USSR, who is also the Afghan Ambassador in Romania, presents his credentials to the President of the State Council Gheorghe Gheorghin-Dej on October 26.

General Mohammad Aref, the Afghan Ambassador in USSR, who is also the Afghan Ambassador in Romania, presents his credentials to the President of the State Council Gheorghe Gheorghin-Dej on October 26.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. 18°C. Minimum 1°C.
Sun sets today at 4:59 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:33 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 189

KABUL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1965, (AQRA 20, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Maiwandwal Outlines Basis Of Government's Policy In Speech To Meshrano Jirgah

KABUL, Nov. 11.—PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, presented the policy of his government in an extemporaneous speech to the Meshrano Jirgah this morning.

Copies of the Prime Minister's policy statement which he made in the Wolesi Jirgah last week were distributed among the Senators in advance.

Article 89 of the Constitution says that the Prime Minister after receiving a vote of confidence from the Wolesi Jirgah and after the issuance of the Royal Decree appointing him as the Prime Minister should introduce his government's policy to the Meshrano Jirgah.

In a ten-minute speech, Prime Minister Maiwandwal outlined the fundamentals of his government's policy to serve the country and the people of Afghanistan within the framework of law.

Maiwandwal said in the domestic field we will try to preserve the balance of power among the three organs of the state and introduce and implement the values and provisions of the Constitution in the country.

In preserving the balance between the three organs, we consider it important and essential that the Meshrano Jirgah should play its role in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Afghanistan as is the case in other countries.

Maiwandwal said it is fortunate that in the Meshrano Jirgah there are Senators who have had a long record of experience in different branches of public service and all of them have a sincere desire to help the country. Their views will at all times be of value to us, he said.

The Prime Minister said that the Meshrano Jirgah will have an opportunity to consider and debate national issues and to take a stand on them on the basis of the national interest of the Afghan people.

He said that both jirgahs and the government have common responsibilities toward the people of Afghanistan; we should try to render proper services to our country under the leadership of our great Monarch in an atmosphere of exchange of ideas and consultation.

He said that in the economic field, as he stated in his policy statement to the Wolesi Jirgah, the government will follow a planning and guided economy system. He said we will, of course, give an opportunity to private enterprise to make useful investments in developing the general economy of the country parallel to the planning policy of the state.

Maiwandwal said that in the field of commerce his government will try to expand foreign trade as much as possible and will try to regulate imports in such a way so as to conform to and aid the development programmes.

In foreign policy the preservation of the policy of non-alignment will be the basis of our actions. He said that his government will be guided by the free judgement and will always preserve and promote the national interest and honour of Afghanistan in international gatherings.

"In international affairs we are for peace and cooperation and all those efforts which will strengthen world peace. We will oppose colonialism and in all international gathering we will support actions taken against colonialism. We will keep out of military alliances, he said. We consider military alliances a cause of international tension and their elimination useful in the cause of

peace and continuation of international cooperation.

The Prime Minister said we will support the right of nations who, as the result of the remnants of colonialism, have been deprived of their right to self-determination.

The Prime Minister added that on this basis, Afghanistan will support the right of the people of Pakhtunistan to self-determination in accordance with the wishes of the people of Afghanistan as (Contd. on page 4)



Kirill Mazurov

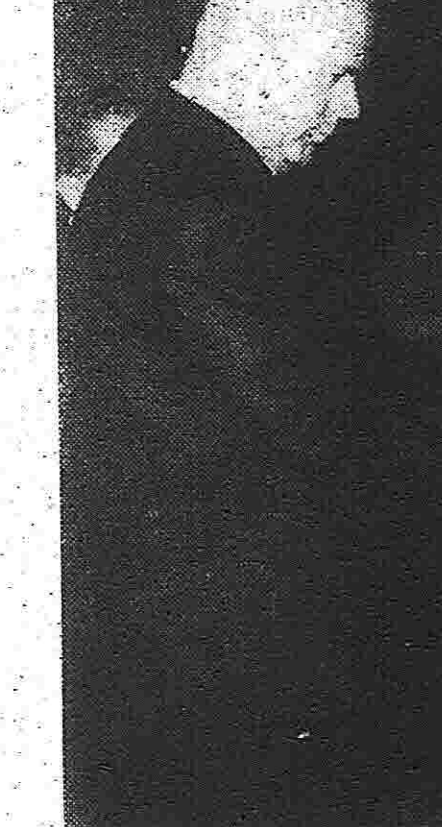
KABUL, Nov. 11.—The government of Afghanistan has invited Kirill Mazurov, a Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, to take part in the inauguration ceremony of the Western Highway next week.

Mazurov has accepted the invitation and will come to Afghanistan at the head of a delegation of high-ranking Soviet officials.

Mazurov, 51, graduated from a secondary technical establishment in Gomel, Byelorussia.

In 1936-1938 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1953 Mazurov was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Byelorussian Republic.

Since March 1965 Mazurov has been a member of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee and First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.



General Mohammad Aref, the Afghan Ambassador in USSR, who is also the Afghan Ambassador in Romania, presents his credentials to the President of the State Council Gheorghe Gheorghin-Dej on October 26.

Reception Honours HRH Ahmad Shah

TEHRAN, Nov. 11.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol attended a reception given in their honour Tuesday night by the Iranian Prime Minister Abbas Hovaida at the hall of the foreign ministry.

Her Royal Highness Princess Shams Pakhlevi and a number of Iranian distinguished personalities together with their wives were also present at the reception.

According to Radio Tehran, Prince Ahmad Shah and his entourage visited the Jafar sports club yesterday afternoon.

Turkish Premier Notes Friendly Afghan-Turk Ties

KABUL, Nov. 11.—The Turkish Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel, while making his policy statement before the Turkish national assembly, said that the relations between Turkey and Afghanistan, which are based on friendship and traditional fraternity were special close.

He said that the Turkish government attached great value to further developing of the spirit of brotherhood and cooperation between the two countries.

Gen. Eisenhower

Back In Oxygen

FORT GORDON, Georgia, Nov. 11, (AP).—Former U.S. President General Eisenhower was placed back in an oxygen tent Wednesday when he suffered another series of heart pains, more prolonged than those which sent him to the hospital Tuesday.

This setback followed word earlier that the former President was making a good recovery from what his physicians called a mild attack of angina pectoris or heart pains just after midnight Monday.

In fact, they said, he should be able to play golf again in two weeks.

Reporters pressed for answers to questions and got some back from Dr. Thomas Mattingly, spokesman for the six-man team of physicians attending the 75-year-old five-star general at Fort Gordon army hospital.

Mattingly relayed the word that the heart pains during the afternoon were of the same type Eisenhower suffered less than 48 hours earlier.

Reporters pressed for answers to questions and got some back from Dr. Thomas Mattingly, spokesman for the six-man team of physicians attending the 75-year-old five-star general at Fort Gordon army hospital.

Mattingly relayed the word that the heart pains during the afternoon were of the same type Eisenhower suffered less than 48 hours earlier.

Reporters pressed for answers to questions and got some back from Dr. Thomas Mattingly, spokesman for the six-man team of physicians attending the 75-year-old five-star general at Fort Gordon army hospital.

Mattingly relayed the word that the heart pains during the afternoon were of the same type Eisenhower suffered less than 48 hours earlier.

Reporters pressed for answers to questions and got some back from Dr. Thomas Mattingly, spokesman for the six-man team of physicians attending the 75-year-old five-star general at Fort Gordon army hospital.

Mattingly relayed the word that the heart pains during the afternoon were of the same type Eisenhower suffered less than 48 hours earlier.

Reporters pressed for answers to questions and got some back from Dr. Thomas Mattingly, spokesman for the six-man team of physicians attending the 75-year-old five-star general at Fort Gordon army hospital.

Mattingly relayed the word that the heart pains during the afternoon were of the same type Eisenhower suffered less than 48 hours earlier.

Reporters pressed for answers to questions and got some back from Dr. Thomas Mattingly, spokesman for the six-man team of physicians attending the 75-year-old five-star general at Fort Gordon army hospital.

Mattingly relayed the word that the heart pains during the afternoon were of the same type Eisenhower suffered less than 48 hours earlier.

Reporters pressed for answers to questions and got some back from Dr. Thomas Mattingly, spokesman for the six-man team of physicians attending the 75-year-old five-star general at Fort Gordon army hospital.

France Urges Abolishment Of 2/3 Majority In Assembly Resolution On Vital Issues

UNITED NATIONS, New York, November 11, (Reuter).—THE General Assembly enters its fourth day of debate on the issue of Chinese representation today awaiting a formal resolution "to restore the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China" in the United Nations.

France Wednesday made official for the first time in an Assembly debate on Chinese representation its support for China.

Paralysed by the dispute over finances, the Assembly failed to debate the item last year.

France thus joined the growing list of countries which have openly declared that Peking should be in the UN.

Opponents of Peking, led by the United States, still believe that Peking will not be recognised this year.

France said China should be seated in the United Nations and no two-third majority should be required in any General Assembly vote.

Ambassador Rober Sydoux made the declarations in a speech to the General Assembly as it continued its debate on the controversial issue.

France voted against admission of China in 1963, the last time the Assembly voted on the issue. Since then President Charles de Gaulle's government has recognised the government of the Chinese People's Republic.

The Philippines urged that the Assembly adhere to a previous decision that the question should be decided by a two-thirds majority.

In the special political committee, Arab states are expected to offer amendments to an American resolution calling for extension of

the mandate of the U.N. relief and Works Agency in Palestine (UNRWA).

The Security Council, meanwhile, will continue its debate on Portuguese territories in Africa. A demand by the Soviet Union yesterday for sanctions against Portugal is considered certain to be opposed by the western members.

Syria Announces Withdrawal Of Staff From Iran Embassy

DAMASCUS, Nov. 11, (Reuter).—Syria will recall its embassy staff from Iran following the decision of the Iranian government Tuesday to withdraw its representatives from Damascus, a government spokesman announced here Wednesday.

The spokesman said the cabinet proposed to reciprocate the Iranian decision, whether Iran has recalled all its embassy staff or told any of them to stay.

An authoritative Iranian source said Tuesday that Iran had decided to recall its ambassador from Syria in protest to the Syrian Prime Minister's claim that the Iranian province of Khuzistan was Arab territory.

Earlier Wednesday Dr. Ibrahim Makhoum, Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, expressed regret at the Iranian move.

Dr. Makhoum said in a press statement: "we had hoped for the best relations with Iran, with which we have numerous historical and cultural ties, but they misunderstood us, and it is they who will bear responsibility for the consequence of severing relations."

Rhodesia Declares Independence From Great Britain

SALISBURY, Nov. 11, (Reuter).—Rhodesia today broke away from Britain and declared itself independent. This was announced in a broadcast by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

YOUNG PACIFIST DIES IN HOSPITAL AFTER BURNING HIMSELF

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, (AP).—Roger Laporte, young pacifist who made himself a human torch in front of the United Nations building to protest the war in Vietnam died Wednesday in Bellevue hospital.

Laporte, a volunteer in the Catholic worker movement, became the third American to die that way this year.

He had poured a fluid on his clothing and ignited it. He was burned over 95 per cent of body.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4, 5 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 11, 1965

China And The UN

By again rejecting the legitimate right of the People's Republic of China to UN membership, the UN would only prolong concern and anxiety in many parts of the world. It is just not right that a nation be barred from membership in the United Nations by other nations which disapprove of its policies. This cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be considered consistent with the basic principles of the United Nations Charter, which among other things, calls for the universality of the world organisation.

The question of Chinese membership in the United Nations is now being debated by the General Assembly. The Afghan delegate has told that world organisation there is no doubt the Chinese People's Republic could make a contribution to the world's political and economic life through the UN.

The argument that when the policy of a nation is not consistent with the principles of the United Nations that nation should be denied UN membership is not a logical one. Even if it were granted that these policies are inconsistent with United Nations aims, for the very cause of world peace that nation should be allowed to join the world forum, where through various channels existing in that organisation it has been possible in the past to solve many intricate problems.

If the United Nations bars Chinese People's Republic from its legitimate rights, the rejection will only result in further tension and concern. China today has become a nuclear power. It is the largest nation on earth. It has participated in many other international gatherings and its government is the only legitimate representative of the Chinese people. To exclude China from the United Nations will—in addition to overlooking a reality—end in hurting the world organisation itself.

The number of states supporting the right of the Chinese People's Republic to the United Nations has increased greatly and efforts to bar China from the UN cannot be successful much longer. It is unfortunate that although all member states have pledged to abide by the principles of the Charter, a number of them are not doing so in this area. For, as we all agree, the universality of the world organisation is vital if it is to function effectively.

Afghan Parliamentary Procedure:

Precedents Established In Wolesi Jirgah Session

From the debates of the Wolesi Jirgah and the pledges of the new government one thing is obvious: the attention of all the organs of the government is concentrated on the moral rights which have been granted to them by the Constitution.

Evidence of freedom of expression and assembly already exist, at least in Kabul. Students meetings in the last few days are a clear indication of the political freedom which they will enjoy henceforth.

The central feature, in terms of political philosophy, which has emerged from the activities of the new government and of the Wolesi Jirgah is the recognition of the importance of individualism and the need to destroy obstacles which hinder its expression.

The developments in the Wolesi Jirgah in the last month have all led toward this goal. The live broadcast of the vote of confidence, the questions about the assets of the ministers, criticisms of the past governments, and listing grievances of the nation gave the people of this country, perhaps for the first time in our history, an opportunity to express themselves freely.

The stormy events inside and outside the Parliament have already brought about new conventions. These new conventions will have to be observed by the future parliaments. Following is a list of some of the new conventions. Some of which are also

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

mentioned in the Constitution—

1. Live broadcast of the vote of confidence.

2. Personal presence of the majority of the cabinet members of government which is seeking a vote of confidence. Only those ministers will be exempted who, at the time of appointment by the prime minister designate, are abroad.

3. The prime minister designate and his cabinet members should have a complete list of their property and should be ready to answer questions related to this matter.

4. The government, before asking for a vote of confidence, must give an outline of its policy and

a list of the members of his cabinet to the Wolesi Jirgah.

5. The list of the cabinet members need not be complete.

6. The members of the Wolesi Jirgah may comment or criticise the work of the former governments and thus urge the new government to act in a different manner.

7. The Prime Minister after receiving the vote of confidence should make a speech to thank the deputies.

8. The debate on the vote of confidence can take any length of time which the deputies desire and any number of the members of the Wolesi Jirgah may speak before the vote is taken.

9. The debate need not be strictly on the outline of the policy of that government which is seeking the vote of confidence.

10. The debate on the vote of confidence may be stopped if the house itself decides to do so. Some of the number of deputies who have registered their names to speak in the debate may not have the opportunity.

11. The role of the speaker of the Wolesi Jirgah is unique and important. He can refer the matter of shortening the debate on the vote of confidence to the House for voting.

12. No member of the Wolesi Jirgah can speak twice.

Letter To The Editor:

Reader Suggests Law Elaborate On Agriculture

Dear Sir,

Upon reading Article 31 of the Law on Basic Administration as published in the Kabul Times issue of November 4, 1965, I found it to cover only a part of Regulation Service of the Ministry of Agriculture. The other part of the same services would and should include indications on credit facilities and farmers' co-operatives, irrigation, district administration, pasture management and control of grazing, control of epidemic of animal diseases and plant pests, imports

and export of agricultural goods conservation of forest, regulations on underground water uses, and training.

But in a country like Afghanistan Regulatory Services and Laws are not the only things with which to charge the Ministry of Agriculture. This Ministry must also attend to other major and vital duties and responsibilities—the Research and Extension Services. These should also have been spelled out in Article 31 of the law

Research must be directed towards investigating and finding out answers and applicable solutions to the everyday questions of farmer and their current and future problems, which relate to farm management, production, marketing, and farm home life.

Research must also concentrate on finding out, through either direct experimentation or field trials, on new introductions, suitable and high yielding staple food crops seeds which the farmers can grow in place of their presently degenerate and disease susceptible crop varieties. Research is also necessary to decide on the best and most economic fertilisers and pesticides to use in each and every region in Afghanistan, and in similar manner with regards to farm implements, tools and machinery.

Research must be directed to find out what actually are the problems of agriculture. What their real causes are. And, thereafter, approve the solutions and actions, which are applicable under prevailing conditions in Afghanistan and within the realm of resources and limitations.

Extension in agriculture is the actual conveyance of findings of research to the farmers who need them. It is the popularisation of the approved and applicable solutions to the farmers problems. And above all, it is the informal education method of helping the farmers to help themselves. To be self dependent, and development conscious. To train them to perfect the improved practices and skills or methods of farm management, production, marketing and better home living. To cultivate and train the local leaders of the villages to lead the farmers to take up self-help and agricultural development schemes.

In the past ten years the Ministry of Agriculture has gained much experience and acquired a

(Contd. on page 4)

Scotland Yard Is Moving To New Quarters

Scotland Yard is moving soon, and somehow the world famous police headquarters won't be the same.

Although the name Scotland yard is being retained, the police are leaving their strange old building, with its distinctive rounded corners, and moving into a 20-story block of glass and concrete in the nearby Victoria-section of London.

Under a new telephone dialing system Scotland Yard will lose its famous number, Whitehall 1212.

The name Scotland Yard is traced to a legend. An area of land at Whitehall was known as Scotland because buildings there were set aside to accommodate the kings of Scotland when they visited London.

In 1829, a large house, Number Four Whitehall place, was taken over by Sir Robert Peel as headquarters for the police force.

The men were soon speaking of their station by the name of the little street, Scotland Yard, which

it faced. The name stuck.

Curiously, Scotland yard almost became a national Opera house.

In 1875 foundations for such a building were laid alongside the police headquarters, but funds were lacking to complete it.

Sir Richard Pennefather, receiver for the metropolitan police, purchased the incomplete building in 1877. It was demolished and Norman Shaw one of the leading architects of the day, was commissioned to design a police headquarters overlooking the Thames.

The building received a mixed reception. Shaw was denounced for using granite wrought by the convicts at Dartmoor Jail. Economy required him to use this material.

The commissioner of police and his staff moved into their new offices in 1890 along with the criminal Investigation Department (CID).

Between 1905 and 1907 Scotland House, a building of similar de-

sign was built on the south side and a new extension was added in 1940.

Scotland Yard is the headquarters of London's Metropolitan police but as any Sherlock Holmes fan knows, is best known for its detectives. The CID was set up in 1878 and now about 1,700 plain-clothes officers are engaged solely in crime investigation.

Also housed at Scotland Yard is the London branch of the international Criminal Police organization (INTERPOL) which keeps in touch with police forces throughout the world.

French, W. German Foreign Ministers Meet In Paris

PARIS, Nov. 11. (DPA).—

French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville will try to dispell West German misgivings at France's approachment with the Soviet Union when he meets his Bonn counterpart Gerhard Schroeder in Paris this weekend.

STUDENT SPECIAL

Aisha Pupil Wants To Study Science, Teach At Faculty

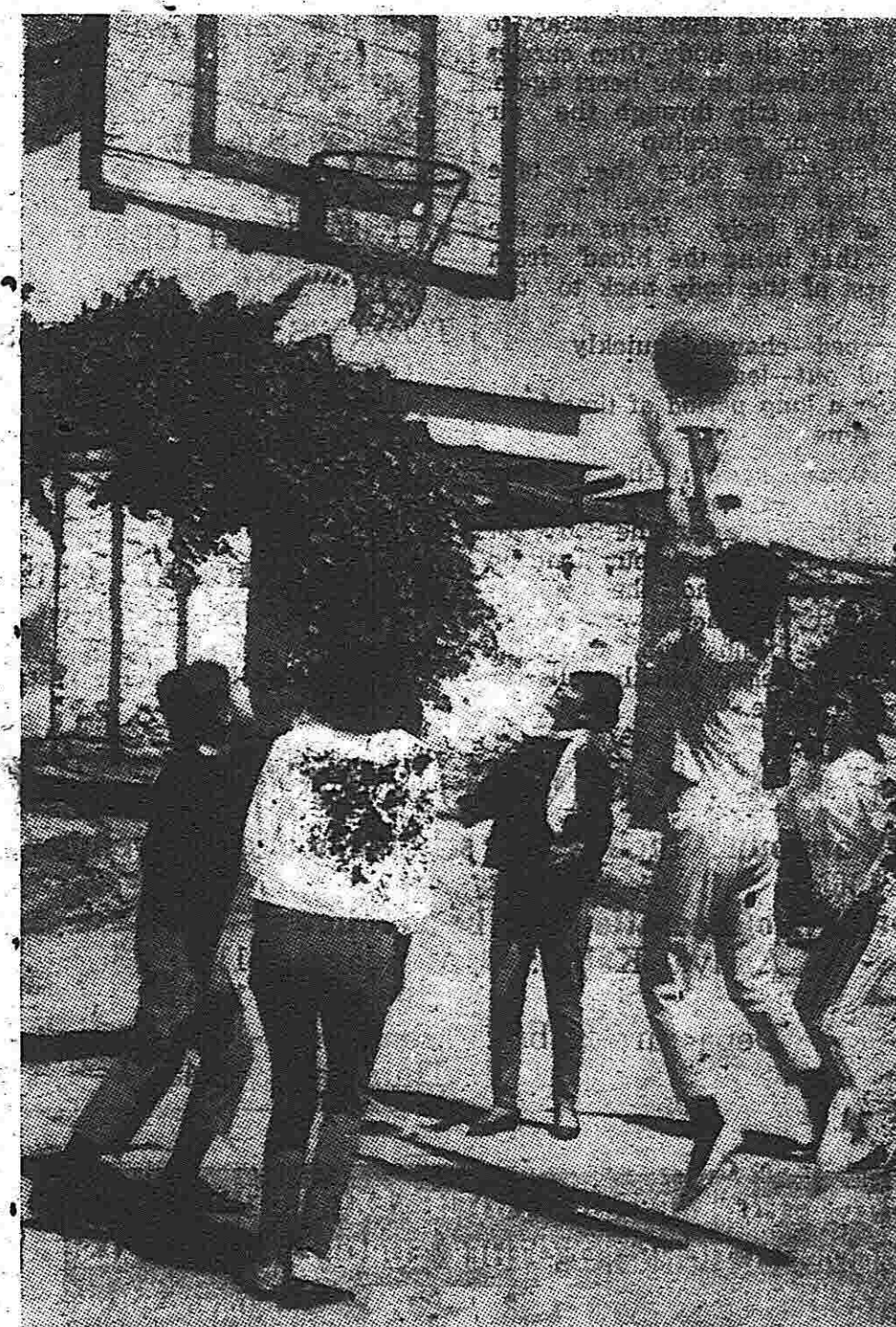


Asria Rahim To be a professor is the aim of eleven year old Asria Rahim. Asria, who has attended Aisha Durrani for five years, stands first in her class.

Algebra and physics are her favourite subjects and she would like to study them further at the College of Science. After four years of English, she can carry on a conversation about her interests easily in English. During vacations she likes to read English and Dari books and magazines. She also enjoys playing volleyball every morning at school.

Asria is right in the middle of her family of three brothers and sisters. Her father serves as a director of the Afghan Textile Co. Her favourite town in Afghanistan is Puli Khumri—because it is her hometown where she spent the first eleven years of her life—but she has also travelled to Balkh and Baghlan.

Aisha Has Largest Seventh Class In City's Girls' Schools



Aisha school's basketball team practicing at the school's grounds.

About 3,200 girls from first grade to eleventh grade crowd into two sessions at Aisha Durrani Girls' School in the old Habibia High School building on Shahi Pul each day.

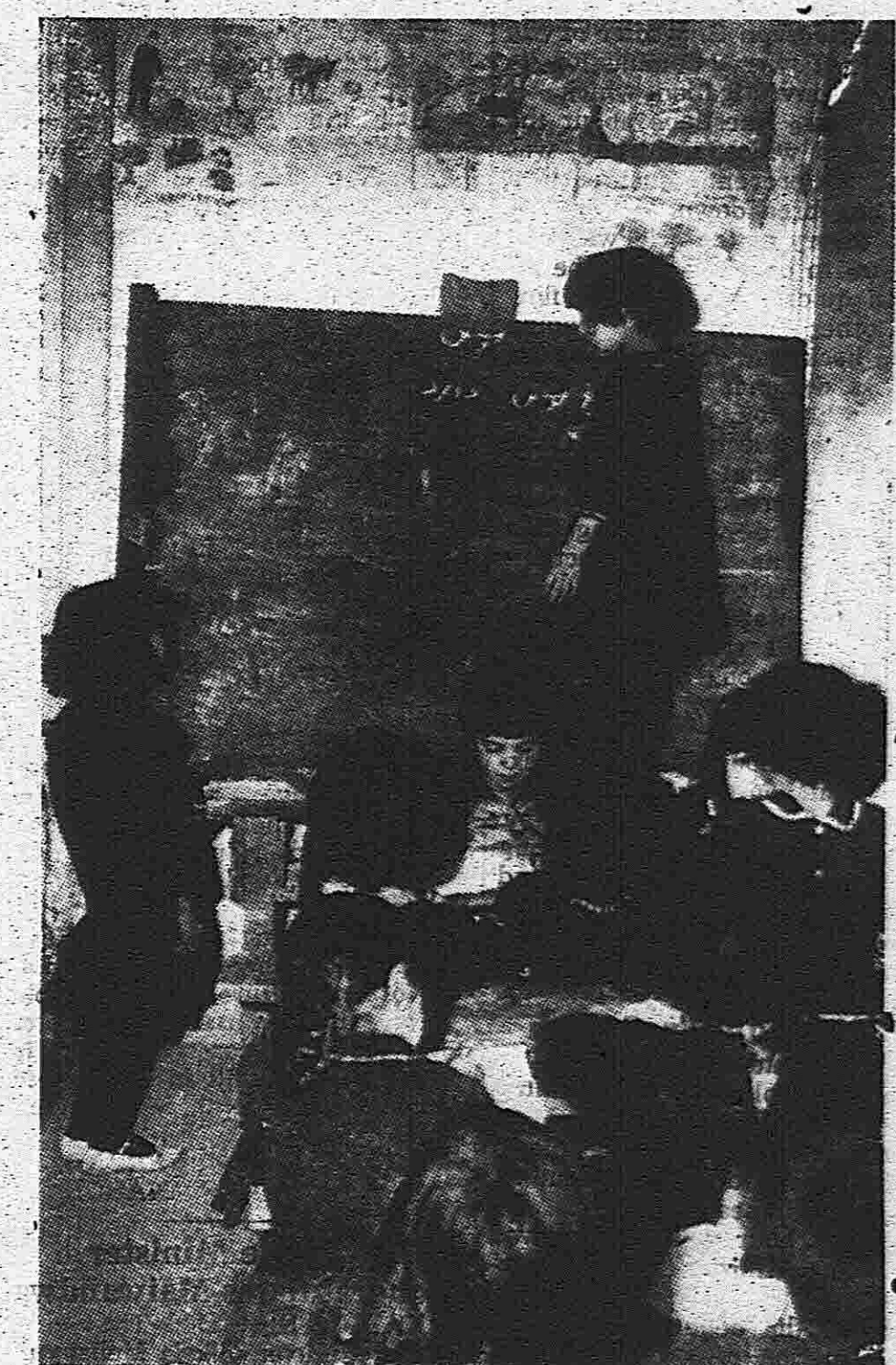
Girls in grades six to eleven attend classes from 8:30 to 1:30 while those in grades two to five go from 1:00 to 4:30. The seventh class is the largest among the city's girls' schools with ten classes of about 45 students each while the fourth class has eight classes this size. There are 77 students in the eleventh grade this year.

Next year the school will have its first twelfth grade class. The school was originally founded five years ago as a primary school and in 1961 became a secondary school, too.

The school moved to old Habibia when its earlier quarters were torn down to make Zarnegar Park and Habibia moved to its new building on Darul Aman Avenue. The school has no laboratories yet but plans have been made to set up for a home economics department.

A staff of 100 teachers trained in various lycees, at DMA, as well as 14 graduates of the College of Science is headed by Miss Mari Abawi. Miss Abawi, a graduate of Malalai and the College of Science at the University, spent four years teaching at Malalai before becoming principal at Aisha Durrani.

Aisha Durrani students had a good record in basketball competition with Rabia Balkhi, Zarghona, and Malalai last year. Miss Abawi notes, but this year their sports programme has been limited to gymnastics and volleyball due to lack of a teacher.



A first grade class at Aisha Durrani School.

Easy To Read Pedro's Father

Pedro lives with his father and his mother in an apartment. Pedro's father is a travelling salesman. He works for a company which sells kitchen equipment. He often drives out of the city to small towns. There he visits different stores to show them the equipment which his company produces, such as stoves, electric toaster and frying pans.

Pedro's father has not always been a travelling salesman. He had been a sailor on a large merchant ship which travelled between America and Europe. But Pedro's mother did not like this job because her husband was away from home for many months.

So he looked for another job. He always wanted to be an engineer, because he was very interested in machines. But he had not finished the special school for engineering, and so he could not find the kind of job he wanted.

So he had to look for a different job, because he had to pay for food, clothes and a home for his family.

Then he found this job as a travelling salesman. He does not like this job very much, because he would like to be an engineer. When Pedro's father comes home from work at night he likes to sit down at the kitchen table and work on a little model machine. This is his hobby.

Pedro likes to watch his father working on his hobby. When he goes to bed he can watch him through the open door, but he soon goes to sleep.

Answer these questions:
1. Pedro lives in an.....
2. Pedro's father is an.....

(Contd. on page 4)

Cause Of Power Blackout In Northeast U.S. Still Mystery

NEW YORK, November 11, (AP).—

THE enormity of America's most stunning technological breakdown emerged with frightening clarity Wednesday but the mystery of how it could have happened at all remained as dark as the 10-hour power blackout itself.

About 30 million Americans, a sixth of the population, felt the effect of the paralyzing electrical failure in seven northeastern states.

At its peak, the breakdown spread over 80,000 square miles of the nation's most populous corner, trapped 900,000 persons in commuter trains, elevators and office buildings in scores of cities, and set in motion a mobilisation of police and emergency forces unmatched outside of a war or a disaster area.

Consolidated Edison Company and Niagara Mohawk Power Company officials said they still could not pinpoint the precise origin of the failure.

Consolidated Edison, which serves New York City and some of the suburban areas, said in a statement the blackout "seems to have been caused by a massive loss of generating capacity somewhere on the interconnected electric system to the north of our territory."

"This threw so much load on the remaining facilities of the combined electric companies in the northeast that they were unable to meet the demand and the entire electric system collapsed, losing its synchronism," the Company said.

Beginning at 5-17 p.m. Tuesday something like a massive short circuit in a vast network that links lines across America tripped automatic switches and the blackout spread like an ink stain across the state.

Four minutes later Boston was in darkness. Then the failure spread southward through Connecticut, northward into Vermont, New Hampshire and Canada. It hit New York city at 5:28 p.m. then leaped the Hudson river to parts of northern New Jersey.

Concern over the failure, however, spread as far as the Potomac and the Texas White House.

Uppermost in the minds of Washington officials was the security of the nation, although the notion of sabotage seemed remote. President Johnson ordered chairman Joseph C. Widler of the Federal Power Commission to direct an investigation which is sure to raise questions about the power grid which, ironically, was set up to prevent just such a sprawling breakdown.

The theory of the grid was that a failure in one area could be remedied quickly by power to flow from other companies trading power back and forth among regions as demands rose.

In Washington, a spokesman for the Potomac Electric Power Company said all that saved Washington—and the rest of the mid-atlantic seaboard—was being able to shut off its interconnections with the affected region.

At the Pentagon, the immediate question dealt was not just with future precautions but the status of existing military communications.

Within an hour after the blackout a Pentagon spokesman reported that "rapid check of major military installations, including the strategic air command and the north American defence command, confirms that communications are intact."

Maiwandwal's Speech

(Contd. from page 1)

a national policy of this country. He said Afghanistan will try to achieve the right of the people of Pakhtunistan to self-determination through peaceful means.

A three hour debate followed the Prime Minister's policy statement.

One of the deputies proposed the formation of a committee to study the educational programme of the country.

At the end of the debate the Meshrano Jirgah wished the new government success.

equipment and the naval station at Newport, Rhode Island, supplied power to the local electric utility.

In Rochester, New York, police cordoned off a 20-block area against possible disorder—the area of racial rioting during the summer of 1964. There was none.

In Walpole, Massachusetts, about 300 state prison inmates smashed furniture and ripped off cell block doors before guards quieted them.

Every member of the New York transit authority went to work, mainly to free people trapped in subways and to get the entire city bus fleet rolling.

Five thousand off-duty New York policemen were called out to aid the 7,000 already on duty.

About 850,000 persons were stranded in the underground subway caverns of New York. In the Boston area 61,000 commuters were stranded or delayed.

An estimated 100,000 rails commuters spent most of the night at Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations; hundreds slept on pews in St. Patrick's cathedral; others sprawled in hotel lobbies.

USSR Asks UN Council To Impose Sanctions On Portugal

UNITED NATIONS, November 11, (Reuter).—

THE Soviet Union Wednesday called on the Security Council to order full-scale sanctions against Portugal.

The Soviet delegate, Dr. Nikolai T. Fedorenko, also attacked the NATO powers and western "capitalist monopolies" for their alleged support of Portuguese policies in Africa.

Without spelling out in detail what he proposed the Council should do in the way of enforce-

ment, Fedorenko said the world body must ensure its decisions were implemented.

After repeatedly referring to "criminal repression" by the government of Antonio Oliveira De Salazar, he accused the United States, Britain, and West Germany of arming the Portuguese and investing heavily in the territories of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.

He also accused the Rhodesian and South African authorities of establishing an unholy alliance against the African peoples.

This alliance had the backing of western "imperialism" as part of its plan to subvert the independence of the African states, Fedorenko said.

It was not clear immediately whether the Soviet Union itself would offer a resolution calling for the imposition of sanctions against Lisbon. The Organisation of African Unity is presenting the case against the Portuguese through four senior diplomats from Sierra Leone, Liberia, Tunisia and Madagascar.

No draft had been tabled when the Council adjourned Wednesday.

Earlier, John W.S. Maicela, the representative of Tanzania, who asked to take part in the discussion as a non-member of the council with special interest in the issue rejected Portuguese charges that Tanzania was operating military training camps for attacks on Mozambique.

ECAFE Sponsored Petroleum Seminar Opened In Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 11. (Reuter).—The third symposium on the development of petroleum resources of Asia and Far East opened here Wednesday to discuss development, production, and conservation of oil and natural gas.

Nearly 200 delegates and observers from 23 nations are attending the ten-day session organised by the committee on industry and natural resources of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).

"The reduction of crude oil in the countries of the region increased by about 18 per cent between 1960 and 1962 and by more than 21 per cent between 1962 and 1964," he reported.

Letter to Editor

(Contd. from page 2)

huge staff many of whom are qualified and have received within the country and abroad additional specialised training in all of the above mentioned services, and related aspects.

In the coming third Five-Year Plan period, therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture should be able to, and must be assisted by a proper administration system, to take up and fulfill in a balanced way all of these three main services.

REHBAR,
KABUL.

UAR Prime Minister Congratulates Maiwandwal

KABUL, Nov. 11.—The UAR Prime Minister, Zikria Mohayyudin has congratulated Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, in a telegram, on his appointment as the Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

30 UK Labourites Condemn Shelving Nationalising Steel

LONDON, Nov. 11, (Reuter).—About 30 Labour Party left-wing "rebels" last night formally condemned the government's shelving its steel nationalisation plans.

They signed a motion regretting that the government's new legislative programme contains no proposals on the control of the iron and steel industry, in accordance with the party's election manifesto.

Such action, the motion said, would be in line with the party's constitution and wishes and in the national interest, as the government had already stated.

But another labour left-winger, Norman Buchan, tabled a motion in support of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's policy.

This motion is expected to attract at least 80 to 100 signatures from the left centre of the party.

Both motions were in the form of amendments to the queen's speech outlining the government's new legislative programme. Neither amendment is expected to be voted on.

Earlier last month, Michael Foot, one of the rebels, told the House of Commons that if the government had not got a majority to force a steel nationalisation bill through, it should have an early general election.

USSR Urged China Help US To Solve Vietnamese Problem, Peking Newspapers Charge

PEKING, November 11, (Reuter).—

THE Soviet Union urged China this year to help the United States find a way out of the Vietnam situation, the Chinese stated Wednesday.

The claim was made in a lengthy new attack on Moscow published in both the People's Daily and the Red Flag, the Communist Party newspapers.

The article, quoted by the New China News Agency, said the move was made by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin when he visited Peking last February on his way to Vietnam.

Alleging that the USSR and the United States were collaborating in a plan for world domination, the article said that for this purpose both countries urgently needed to extinguish "the roaring flames of the Vietnamese people's revolution."

Last January, it went on, the U.S. asked the Soviet government to use its influence to get North Vietnam to stop support of the revolution in South Vietnam.

The Soviet leaders officially transmitted the demands to North Vietnam.

The article went on: "When Kosygin passed through Peking on his visit to Vietnam in February, 1965, to exchange views with Chinese leaders, he stressed the need to help the United States to find a way out of Vietnam."

"This was firmly rebutted by the Chinese leaders. We expressed the hope that the new leaders of the Soviet Union would support the struggle of the Vietnamese people and not make a deal with the United States on the question of Vietnam."

"Kosygin expressed agreement with our views and stated that they would not bargain with others on this issue."

The article said that on the day after Kosygin returned to Moscow the Soviet government officially put before Vietnam and China a proposal to convene a new international conference on Indo-China without prior conditions. This, in fact, was advocacy of unconditional negotiations on the Vietnam question.

Then, without waiting for a reply from China, the Soviet leaders, through the Soviet Ambassador to France, discussed the calling of the conference with President de Gaulle.

The purpose of the Soviets, the article said, was to help the United States bring about peace talks which could go on indefinitely and allow the United States to hang on in South Vietnam.

Space Medicine

(Contd. from page 3)

when the man is on the earth. On the earth the man's blood pressure is usually 120/70, but when they tested the cosmonauts' blood pressure in space it was only 90/15. If he did any work or moved even a little bit in space, the pressure jumped to 135/70.

The doctors think that weightlessness may make certain chemical changes in the body. Already, in the first space flight, tests show a calcium loss. A calcium loss over a long period of time will make the bones soft and may hurt the working of the nervous system.

"In short flights, weightlessness did not make great difficulties for the cosmonauts and it did not have serious results," said Yegorov, "but we must not forget that for two weeks after the American and Soviet cosmonauts came back to the earth, just working as usual made their pulse rate increase and their blood pressure rise much more than it usually would have. If they did a lot of work they became much more tired, more quickly than they had before the flight."

Cosmonaut—a man who travels in space.

Cardio-vascular system—a system of pipes in the body that takes the blood from the heart to the rest of the body then carries the blood back to the heart again.

Flight—a trip through the air by plane or spaceship.

Arteries—the pipes that take the blood from the heart to the rest of the body. **Veins** are the pipes that bring the blood from the rest of the body back to the heart.

Jumped—changed quickly.

Find out—learn.

Over a long period of time—for a long time.

Nervous system—the system that tells the brain what is happening in the rest of the body, for example, if you put your hand on something very hot the nerves quickly bring the news to the brain, the brain then, using the nervous systems, quickly tells the hand to move.

ADVTs.

FOR SALE

RCA Victor Stereophonic Automatic record player, four speed, total sound, high fidelity, \$75.00 or afs. 5400.

Used woman's bicycle, 28", bell, light, carrier rack, \$15.00, or afs. 1080.

All available Dec. 20. Glen Wright, USEC 1, Shari-Nau, Phone 23979 or 21213.

FRENCH CLUB

(Share-Nau)

(Exhibition)

TODAY'S FRENCH PRESS

Opening day, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 5:30 p.m. The exhibition will remain open until Nov. 18, from 10-12 a.m. and 2-5 p.m. every day.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

ANNOUNCEMENT

General meeting postponed to Sunday, November 14th, 8 p.m.

PIA ANNOUNCEMENT

PIA announce their winter schedule in effect November 11, 1965.

The days of operation will be as follows:

Arrival Kabul:	Mondays	11:05
	Thursdays	11:05
Departure Kabul:	Mondays	11:45
	Thursdays	11:45

TO ATHENS, PRAGUE, WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A.

CSA

MONDAY, ATHENS

IL 18 PROP-JET

PRAGUE

CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES

HOTEL SPINZAR TEL 21022

KABUL, Nov. 11.—A party was given by S. K. Dey, chief of FAO mission in Afghanistan, in honour of A. R. Sidkey, assistant Director General, Near East FAO Office, Cairo. He was on a short survey mission in Afghanistan.

ISSUE (S) MISSING

NOT

AVAILABLE

Yesterday's Temperature
Max: +18°C. Minimum -2°C.
Sun sets today at 4:59 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:33 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

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

UN Security Council Condemns Declaration Of Independence By Rhodesian Government; All States Should Stop Aid To Ian Smith

UNITED NATIONS, November 13, (DPA).—THE United Nations Security Council last night unanimously approved a resolution condemning the independence declaration, which was made by a racist minority in Southern Rhodesia.

France abstained from voting, claiming the issue was an internal British affair.

The Security Council also called all states "not to recognise the rebellion of the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and to refrain from giving any aid to this illegal regime".

The solution had been worked out in private discussions among the Security Council members between the morning and afternoon

sessions.

Britain and Uruguay had called for the original draft to be amended so as to say that Rhodesian regime was not a government.

The resolution, offered by Jordan, was first interim measure in the Council's emergency consideration of the problem.

Other steps under discussion include a proposal by African States to have the council call upon Britain to crush the rebel-

lion, and on all states to help protect the coloured majority Africans.

Rhodesia has a population of 4,000,000 Africans and 227,000 Europeans.

The interim resolution condemned the unilateral declaration of independence made by a racist minority of South Rhodesia. To call upon all states not to recognise the illegal minority regime of Rhodesia and to refrain from rendering any assistance to that regime.

Michael Stewart, the British

(Contd. on page 4)

Almost All World Govts. Oppose Rhodesian Action

LONDON, Nov. 13, (AP).—From the Volga to the Thames to the Ganges, Rhodesia discovered Thursday night how few friends it has over the decision to seize independence.

In most areas of the world, Prime Minister Ian Smith is now an unrecognised government.

Only from Portugal, which has problems in Angola and Mozambique, and in South Africa, which went the way of apartheid (racial segregation), came words of encouragement. Soviet Union attacked the Salisbury decision but managed to avoid siding with the British. The government newspaper Izvestia called the declaration of independence a "monstrous crime" but blamed the British government by saying it should have taken "decisive action" instead of seeing compromise formulas.

In India a spokesman said the announcement was "too bad to be true".

(Contd. on page 4)

Representative Of Queen Ordered To Leave Rhodesia

SALISBURY, November 13, (Reuter).—

IN a fresh act of defiance against Britain, Rhodesia's rebel government last night told the governor, Queen Elizabeth's official representative to quit his residence. It declared he had no further executive power in the country.

The action against the governor Sir Humphrey Gibbs, was announced by the rebel Prime Minister, Ian Smith.

Rhodesian Action Condemned By Afghanistan

KABUL, Nov. 13.—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the government of Afghanistan, sympathising with the views of a complete majority of other countries in the world, condemns the attitude of the supporters of racial discrimination in Southern Rhodesia and does not credit their claim of independence which, in effect, means the suppression of indepen-

(Contd. on page 4)

It came only about 24 hours after Humphrey, acting on behalf of the Queen, had suspended Smith and his 11-man cabinet from office for their act of rebellion in seizing independence from Britain.

But in a statement last night Smith made it clear that his government did not recognise the former colonial executive powers of the governor, a Briton who immigrated to Rhodesia in 1928.

Smith spoke soon after the British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, had told the House of Commons in London that Humphrey constitute the legal government of Rhodesia and that the British government would give full consideration, to any appeal from the governor for assistance to restore law and order.

Smith said it was the act of the government in control of Rhodesia and that the powers attributed to Sir Humphrey by the British government were over.

His statement did not mention the governor's order suspending him from office.

Smith in a statement replying to Wilson said he wanted to make it clear that even under the 1961 Constitution by which Rhodesia was ruled until yesterday, the governor had no executive powers except that he acted on the advice of his Rhodesian minister.

In view of the new constitution which has been given to the people of Rhodesia by the de facto government in control he no longer has executive powers in Rhodesia, the statement said.

The government has requested Humphrey Gibbs to vacate government house but is allowing him a certain amount of time out of consideration for his personal convenience.

A government statement said that reports reaching it indicated that all over the country the situation was normal.

Prince Ahmad Shah Visits Historic Spots In Isfahan

ISFAHAN, Nov. 13.—

HIS Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and his wife Her Royal Highness Khatol arrived in Isfahan Friday morning to see the historic places in this Iranian city.

Their Royal Highnesses and their entourage were received in Isfahan airport by Mohandis Parsa, the governor, the commandant of the artillery, Afghanistan's ambassador in Tehran and the Iranian ambassador in Kabul, Dr. Khatibi, vice-president of the national assembly and executive director of the Red Lion and Sun Society, the Isfahan representative to the Iranian National Assembly, Sayeb, the mayor of Isfahan, newspaper editors and political envoys in the city.

After His Royal Highness expressed his delight in visiting the historic city of Isfahan, in reply to an address of welcome by the mayor of Isfahan, national anthems of the two countries were played and His Royal Highness inspected a guard of honour.

Youths from the Red Lion and Sun Society presented bouquets to His Royal Highnesses.

Their Royal Highnesses visited some of the historic places in the city and were to attend a concert last night.

On Thursday Their Royal Highnesses visited the Ministry of Art and Culture Museum. Accompanied by the Minister of Arts and Culture, Their Royal Highnesses visited various departments of handicraft and needle work.

Thursday morning Their Royal Highness saw crown jewels in central bank. An album of photos showing all crown jewels were presented to Their Royal Highnesses.

His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society and Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol inspected an aid operation by the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society Thursday afternoon. Her Royal Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi and the Iranian minister of art and culture were also present on the occasion.

The operation showed how that society would act in case of an earthquake.

According to Radio Tehran, Mrs. Mesahib, an Iranian senator has welcomed Their Royal High-

nesses' visit to Tehran in a senate speech in which she also referred to the growing friendly relations between the two countries. The royal visit to Iran, she said, takes place at a time when the Afghan women have attained new successes.

On Wednesday night Their Royal Highnesses gave a reception in the Marmar Palace in honour of Her Royal Highness Shams Pahlavi and the Iranian Minister of Arts and Culture which was attended by a number of distinguished Iranian personalities and their wives.

Wednesday afternoon, His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah visited an Iranian exhibition in which the Iranian National Oil Company and the Red Lion and Sun Society also had pavilions in which the Prince showed interest.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Nov. 13.—The Department of Royal Protocol announced that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ended November 11:

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah, Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Meshirano Jirgah, General Khan Mohammad the Minister of National Defence, Engineer Abdul Salim the Minister of Mines and Industries, General Abdul Karim Seraj President of the Olympic Federation, General Ghulam Ali Commander of Armoured Units, Touryalai Efemadi, Rector of the Kabul University, Abdul Wahab Haider the Deputy Minister of Planning, Lieutenant General Mohammad Ishaq Commandant of the 25 Division in Pakhtia, Colonel Abdul Salam of the Ministry of National Defence, Dr. Abdul Khaliq Watan Yar a graduate from the Azar Baijan University in the field of petroleum refinery, Dr. Shahi Bai a graduate of Turin University in the field of history and orientology and Inayatullah Rashid a graduate of Cairo University in Journalism.

His Majesty Congratulates Two Heads Of State

KABUL, Nov. 13.—The Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry announced that a telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Majesty Gustav Adolf VI, King of Sweden congratulating him on his birth anniversary.

His Majesty the King, in a telegram, has congratulated His Majesty Amir Faisal, the King of Saudi Arabia on the first anniversary of his accession to the throne.

USSR Launches Space Station On Course To Planet Venus

MOSCOW, November 13, (Tass).—

THE Soviet Union launched an interplanetary station on a Venus-bound course. By 12 o'clock Moscow time the Venus-2 was 56,000 kilometres away from the earth. The equipment aboard the station is functioning normally.

In accordance with the Soviet space and planetary research programme, the space rocket was launched in the Soviet Union Friday to set an automatic interplanetary station on its way in the direction of the planet Venus.

The rocket's last stage was first put into a parking orbit around the earth, and then started from it to ensure the flight of the automatic station "Venus-2", weighing 962 kilograms, in the direction of the planet Venus.

The automatic station will continue on its present Venus-bound course for about three and a half months.

During its flight toward the planet, it will carry out an extensive space research programme using scientific instruments on board.

Power for the probe's instruments will be supplied by chemical and solar batteries.

The telemetric, measuring and scientific equipment in the station is switched on automatically in accordance with the flight programme and also on radio commands from the earth.

A special measuring complex on the territory of the Soviet Union keeps track of the flight of the station, determines its trajec-



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal delivering a statement on his government policy to the Meshirano Jirgah on Thursday morning.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief:
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones—
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 145 and 6.
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at—
Government Print House

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 13, 1965

Rhodesian Tragedy

It is sad, tragic, regrettable and frightening that at last the racist government of Mr. Ian Smith in Rhodesia did what the world was afraid it might do. As things stand right now, another racist state modelled after the South African Republic where a small group of racists has enslaved the native population of the country, has been created in Africa.

Why did it happen? First of all, it is the result of the stubbornness and the utter disregard of Mr. Smith's government of world public opinion. Secondly, the slowness of action taken against the government of Rhodesia by Great Britain is responsible. The British, for example, never heeded the resolutions passed by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. Now, Britain has itself called for an emergency session of the Security Council and that body met last night.

Now that things have gone from bad to worse, Britain as the country responsible for developments in Rhodesia must implement the resolutions passed by the world organisation.

What is involved in Rhodesia is the fate of four million Africans who, if things go as the Salisbury government wishes, will be living in a condition unworthy of the dignity of man. What is involved is a threat to international peace and security, for it is quite obvious that free African nations will not sit idle and see other Africans treated as second class citizens in a land which belongs to them. What is involved is the denial of equality and justice.

And it is for all these reasons that the United Nations and the world at large, while condemning this shameful and illegal act on the part of the Rhodesian government, urges Great Britain to go along with the views of the majority of the UN membership hereafter. The world has recognised the primary responsibility of Britain in Rhodesia and that is why it has consistently called on that country to act decisively. Britain, by calling for a session of the Security Council, has asked the world organisation for help in solving the problem. Now the suggestions made by the UN Security Council must be implemented.

Afghan Parliament:

POSSIBLE PRECEDENTS FOR PROCEDURE

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

So far we have discussed from the viewpoints of the Wolesi Jirga and the government, the new procedures that were adopted during the vote of confidence session. But giving the vote of confidence is only the beginning of Parliament's work. Its primary job is to act as the legislative body for the government, working with the executive and judicial branches.

To carry out its responsibilities, Parliament needs a definite set of rules to guide its daily work. In the developed democracies, normally, a constitutional expert, or to be precise, an expert who knows the procedure of the house thoroughly, is employed to help the speaker of the house when controversies arise in the house about procedural matters. His word is final, and is accepted by all members of the house.

Democracies in the past have developed 'rules' of procedure over a long period of time. Rules were adopted as necessary to solve particular problems confronting the Parliament rather than being imposed at the beginning.

In the modern age it is not possible for a newly democratic country to wait for several sessions of the Parliament to meet before adopting rules of procedure which are so urgently needed for daily work. New democratic countries cannot wait even

centuries like the House of Commons in England before its rules of procedure are complete.

They simply appoint a committee from the members of the Parliament or only from the House of the People, to undertake studies and after drafting their proposals, to report to the whole house. This is what has happened in Afghanistan during the last two weeks.

The committee that has been appointed by the house must determine which precedents to follow. They may adopt the British system. (After all the House of Commons is the mother of democracy). Or they may adopt the rules of the American Senate and House of Representatives. The advantage of the British system is that Britain is a unitary state and a constitutional monarchy. In these respects it is like Afghanistan. The American system is younger, modern and more easily adoptable although it follows a federal pattern. However, fewer historical peculiarities, in the rules of procedure. Second, the committee may decide it prefers a mixture of three things: British, American, and its own original regulations which will be representative of the type of democracy which prevails in this country and which is different, to some extent, from modern democracies of the world.

More than 20 bills will be needed of the Conservative opposition to push his party just as hard in Parliament this session as in the last.

The word steel was not even mentioned in the annual speech written by the cabinet and read by Queen Elizabeth II at the decorous and elegant state opening of Parliament.

But in the afternoon the scene switched as Edward Heath, leader of the Conservative opposition, attacked the programme this way: "The Queen's speech is an electioneering pamphlet designed to fill the shop window for the coming event."

With Labour's majority in the House of Commons down to two, it is not idle talk. One more special election is coming up soon to fill another vacancy in Labour-held districts. In the unlikely event that the Tories win both, Labour's majority will disappear.

Wilson is obviously counting on some support from the Liberal party, whose nine votes are committed to oppose nationalising steel. The essence of the Prime Minister's gamble in his hope that Labour's left wing will not go into open revolt on the soft-peddling of nationalist ideas on steel. It will be a delicate political balancing act.

The Tories caught Wilson's dilemma at once, chanting "steel, steel, steel."

Heath called the shift "a squallid act of political expediency by a Prime Minister who puts political power before his principles and beliefs." Such language is designed to cut and wound in Commons tradition and, judging by Wilson's demeanor, it succeeded. The Prime Minister angrily waved the notes of his own speech in the air.

When his turn came, he dismissed Heath's programme swiftly by back to the drawing board, and spent an hour filling in the details of Labour's plans.

He insisted that state ownership of steel remains the Labour policy but "the time of the house is fully mortgaged for this coming session". Derisive Tory laughter greeted this. And when Wilson said Labour would get to steel at the proper time, the

To elaborate a little further on the differences between the British and American patterns, may I point out that first and foremost in the American system the President of the republic is not mainly a symbol, nor is he a permanent head of the state. He remains in power for four years, or eight years, and then becomes one of the ordinary citizens of his country. The United States' President is the offspring of the Constitution.

In the British system, the King is the head of the state and his prerogatives and conventional powers go, in theory if not in practice, much beyond his position as a constitutional monarch. He is as much the head of a state as he is the symbol of national action and unity. Britain has been ruled for the last seven centuries, from the Magna Carta of 1215 by a constitutional monarch. In other words, the institution of kingship has taken deep roots in the veins of the nation.

This position is very akin to the situation in Afghanistan. The King is not only the head of the state, he is also the symbol of national integration. He is a constitutional monarch who rules in the heart of his subjects. He is the fountain of honour and justice and is the most impartial judge in his society.

opposition shouted: "When? When?"

More important was the reaction of Michael Foot, one of the leaders of the Labour left and a partisan of nationalisation. He busily took notes while Wilson spoke about steel, and there were reports he planned to line up fellow MPs to sign a motion criticising government steel policy. Foot is expected to press his point at a caucus of Labour MPs. (AP)

Filipino Election

Race Very Close

MANILA, Nov. 13. (AP)—The Philippine's closest presidential election race in history began shifting Thursday in favour of President Diosdado Macapagal and his Liberal Party teammate, Gerardo Roxas.

Latest vote tabulations from Tuesday's election trimmed the lead of Nationalist Party senate President Ferdinand Marcos to 374,815 votes in his bid for the presidency.

Roxas, son of a former president, took over the lead again in the torrid vice presidential contest. He led Fernando Lopez by a narrow 1,712-vote margin.

With less than one half the votes counted from Tuesday's election, the winners of the four-year terms for both offices still was in doubt. There was fear of ballot counting irregularities.

Unofficial returns compiled by the Philippine News Service PNS at 15 OGMT Thursday gave Marcos 2,086,749 votes and Macapagal 1,711,934 votes. Marcos held a 415,218-vote advantage in the previous count.

Eisenhower Did Have

Heart Attack, Doctors Say

FORT GORDON, Georgia, Nov. 13. (Reuters)—Former President Eisenhower's ailment, which caused him to be in the hospital early on Tuesday, was today officially diagnosed as a heart attack. It is his second. He had a serious one in 1955, when he was in the White House.

PRESS

At a Glance

Anis daily, in its Wednesday editorial entitled "Radio and the People", discusses the problem of the people's need for more radio sets.

In the last several years, says the paper, radio has helped our people by providing entertainment and news services. Now the people may listen to those programmes on the radio in which they have special interest. Their reaction to some new programmes which have been broadcast over the radio has been published in the radio magazine (Pushtoon Shagh) and in the vernacular press.

The provision of at least one radio set for each family of five or six is a most important need in Afghanistan, says the editorial.

Some years ago, continues the editorial, the then Radio Kabul tried to import large quantities of transistor radios and sell them to the public without profit. But when the radio authorities discovered the prices, they decided that transistors were too expensive for farmers and village people.

At the annual meeting of ABU held recently in Tokyo, a proposal made by Abassi was approved. In his proposal, Abassi the President of Radio Afghanistan, developed countries help provide cheap radio transistors to the under developed countries. Abassi also proposed that out of the 75,000 grant in aid which has been promised by the Ford Foundation, some should be utilised for the purchase and export of transistors to the underdeveloped countries.

The editorial, in conclusion, hopes that sufficient help will come from UNESCO, the Colombo Plan and other programmes to meet this need.

In an editorial on the "Peace Corps", Wednesday's *Ishtar* argues that with the true understanding of the principle of coexistence the developed countries are trying to help the underdeveloped nations not only by loans, provision of experts, and invitations to seminars, but also with peace corps.

Peace corps volunteers have some specialised knowledge and in some instances are experts. So far, says the paper, only the U.S. and the Federal German Republic have formed Peace Corps. There are about 200 Peace Corps Volunteers from these countries in Afghanistan at the moment. This week, says the editorial, fourteen more Peace Corps volunteers arrived from West Germany.

It seems, continues the editorial, that Afghanistan has the largest number of peace corps volunteers in this region of the world.

The paper proposes that the Ministries prepare a list of the Peace Corps they need so that better use can be made of them.

Thursday's *Ishtar* carries an editorial called "With a Louder Voice".

Although the rural development department has done a lot of work in uplifting the social and living conditions of the farmers in the country, what it has done is not enough, the editorial says. With the limited funds that they have, they cannot reach all the villages in Afghanistan.

Since 80 per cent of its population is farmers, says the editorial, the country is in need of more transistor radios.

The paper proposes that UNESCO and those countries which are interested in providing Afghanistan with transistors should first try to find out whether it would be possible to manufacture them here in Afghanistan, or is it cheaper to import them from abroad.

Thursday's *Anis* carried an editorial under the caption of "The Prime Minister in the Meshrano Jirgah".

Commenting on Maiwand's speech in the Meshrano Jirgah, the paper says that we are glad to see that Afghanistan's customary policy of opposing colonialism.

(Contd. from page 5)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Ardu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 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 4775 Kcs. on 62 m band.
Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan, and Afghan and Western music.

Air Services

SUNDAY

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0845
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-0920
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1130
Tashkent-Kabul
Arrival-1540
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0730
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0800
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1400

IRAN AIR

Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0845
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-0940
Prague-Sofia-Athens-Kabul
Arrival-1040
Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1410
Arrival-1515
Kabul-Mazar-Herat
Departure-0730
Kabul-Amritsar
Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-0830

FLA

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

CSA

Kabul-Athens, Sofia, Prague,
Departure-0830

TMA

Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1100

TUESDAY

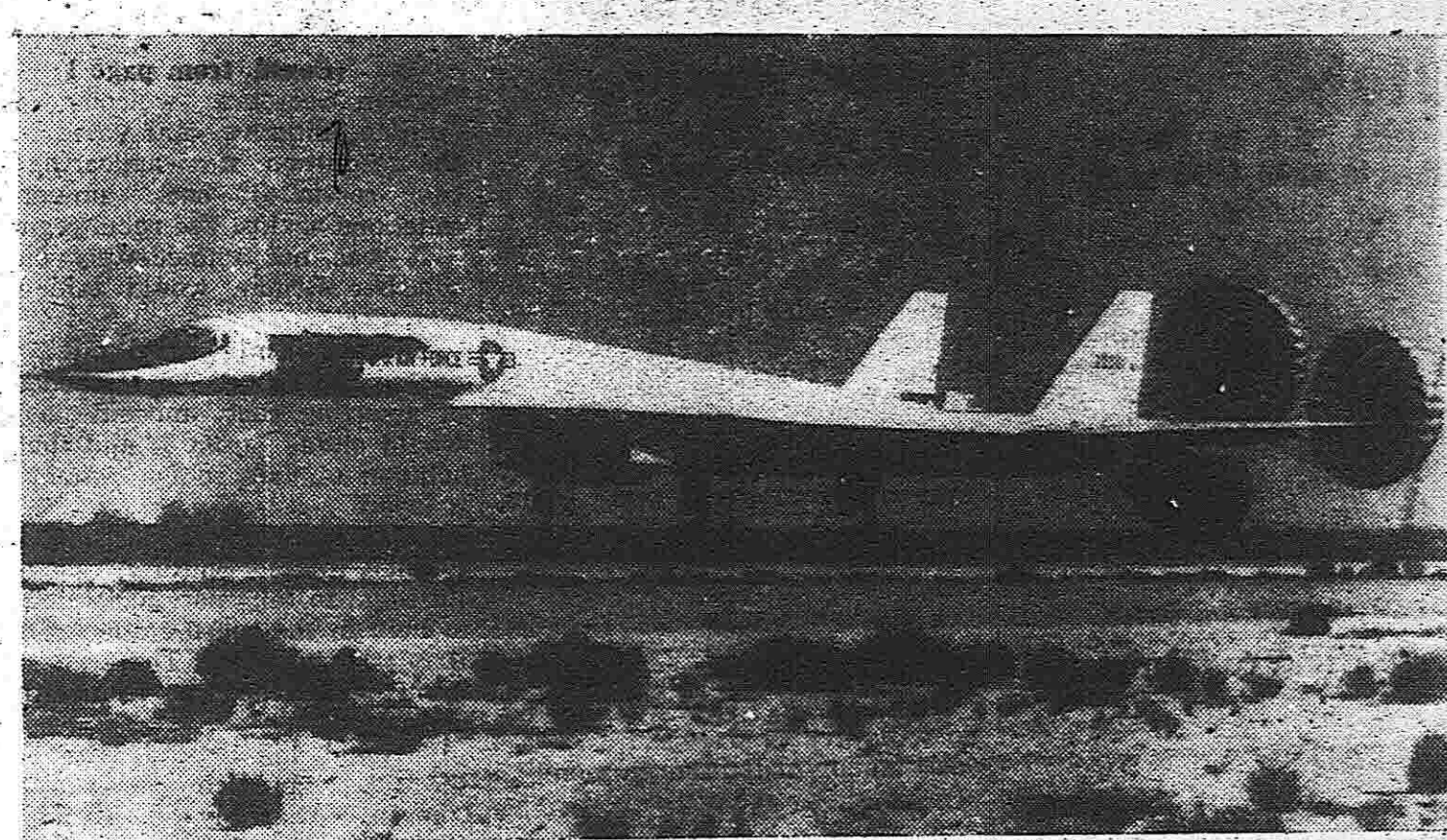
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-0950
Kabul-Kandahar, Tehran, Damascus,
Beirut
Departure-0930
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi
Departure-0930

PIA

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

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20123
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24580
New Clinic	24272
P/Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	22062
	20768
	20562
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22319
Airiana Booking Office	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20992
	22268
Lufthansa	22991



The huge XB-70A research aircraft lands with drag parachutes deployed at Edwards Air Force Base in California after flying for the first time at a speed of 2,000 miles per hour, three times the speed of

sound. Forerunner of future supersonic air transports, the six-jet delta-wing craft flew at this speed above 70,000 feet (21,000 metres), making this the fastest and highest flight

in history for a plane of such size. Sixteen previous flights have been made with the craft, which measures 185 feet (55.5 meters) in length and weighs more than 225 tons.

Alternative For Afghanistan?

Mechanics Of Deficit Financing

All governments need resources (not primarily money) for their projects. As the supply of goods available for individual use is scaled down, the cost of living will rise more than people's money incomes have increased.

It is understood that a bunch of banknotes or check account presents purchasing power in the hands. The case of a national government, however, is different. If it were not so, a national government would never have financial troubles, as it has the prerogative of printing banknotes. Now if a government borrows from the Central Bank, since this increase in money is not consonant with the growth of real output of goods and services in the economy, it amounts to printing banknotes and would have the same effect as if the government itself had printed afghani banknotes.

In view of the national governments' responsibility for monetary and balance of international payments stability, they must hold in check the creation of money to

an amount consistent with the recreation of real production of goods and services in the economy and the desired changes in the country's international trade balances which should be adjusted for changes in private propensities to hoard cash.

With this bent of logic, cash created by the Afghan government through Da Afghanistan Bank's borrowing is not an asset. An asset is brought into existence by those transactions of the Afghan government which transfer incomes or assets from the private economy to itself. This being the reason when our government collects taxes, private purchasing power is reduced and the amount our government can spend without bringing about inflationary

pressures is thereby increased.

As a friend of mine argued many destructive forces can be tamed and utilised for productive purposes. I agree with him. Floods are ravaging vast areas of fertile lands, but if a dam is constructed not only floods are controlled but the flood water is also used for generating electricity and irrigating waste or desert areas for cultivation.

The crux of the matter is whether inflation prescriptions can be given in such precise quantities in the developing countries that will not disrupt the very objective of development works. How effective such prescriptions are is one of the many questions that must be answered differently for different countries.

Japan's Peace Corps Volunteers At Work After Rocky Start

BY STUART GRIFFIN

Japan's attempt to put a "peace corps" to work—a copy of the 1961 Kennedy scheme that dispatched 7,000 young Americans to work in 50 countries—ran on the rocks before it was launched. But it is now in business, and how this came about is an illuminating story of the dogged determination of the Japanese.

They made a survey in 1962 and 1963 in preparation for sending abroad young specialists in education, agriculture, fisheries, civil engineering, health and hygiene, etc. They met stone walls almost everywhere and especially in their own backyard with its bitter memories of imperial Japan's pre-war Asian "co-prosperity sphere."

Reports from Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Indonesia and Philippines were negative. African leaders told survey teams that they saw no reason for "duplicating what the Americans have done."

Japan's officialdom then realised just how deep and lasting was the residue of mistrust. But despite all this, the Japanese at government level in Tokyo, and through their embassies, consulates, trade centres and visiting "economic diplomacy" groups abroad, chipped away at resentment and resistance.

Tokyo invited representatives of recalcitrant Asian States to Japan to have a look at the domestic economy that could help the underdeveloped nations emerge in the ways they themselves sought.

They investigated the expansion of food production, the exploitation of minerals, road building, fishing industries, irrigation, interior communications. More and more Asian students accepted invitations to study in Japan, to work for Japanese en-

terprises. And gradually the hostility began to melt.

Now 12 countries have requested teams from Japan's "Overseas Cooperation Volunteers." They include the Philippines, Laos, Pakistan and Indonesia. The interest is highest in agricultural workers, health and welfare specialists, and light industry technicians. All the young Japanese will serve abroad for two years.

After the initial failure, the Japanese government has fashioned its programme with great care. With disarming frankness, it calls the Overseas Cooperation Volunteers an agency, formed "only to extend technological cooperation, not to find overseas training grounds for Japanese youth, nor to act as an advance guard for imminent Japanese commercial invasion. Its duty is nothing more or less than contributing to the economic development of host nations."

Achakzai Returns Home After IMF Meeting In U.S.

KABUL, Nov. 13.—Habibullah Mali Achakzai, the Governor of P/Afghanistan Bank, who had gone to United States to attend the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund returned to Kabul Wednesday morning.

On his way back, Achakzai met certain bankers in New York and governors of central banks in England and France. In London, he also visited a bank note printing plant.

New Road Signs

Talk In New York

Not long ago a group of automobile drivers in New York City found that they no longer had to read some road or traffic signs posted along the city's busy streets. Instead, the road signs talked to them.

The Ford Motor Company has already produced some of these novel safety devices. Their officials believe that the day will come when they will be as familiar to motorists as traditional road signs are today. Their object is to increase highway safety and also to speed the flow of congested city traffic.

Talking road signs are at present only in the experimental stage. As the experiment was proceeding, many cars making their way through the city suddenly heard a clear voice coming through their car radio, which said "School crossing ahead, slow down". The warning was repeated twice in quick succession.

A few minutes later motorists were warned of an approaching fire engine and directed into the right traffic lane, leaving the left one free for the fire equipment.

In addition to radios, each car carried a small electronic device which automatically received messages transmitted from traffic observers stationed along their route.

Many uses can be made from the new talking road signs. On high speed expressways, they could give advance warning to motorists of an accident ahead or of other hazards such as ice or fog.

On busy city streets they could be a valuable aid in reducing traffic congestion by re-routing drivers around trouble spots or heavily travelled areas.

Once the system is perfected an automobile owner can buy the small receiver at a cost considerably lower than that of most car radios.

Engineers predict that four or five years hence talking road signs will be an every day occurrence.

Mauritius To Get

Independence Soon

The Indian Ocean island of Mauritius is to be independent. The British Colonial Office has agreed with the Mauritian majority leaders that for a population of 780,000 people with 720 square miles to move about on this is a going proposition.

There are French, Creole, Chinese and African minorities on Mauritius, and the first two have historically been those with the greatest wealth and political influence. But Indians make up the majority, and if true democratic government is to be instituted the traditional bosses will have to step down in favour of numbers.

From the recent London constitutional conference there is every reason to suppose that they are to do this, and the communal hostility and violence which have made British Guyana's way to independence so tragic have been largely absent from Mauritian history. Before independence is formally granted there will be an election, and there is little doubt that political life will become increasingly heated. But the British Colonial Secretary, Anthony Greenwood, has been satisfied that this will not exceed healthy proportions, and that the future is assured.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

ism and imperialism has not changed. Our foreign policy continues to be based on opposing discrimination, imperialism and the remnants of imperialism wherever they exist.

Almost all the senators, says the paper, touched upon graft in the country. The editorial concludes that the best way to wipe out corruption and bribery in the country is to raise the salaries of the civil servants and to educate the public about the law.

Forty Die As Jet Crashes In Salt Lake City, Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 13, (Reuter).—A United Airlines Boeing 727 jetliner crashed here on Thursday night, killing 40 out of 90 people aboard.

The plane touched down well short of the runway before it burst into flames, an airline official said Friday.

"There's no doubt about it," the airport manager Joe Bergin told reporters, "the plane hit the asphalt overrun area 300 to 400 feet short of the runway. The asphalt gives every indication of a hard landing."

An airline spokesman said earlier the plane's main landing gear collapsed as it touched down. The Boeing 727 jetliner, gliding in for a landing at twilight, touched down hard, bounced several feet upward, slammed down again and then began swerving crazily and skidding down the runway.

First lieutenant John Sullivan, who was a passenger, described what happened from his hospital bed where he was recovering from severe burns.

"The first indication that anything might have been wrong with the airliner was when the pilot began to add power to all engines as though trying to make a last second adjustment in landing position," he said.

Sullivan has survived two plane crashes in four days. His parents said a navigator with the U.S. military air transport service, he is forced to switch to a commercial airliner after his military plane and a private aircraft collided last Sunday.

After the jetliner hit the runway, lieutenant Sullivan reported that fire broke out on the right side of the tail and entered the cabin. The flames came inside, creating intense heat and black smoke.

AP reports: Sullivan who lived through both accidents, said Friday he'll go on flying.

Sullivan and the other three were among the crew of six aboard a C124 globemaster transport which collided Sunday with a single-engine private Cessna plane in the air near Wagener, Oklahoma. The civilian plane crashed killing all three occupants. The globemaster with one engine knocked out, limped to a landing at Tulsa.

Sullivan, a 24-year-old navigator, and three sergeants from the globemaster crew were flying back to their squadron at Hill Air Force Base in Utah aboard the United Airlines jetliner, which

Kosygin Confers With Indian Finance Minister

MOSCOW, Nov. 13, (Tass).—The chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Minister's Alexei Kosygin Friday received in the Kremlin the Indian Minister of Finance, Mr. Krishnamachari, who was accompanied by the Indian ambassador to the USSR, Tripti Kaul.

Alexei Kosygin and T. Krishnamachari talked in a friendly atmosphere.

Soviet Delegation To Take Part In Highway Opening

MOSCOW, November 13, (Tass).—An official Soviet delegation will take part in the celebrations on the occasion of the completion of a new motor road in Afghanistan.

"The Soviet and Afghan builders have already covered with concrete the last kilometres of the new Kushka-Herat-Kandahar road," a Tass correspondent was told by Ilmor Kulev, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations.

Kulev is a member of the Soviet delegation, which was to leave Moscow for Kabul today.

The highway, which is nearly 680 kilometres long begins near the Soviet-Afghan border. It crosses mountains and deserts, the western provinces and ends in the centres of the country.

"The new road, Kulev says, will be of tremendous importance for the development of sparsely populated of Afghanistan." He stressed that the stream of freight from the Soviet Union can be channelled over this road not only to Afghanistan but to countries neighbouring on it.

From Herat to Kandahar the

Tarzi Reports On Tourist Meeting In Mexico City

KABUL, Nov. 13.—Abdul Wahab Tarzi, President of the Afghan Tourist Bureau, who had gone to Mexico to attend the general session of the International Union of Tourist Organisations returned to Kabul Thursday morning.

Tarzi said the Assembly, which convenes once every two years, was attended by representatives of 68 countries and 56 non-governmental organisations. He said the Afghan representative was appointed as chairman of the commission for Southeast Asia.

As chairman of the commission he will prepare a report on the coordination of tourism in member countries and submit it to the executive committee of which he is a member.

Besides Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Ceylon and Bulgaria, the commission for Southeast Asia accepted Iran and Mongolia as new members this year.

Rhodesian Declaration

(Contd. from page 1)

Foreign Secretary, welcomed the Jordanian initiative and voted for the resolution after appearing to the council to back universal sanctions against the rebel regime.

It was not immediately clear whether Britain would table its own draft.

Stewart firmly ruled out recourse to force in Rhodesia, of asserting that innocent people would suffer from it and that a solution of the problem would be delayed.

In an independent decision, the Council invited South Africa and Portugal to take part in its debate to help in the consideration of the Rhodesian problem. There was no immediate response from either state.

Portugal and South Africa cast the only negative votes in the General Assembly on Thursday against a resolution to condemn the Rhodesian action. The resolution was also approved in the Trusteeship Committee. There also these two countries cast negative votes.

Ghana's Foreign Minister Alex Quaison-Sackey, a former General Assembly President, said the "Ian Smith had unashamedly committed an act of treason and rebellion."

The Africans there had been left without protection, to the will and caprice of a regime bent on keeping them in slavery in the name of western civilisation.

The Africans had come to the Council to call for approval action under the terms of Article 7 of the UN Charter, Quaison-Sackey said.

U.S. Delegate Aurther Goldberg urged all countries to join in the economic restrictions to back Britain. He said the United States had closed its consulate in Salisbury and has barred importation of sugar from Rhodesia in 1966.

Other measures taken by the United States, he said, included suspension of action on application for loans and credit to Rhodesia, and warning of all potential investors of the grave risk involved in Rhodesian investments.

Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorovsk said "due attention" must be paid to the recommendations of Jordan since the Security Council was meeting "an exceptional circumstances."

In London, the British Government and opposition clashed in parliament over the extent of economic sanctions to be imposed on Rhodesia.

Premier Harold Wilson warned that unless the sanctions were tough the world might be faced with the sight of "the red army in blue berets" in central Africa.

He said that unless the sanctions were effective world powers might step in and pointed out that there were other nations who would like to build up a military base in Africa under the legality of a United Nations resolution.

The British Premier reminded the judges, police, and armed

forces of Rhodesia of their oath of loyalty to the British crown and warned them against taking an oath to the new illegal authorities in Salisbury.

The opposition Conservative leader Edward Heath urged that the sanctions be not given an aspect of punishment, while a strong group of conservative back-benchers rejected the ban on tobacco imports.

The opposition Commonwealth affairs spokesman Selwyn Lloyd expressed his doubts about the ban on sugar imports and said several of the measures envisaged would play into the hand of the Rhodesian extremists.

Leader of the Liberal Party, Jo Grimond protested on the other hand that the measures outlined by the government did not go far enough.

He called on the government to introduce really punitive measures and to reconsider cutting off the supply of oil to Rhodesia.

The government had earlier introduced an enabling bill designed to give the government to take whatever action it deems necessary to bring the situation in Rhodesia back to normal, the bill expected to be approved on Monday.

Pakhtunistanis Deliver More Speeches On Unity

KABUL, Nov. 13.—A report from Tira, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that a large Jirgah of Worezkai tribe was held under the chairmanship of Janat Gul Khan in which elders and tribal chiefs delivered passionate speeches on the need for unity for the attainment of Pakhtunistan's independence. The Jirgah ended with cries of long live Pakhtunistan.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Nov. 13.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghanistan per unit of foreign currency.

Buying	Selling
Af. 72.25 (per U.S. dollar)	72.75
Af. 202.30 (per one pound sterling)	203.70
Af. 1806.25 (per hundred German Mark)	1812.75
Af. 1682.18 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	1693.84
Af. 1462.55 (per hundred French Franc)	1472.68

ADVTS.

International Club

Thursday, Nov. 11th. 8:30 p.m. GRAND TENNIS BALL. Distribution of cups. Various and nice foods available. Black Tie. Non-members Afs. 100.

FRENCH CLUB

(Share-Nau) (Exhibition) TODAY'S FRENCH PRESS

Opening day, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 5:30 p.m. The exhibition will remain open until Nov. 16, from 10-12 a.m. and 2-5 p.m. every day.

EMBROIDERY DISPLAY

You are invited to visit the display of Afghan embroidery at the Jamila Shafika shop opposite Doris Rassoul's Hair Salon on Thursday afternoons from 2-5 p.m. Order gifts now for the Christmas Season.

PIA ANNOUNCEMENT

PIA announce their winter schedule in effect November 11, 1965.

The days of operation will be as follows:

Arrival Kabul:	Mondays 11:05
	Thursdays 11:05
Departure Kabul:	Mondays 11:45
	Thursdays 11:45

Rains Put 400 Phones Out Of Order Here

KABUL, Nov. 13.—Due to the last two days' rain some 400 telephones were out of order in the city, by 10:30 a.m. Saturday morning.

Workers from Communications Ministry were busy searching this morning for the spot where a 400 line cable is damaged.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +14°C. Minimum 4°C.
Sun sets today at 4:55 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:35 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 192

KABUL, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1965, (AQRAB 23, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

KABUL TIMES

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near
Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

Prince Ahmad Shah Opens Isfahan's Blood Bank, Visits Institute Of Fine Arts

ISFAHAN, November 14.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah opened a blood bank for the Red Lion and Sun Society during special ceremonies here Saturday morning.

In a speech on this occasion His Royal Highness said "I am delighted at the opportunity provided for me to declare open the Red and Sun Society's blood bank in the beautiful and historic city of Isfahan. I would like to express the heartfelt wishes of the people of Afghanistan and myself for the progress and prosperity of our friendly and neighbouring country, Iran."

His Royal Highness wished the Iranian nation success in their efforts for a better life under the leadership of His Majesty the Shahinshah.

The ceremony was also attended by Dr. Khatibi, Vice-President of the Iranian National Assembly and executive director of the Red Lion and Sun Society and Mohandis Parsa, the Governor of Isfahan.

Before the inauguration of the blood bank Dr. Khatibi said in a speech that the bank would be

(Contd. on page 4)

Over 80 People Missing As Ship Goes Down Off Bahamas

MIAMI, November 14, (Reuter).—MORE than 80 people are missing after a blazing cruise ship sank off the Bahamas early Saturday, the U.S. Coast Guard said.

The vessel, the 5000-ton Yarmouth Castle, caught fire soon after midnight. It burned furiously for about six hours while rescue ships and planes fought desperately to pick up survivors from the dark seas.

Finally, the Panamanian registered ship sank. Meanwhile, ships and aircraft scoured the smooth blue seas off the Bahamas Saturday in an attempt to find 80 people missing from the cruise liner which sank in a mass of flames.

The Yarmouth Castle, with 550 passengers and a crew aboard went down off the Bahamas after burning furiously for six hours. People leapt into the sea to escape the flames.

How many died was still not known by Saturday evening. At least 450 plucked from the lifeboats by two rescue ships.

That meant 80 missing. But another report—from the air-sea rescue team said that 486 people had been saved.

The Yarmouth Castle, burning to the waterline, went down in 300 fathoms, 140 miles east of Miami just as dawn was breaking over the calm Caribbean.

The cruise turned into horror around midnight when passengers, drowsing in their cabins or strolling on deck, heard the sound of the fire or actually saw it.

"As I opened my door the fire was all over the place," said Mary R. Hamilton, of Petersburg Florida, one of the survivors. She was brought to Nassau by rescue helicopter for treatment of burns. A Los Angeles man said he was reading in his cabin when he heard shouts of fire.

"I thought it was just a couple of drunks but after the shouts continued, I went out into the lobby," he said. "I was surrounded by flames,

U.S. Ambassador Meets Afghan Prime Minister

KABUL, Nov. 14.—John Milton Steeves, the United States Ambassador in Kabul met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at Sadarat building Saturday morning.

A Foreign Ministry source said the discussions centered around matters of mutual interest including United States' economic aid to Afghanistan.

Council Adjourns Rhodesian Debate Until Monday; Two Resolutions Being Considered.

NEW YORK, November 14.—THE Security Council has adjourned its emergency debate on Rhodesia until Monday. This will give delegates time to have private talks on resolutions which commands general support.

At present, there are two resolutions before the council. The first one, put forward by the British Foreign Secretary, Michael Stuart, seeks support for British measures to end the rebellion in Rhodesia and repeats the council's preliminary call on Friday for all states not to recognise the illegal Rhodesian regime, and to refrain from giving it any aid—especially arms.

The other resolution, tabled by six African states, calls for stronger measures by Britain including immediate suppression of the rebellion, the establishment of majority rule and measures which will allow the United Nations to use force.

Speaking in the debate last night, Stuart again rejected the demands that Britain should use force in Rhodesia. "It will bring," he said "misery to a very large number of innocent people."

Stuart hinted at a veto of any extreme resolution by the African countries. Western observers at the United Nations said that there seems

to be hope for the strengthening of the British resolution and this might pacify, if not satisfy, the African countries.

A BBC correspondent from New York reported that one possibility is for the council to have a continuous watch over the events in Rhodesia to oversee the effectiveness of the British actions in that territory and to bring the issue back to the Security Council, perhaps once a month, for further consideration.

In Salisbury, in the Rhodesian legislature the United People's Party has sent a message to the British government.

Etemadi Returns Here

KABUL, Nov. 14.—Nour Ahmad Etemadi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and former Ambassador to Pakistan returned from Pakistan to Kabul last night. Yesterday Etemadi paid farewell calls on President Mohammad Ayub Khan and Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan.

USSR Deputy Premier Arrives Here For Highway Inaugural

KABUL, November 14.—KIRILL Mazurov, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union and a member of the Communist Party, heading a delegation arrived here at the invitation of the Afghan government to take part in the inaugural ceremony of the Western Highway.

At the airport he was received by Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abdullah Yafati, Minister of Planning, Engineer Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works, Prof. Mohammad Asghar, Mayor of Kabul, Dr. Abdul Rasul Taraki, Governor of Kabul and Kanstantin Alexandrov, Soviet Ambassador in Kabul.

Li Kulev, Vice-Chairman of USSR State Committee on Economic Relations with foreign countries, N.I. Litvin, Deputy Minister of Communications, S.P. Kiktev, President of the Political Department of the Middle East in the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union are accompanying the Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union.



Rahel Named New Kabul Times Editor

KABUL, Nov. 14.—Shafie S. Rahel has been appointed as the new editor of Kabul Times. Formerly he was the director of the Afghan Advertising Agency.

Rahel, after completing his studies at Habibia High School in 1957, left for further studies in Bombay.

He got an M.A. degree in political science and a Diploma in journalism from the University of Bombay.

Rahel returned to Kabul in August 1964. For the last one year he has worked closely with the Kabul Times, and has contributed many articles to the paper.

Fire Destroys 120 Shops In Ahmad Shah Sarai

KABUL, Nov. 14.—In a huge fire in Ahmad Shah Sarai, adjacent to Ahmad Shah Sarai, Saturday night, one hundred and twenty shops full of merchandise were destroyed.

Fire At Embassy Follows Sarai Blaze

Fires in embassies have twice followed fires in Ahmad Shah Sarai.

Yesterday a fire broke out at the French Embassy on Char Bahl Ansari about 4:00 after the sarai blaze was put under control. The fire was started by a stove and was extinguished before much damage was done, said fire chief Haji Mohammad Humayun.

In parallel circumstances a small fire was reported at the Pakistan Embassy just after a bad blaze had claimed three lives and destroyed Mir Alam and Ahmad Shaha Sarais in February 1964.

The fire also partially damaged Sayed Habibullah Sarai, adjacent to Ahmad Shah Sarai.

A similar fire had broken out in February 1963 which destroyed the Ahmad Shah and Mir Alam Sarais.

Officials were still looking for the cause of fire. The officials, quoting Sarai shop keepers, told a Bakhtar reporter that the fire first broke out in the shop of Arjandas, and before it spread, a great explosion shaking all the shops was heard.

No lives were lost in the fire which was brought under control by the joint efforts of the fire brigades of the Ministry of National Defence, the Kabul Fire Department and the Labour Corps at about 3:30 p.m.

There has been no estimate of the loss property. Most shopkeepers are reported to have rescued their goods from their shops as soon as the fire broke out.

In the beginning one of the difficulties in bringing the fire under control was the lack of water. Later on the firemen succeeded in



Nour Ahmad Etemadi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs (left) with K. Mazurov, the First Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union at Kabul airport this morning when the latter arrived here as the head of government delegation to participate in the opening ceremony of Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar Highway to-morrow.

(See photo page 4)

World Reaction To Rhodesian Declaration

(Contd. from page 1)

Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri saw the situation as "very serious." He told a meeting of his Congress Party that "our stand is clear, we will never recognise it."

New Zealand Prime Minister Keith Holyoake said his nation could not recognise the "illegal" regime and said the problem in fact would likely call for further action beyond the words. The consequences of Commonwealth consultation could only be "grave," he said.

Sir Robert Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia has twice told his parliament within the past month that Australia would refuse diplomatic recognition if Rhodesia took the path of unilateral decision as it now has done.

He described the Smith government as "racist."

In Dar-Es-Salaam, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) one of the two rival African nationalist parties in Rhodesia, said Prime Minister Smith "and his fellow rebels" should be arrested and tried for high treason.

The other party, ZAPU (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) declared in a statement issued in London: "There is no legal government in Rhodesia capable of restoring law and order the people are entitled to use all measures to resist and put down the rebellion of Smith and his minions. Treason and rebellion have been committed. The lives particularly of the four million unarmed Africans are in jeopardy."

President Nyerere of Tanzania

appealed to Rhodesian Africans to remain calm and "wait for international reaction."

In London, the British Prime Minister Harold Wilson made a statement in a crowded House of Commons Thursday on the unilateral declaration of "independence" of Southern Rhodesia by the White Minority government headed by Ian Smith. In his lengthy statement Wilson outlined the course of the British-South Rhodesian talks.

Wilson said that unilateral declaration of "independence" by Southern Rhodesia is illegal and is a mutiny against the crown. Stressing that he has taken all measures to prevent this event, Wilson made an indirect attempt to somehow justify Smith. He said he had spoken this morning with Smith, who seemed to be confused and unhappy in recent weeks, Wilson said, Smith had been subjected to an unbearable pressure by his colleagues and reckless extremists of the Rhodesian front.

Wilson told parliament members that the British governor in Southern Rhodesia has announced by authority given him, by the Queen the deposit of Smith's government.

Wilson next announced the following main economic sanctions the government was going to apply: a ban on the purchase of South Rhodesian tobacco, the exclusion of Southern Rhodesia from the Sterling zone and the denial of imperial preference. Wilson also announced Britain's intention to stop the shipments of arms and spares for earlier supplied weapons to Southern Rhodesia.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
Editor
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21494 (Extns. 03)
22851 (4, 5 and 6)
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:—
Govt. Printing House

KABUL TIMES

November 14, 1965

Prevent Another
Sarai Fire

For the second time in less than two years fire has destroyed the same market. We seem to have been unable to learn any lesson from these catastrophes. The Sarai which was burned to the ground yesterday is located in a congested area. Thanks to the vigorous efforts of fire brigades, a tragedy was prevented. We are fortunate the brigades were able to contain the fire.

What caused the fire yesterday is still being investigated. But it is obvious that our municipal authorities need to make and enforce stiff building regulations and allow only those persons who are ready to abide by these rules to build such markets. The people who build the sarais are all rich and they can certainly afford to build the sarais in accordance with the regulations made by our municipal authorities.

Those who rebuilt the Ahmad Shah market after it was turned into ashes less than two years ago apparently followed no building regulations although after that fire the whole press, including this paper, urged that measures to protect such sarais against fire should be adopted in building new markets. These suggestions were ignored. Only the front part of the Ahmad Shah market was built in an at all fire proof manner. The rest of the market was built like a nest. No wonder in less than four hours time some 120 shops were completely destroyed.

A committee has been set up to investigate the cause of the fire and also how effectively the fire brigade fought against it. Besides this we hope the government will issue stern instructions to municipal authorities, for the sake of public security, that hereafter sarais built in congested areas must follow basic safety measures. Just because an owner of a sarai wants to earn money by renting as many cheaply built shops as he can, he should not be allowed to endanger the safety of others.

Alternative For Afghanistan
Dangers Accompany Severe Inflation

Severe inflation swallows the value of past savings like a goblin. Insurance policies provide increasingly inadequate protection as prices rise. Annuities and pension funds for the aged become insufficient. Persons and families with relatively fixed sources of income, like government officials, scientists, schoolteachers, artists, the police and others suffer, at the hand of hyperinflation, a continuously declining standard of living. There is often a tendency for wages to lag behind prices, so much so that laborer's share of national income nose downwards like a shot airplane. Rational accounting becomes almost impossible, and rational allocation of resources becomes all the more difficult.

The end result of hyper-inflation according to this argument is crisis and depression. The destruction of the middle class, impoverishment of workers, and enrichment of speculators and black marketeers intensify social conflict and permit radical classes of right or left to take power with dictatorial authority sanctioned to them by the conspiracy of a conglomerate of events.

Underdeveloped countries, already under great economic stress and prone to political instability, cannot afford to plunge into the stormy sea of the added burden of hyper-inflation.

Those who advocate a deliberate policy of controlled inflation, may find that it brings in its trail grave consequences for underdeveloped countries. Most of the underdeveloped countries suffer from a tendency for investment directed towards speculation on the import of goods from

BY MAIWAND
holding of inventories, rather than to the establishment or expansion of productive enterprises. A constantly rising level of prices tends to aggravate this tendency by making speculation all the more attractive and profitable. No individual—if sane and business-minded—will prefer a possible small gain over a long period, if he is assured of a large gain in a short period. This goes against the ABC's of economics.

Besides these disadvantages, export industries, whose prices are determined in world markets, are coming face to face with constantly rising costs of production. Thus export industries are hurt and so balance of payments difficulties are aggravated.

Foreign investors are usually not attracted by a situation in which costs are constantly spiraling up, even if their eyes are fixed on the domestic market where there is more hope of recouping increased costs through increased prices. These clever foreign investors know that even chronic inflation tends to break down at some stage. Factory and large establishments which have been built up in high-cost periods become unprofitable in succeeding low-price periods.

Inflation does not affect the home economy alone, it also has international consequences. Constantly rising prices encourage the flight of money abroad and discourage inflow of foreign capital. This tendency will play havoc with the economy of a developing country. This is intolerable, and moreover inflation puts a premium on the import of goods from

abroad and dampens the zeal of traders to boost the production of export industries.

The mechanism is simple. As domestic prices are rising—like they are now in Afghanistan—imports available from countries with stable prices become more attractive. Hence traders will try to buy there, rather than purchasing goods produced at home. On the other hand, home exports will be receiving a crushing blow at a time of rising prices, partly because home demand is diverted from them and partly because they become too expensive in terms of foreign markets.

Some countries try to avoid these disadvantages by letting the exchange rate worsen as rapidly, or more rapidly than, prices in the domestic markets rise. But we know that worsening exchange rate has a tendency to encourage the export of capital. This fact put the government authorities of an inflating country on the horns of a dilemma. If they let the foreign exchange rate fall, capital will flee the country if they do not, the country's exports will decrease and it imports will increase.

Long experience in various countries of the world shows that if all adverse factors combine, an inflation may move very rapidly. Developments conspire to depress the exchange rate; as it declines, fresh pressures develop at home, since imports now cost more, this lubricates the wheels of the forces that raise domestic prices. This vicious circle becomes faster and more intense in the next round and so it grows.

U.S.-USSR Representatives In UN Give
Views On Rhodesia's Unilateral DeclarationGoldberg's Comments
Fedorenko's Speech

Addressing the Security Council on Friday, the USSR delegate N. Fedorenko said: the new crime the imperialists and colonial forces have been preparing became an accomplished fact when the racist Smith regime unlawfully declared the so-called "independence" called upon to serve as a cover for perpetuating the rule of the racist minority over the African Zimbabwe people. Thus, developments in Southern Rhodesia, most dangerous to the cause of peace and international security, reached their culmination.

Whereas, but recently it was a case of intentions to convert Southern Rhodesia—the land of an African people brutally oppressed by British colonialism and the Ian Smith regime—into a racist state modelled after the South African republic, today the colonialist forces are practically putting into effect their criminal designs at a forced pace.

A handful of racists is openly trying to usurp power and deny the four-millioned African Zimbabwe people their sacred right to independence.

Noting that the British Foreign Secretary Stewart had condemned the actions of the Smith clique in the Security Council on November 12, the Soviet representative asked: Why then didn't the British government resist from the start the realisation of the Rhodesian racist criminal designs? Why did Britain follow step by step the road of a sort of escalation of measures which anything but belied its desire to stop the dangerous trend of events?

If we consider the reality instead of verbal assurances, we will realize beyond doubt that in practice Britain has not only been deliberately inactive in face of the activation and rampage of the racist forces, but has actually encouraged them.

The Soviet delegate recalled that in suppressing national-liberation movements, the British government acted far more resolutely and firmly, it did not miss the chance to interfere immediately

in the affairs of British Guiana in order to change the existing electoral system by means of constitutional machinations and against the will of the people, and remove from office Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan who on three occasions was returned to power by a majority vote but did not suit it.

On September 25 of this year Britain unceremoniously interfered in the affairs of the colony of Aden, annulled the temporary constitution, dissolved the legislative council, suspended Aden ministers from office and assumed the administration of Aden.

Fedorenko described the programme of measures outlined in the Security Council by the British Foreign Secretary Stewart as a set of half-measures which can hardly make a serious impression on the unbribed racists.

As for the economic measures announced by Britain, they are extremely relative. Even those measures which in their time could have had their effect—an embargo on tobacco and sugar imports, for example—look rather like a smokescreen today, following the usurpation of power by the Smith regime the British embargo on the imports of Rhodesian tobacco is in the nature of a noisy but blank shot as reported by the Financial Times, Southern Rhodesia has already sold its entire tobacco crop this year, and the question of finding a market for the new crop will not arise before March 1966. An embargo on the deliveries of oil and petroleum products to Southern Rhodesia would be the effective economic sanction against the Rhodesian racists, but Britain does not suggest such an embargo.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg called on Council members Friday to close ranks to ensure the effectiveness of the step the United Kingdom is taking against Rhodesia. He reaffirmed UN's dedication to the principle of self-determination and independence for the people of Rhodesia.

Only Portugal and South Africa voted against the resolution. France abstained from the vote and Britain did not participate.

Questioned in Washington about the economic steps which UN Ambassador Arthur Goldberg announced the United States would take against Rhodesia, U.S. officials made these points Friday:—The suspended action on all applications for U.S. credit guarantee would stop the sales of U.S. diesel locomotives wanted by Rhodesian railways. A U.S. credit guarantee was a condition for the sale of 36 diesel locomotives valued in excess of 10 million dollars.

The U.S. government is studying the possibility of imposing an oil embargo and also the possibility of stopping imports of chrome ore and lithium from Rhodesia.

The United States began a little over a year ago informally denying licenses for export of munitions of any kind to Rhodesia. The United States has not

(Contd. on page 4)

PRESS
At a Glance

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial under the caption "The Common Pain".

Democracy, says the paper, is the introduction and establishment of government of the people, but it also means government based on law.

Referring to the relations of the three organs of the state, the paper says that fortunately the executive and the legislative branches in the country are cooperating with one another to redress the grievances of the nation.

This cooperation, says the editorial, was once more obvious from the appearance of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and members of his cabinet before the House of Elders—or Meshrano Jirgah. The proceedings, concludes the paper, showed that the house and the government have common feelings.

In a letter in the same issue of *Islah*, an Afghan student in the United States, Abdul Wakil Amerie, writes about the expense of the foreign ministry's diplomatic pouch.

The pouch, says Amerie, which is sent to Afghan embassies abroad once a week costs about 2,000 Afghanis per postage. *Kabul Times*, *Anis*, and *Islah* form part of the bag. By the time these newspapers reach the embassies abroad the newspapers are old.

The Afghans in foreign lands want to know only what is happening in Afghanistan. Amerie proposes that one newspaper should publish an air mail edition of the home news. He says that if such an edition were available, thousands of Afghan students abroad would subscribe to it.

Amerie mentions several advantages of an air mail special edition of home news. First, the postage cost for an air mail edition would be very nominal. Second, in an air mail edition only the home news would be published. There is no need for foreign news for Afghans in the foreign countries.

Third, the subscription rate for an air mail edition could be very low.

In another letter in the same issue of *Islah* the Spinjar Company, in an answer to a reader, writes that there is no difference between the ghee offered for sale on the market by the company in tins and the ghee sold in barrels. The company has limited funds to manufacture tins.

In an editorial under the headline of "The Tragedy of Rhodesia" yesterday's *Anis* comments on the unilateral declaration of independence by Ian Smith in Rhodesia.

The independence declaration by a handful of whites in Southern Rhodesia says the paper, has hurt justice-loving people of the world. The world reactions show, continues the editorial, that before long the racial policy of Ian Smith's government will be rooted out and most of the people in that country will get their rights and receive respect due to them.

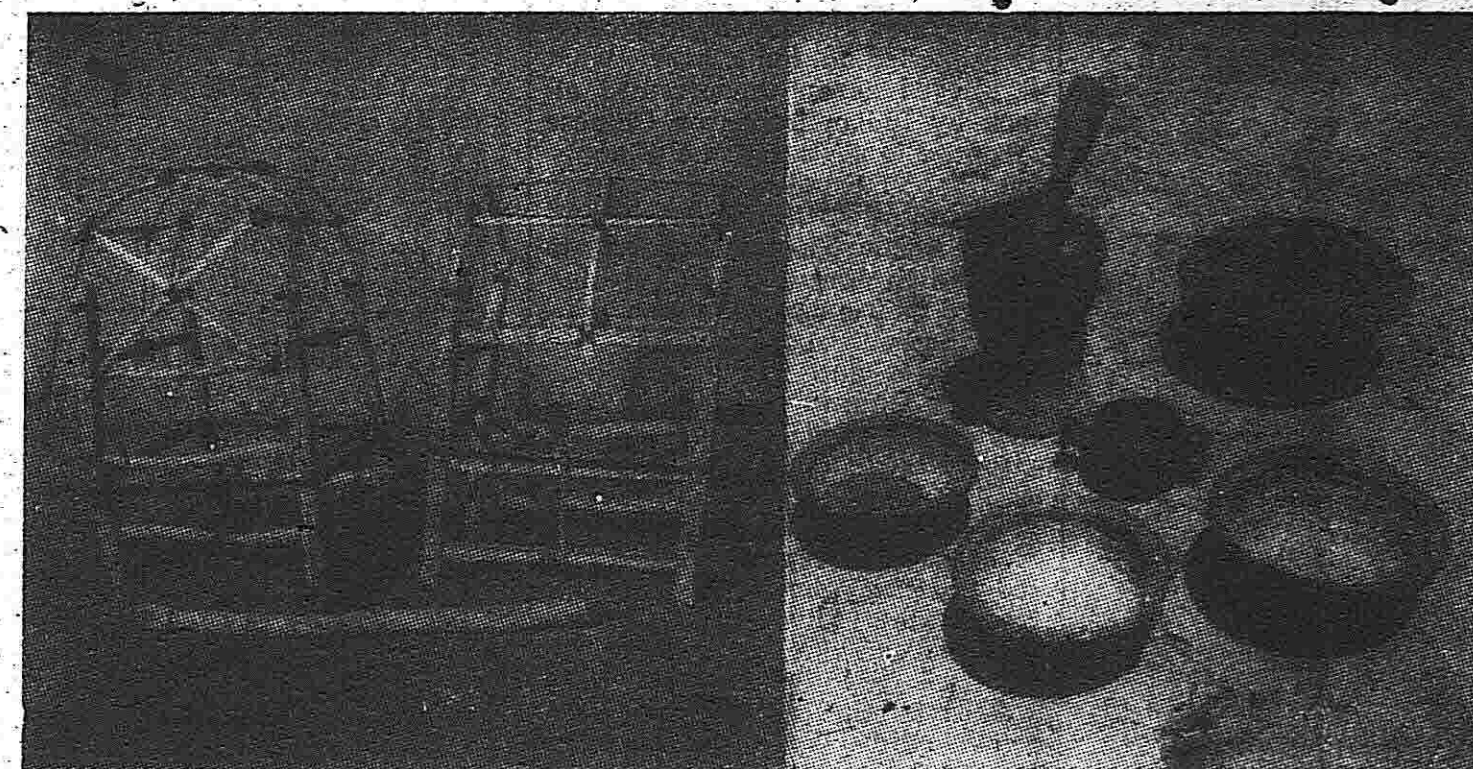
Britain has called the government of Ian Smith an illegal and rebel one. Most of the countries of the world, including Afghanistan, have condemned this action of the Rhodesian government and have not recognised it.

The Security Council in a resolution has requested the nations of the world not to give economic assistance to Rhodesia. Britain declared that she has cut her economic relations with Rhodesia and will do everything possible to overthrow the government of Ian Smith.

We hope, says the paper, that Britain will abide by the previous requests for the United Nations and do whatever possible to wipe out the racial policy of that government.

The fact that the USSR has promised to help the African people of Rhodesia is encouraging. We hope, says the paper, that

(Contd. on page 4)

Linguistic Atlas To Be Published
In Two Years; Data Nearly Compiled

Some of the implements from Nuristan studied by the field staff preparing the Linguistic Atlas.

Afghanistan may soon no longer offer linguists the excitement of finding a new dialect hidden in a pocket between mountains.

The collection of data for the linguistic atlas of Afghanistan which will be published in two years is almost completed. And the researchers have found they carried out their studies just in time. As a result of the growing interdependence of villagers as transportation improves, some of the 20 dialects in the country seem to be dying.

Although linguists had studied some areas of Afghanistan before no organised effort had been made to record all the dialects and where they were spoken.

In 1967, at the 24th International Congress of Orientalists, it was suggested that an atlas of Arian dialects spoken in Afghanistan and Iran be prepared.

The General Assembly of the Congress then formed a Committee on Arian Dialects. The area of interest included Afghanistan, Iran and some Asian republics of the Soviet Union. Afghanistan's representatives at the Congress welcomed the suggestion and expressed readiness to start collecting data.

An Institute of Linguistics was formed within the College of Letters and a number of guest professors from the United States, Belgium, France, Japan, Great Britain and the Soviet Union came to Afghanistan and helped train some of the staff members of the institute as field workers in linguistic research.

Later, some of these staff members went abroad for further study and they are now able to do their work without any help from foreign specialists. The Institute is now headed by Nour Ahmad Shakir.

Following is the list of languages and the places the staff members of the institute visited to record them.

1. PAKHTU
Nangarhar: Bandar, Merki, Khel, Kama, Basoul, Gardi, Lal Pur, Nazian, Kata, Pur, Israk, Charikar, Pachar.

Kunar: Nekam, Badel, Chauki, Sar Kani, Dare Pech, Dare Mazhar.

Kabul: Bagrami, Aka, Khel, Patilawa.

Paktia: Khost, Samkani, Jani Khel, Ahmad Khel, Sayed Karam, Katavaz and Urgoun: Saroubi, Khair Kot, Rzana.

Ghazni: Aghou Jan, Andar, Ghorghorak.

Laghman: Omar Zai Alingar, Wardak: Nazuk, Khel, Shekh, Abad, Samar Khel, Usmani Khel, Amar Khel.

Chakhsour: Deso, Farah City.

D. Darbois, a French, author and photographer, and Mrs. L. Gelpke, an artist from Basel.

Their target was a double one. First they made about 30 linguistic enquiries to set out the most important frontiers between the dialects and languages of the regions they visited.

Then they studied precise terminology of the different segments of society. They talked to nomads, farmers, animal breeders, as well as men skilled in various handicrafts. Thus they learned the technical vocabulary used in shoe making, pottery making, mat making, weaving, dyeing, felt and rope making, carpentry, milling, ironsmith work and goldsmith work.

A thousand photographs and about 200 drawings illustrate different human activities and the techniques and the tools used in them.

This study is the best way to help understand the prominent place of the languages of Afghanistan among the Indo-European family, and the importance of the civilisation and the material culture whose vehicle they are and have been over a very long past.

United States, Belgium, France, Japan, Great Britain and the Soviet Union came to Afghanistan and helped train some of the staff members of the institute as field workers in linguistic research.

Later, some of these staff members went abroad for further study and they are now able to do their work without any help from foreign specialists. The Institute is now headed by Nour Ahmad Shakir.

Following is the list of languages and the places the staff members of the institute visited to record them.

1. PAKHTU
Nangarhar: Bandar, Merki, Khel, Kama, Basoul, Gardi, Lal Pur, Nazian, Kata, Pur, Israk, Charikar, Pachar.

Kunar: Nekam, Badel, Chauki, Sar Kani, Dare Pech, Dare Mazhar.

Kabul: Bagrami, Aka, Khel, Patilawa.

Paktia: Khost, Samkani, Jani Khel, Ahmad Khel, Sayed Karam, Katavaz and Urgoun: Saroubi, Khair Kot, Rzana.

Ghazni: Aghou Jan, Andar, Ghorghorak.

Laghman: Omar Zai Alingar, Wardak: Nazuk, Khel, Shekh, Abad, Samar Khel, Usmani Khel, Amar Khel.

Chakhsour: Deso, Farah City.

D. Darbois, a French, author and photographer, and Mrs. L. Gelpke, an artist from Basel.

Their target was a double one. First they made about 30 linguistic enquiries to set out the most important frontiers between the dialects and languages of the regions they visited.

Then they studied precise terminology of the different segments of society. They talked to nomads, farmers, animal breeders, as well as men skilled in various handicrafts. Thus they learned the technical vocabulary used in shoe making, pottery making, mat making, weaving, dyeing, felt and rope making, carpentry, milling, ironsmith work and goldsmith work.

A thousand photographs and about 200 drawings illustrate different human activities and the techniques and the tools used in them.

This study is the best way to help understand the prominent place of the languages of Afghanistan among the Indo-European family, and the importance of the civilisation and the material culture whose vehicle they are and have been over a very long past.

United States, Belgium, France, Japan, Great Britain and the Soviet Union came to Afghanistan and helped train some of the staff members of the institute as field workers in linguistic research.

Later, some of these staff members went abroad for further study and they are now able to do their work without any help from foreign specialists. The Institute is now headed by Nour Ahmad Shakir.

Following is the list of languages and the places the staff members of the institute visited to record them.

1. PAKHTU
Nangarhar: Bandar, Merki, Khel, Kama, Basoul, Gardi, Lal Pur, Nazian, Kata, Pur, Israk, Charikar, Pachar.

Kunar: Nekam, Badel, Chauki, Sar Kani, Dare Pech, Dare Mazhar.

Kabul: Bagrami, Aka, Khel, Patilawa.

Paktia: Khost, Samkani, Jani Khel, Ahmad Khel, Sayed Karam, Katavaz and Urgoun: Saroubi, Khair Kot, Rzana.

Ghazni: Aghou Jan, Andar, Ghorghorak.

Laghman: Omar Zai Alingar, Wardak: Nazuk, Khel, Shekh, Abad, Samar Khel, Usmani Khel, Amar Khel.

Chakhsour: Deso, Farah City.

D. Darbois, a French, author and photographer, and Mrs. L. Gelpke, an artist from Basel.

Their target was a double one. First they made about 30 linguistic enquiries to set out the most important frontiers between the dialects and languages of the regions they visited.

Then they studied precise terminology of the different segments of society. They talked to nomads, farmers, animal breeders, as well as men skilled in various handicrafts. Thus they learned the technical vocabulary used in shoe making, pottery making, mat making, weaving, dyeing, felt and rope making, carpentry, milling, ironsmith work and goldsmith work.

A thousand photographs and about 200 drawings illustrate different human activities and the techniques and the tools used in them.

This study is the best way to help understand the prominent place of the languages of Afghanistan among the Indo-European family, and the importance of the civilisation and the material culture whose vehicle they are and have been over a very long past.

United States, Belgium, France, Japan, Great Britain and the Soviet Union came to Afghanistan and helped train some of the staff members of the institute as field workers in linguistic research.

Later, some of these staff members went abroad for further study and they are now able to do their work without any help from foreign specialists. The Institute is now headed by Nour Ahmad Shakir.

Following is the list of languages and the places the staff members of the institute visited to record them.

1. PAKHTU
Nangarhar: Bandar, Merki, Khel, Kama, Basoul, Gardi, Lal Pur, Nazian, Kata, Pur, Israk, Charikar, Pachar.

Kunar: Nekam, Badel, Chauki, Sar Kani, Dare Pech, Dare Mazhar.

Kabul: Bagrami, Aka, Khel, Patilawa.

Paktia: Khost, Samkani, Jani Khel, Ahmad Khel, Sayed Karam, Katavaz and Urgoun: Saroubi, Khair Kot, Rzana.

Dari Alphabet Uses Four Z's,
Includes Three Different S's

Of the twenty languages and dialects spoken in Afghanistan only two, Pakhtu and Dari, are spoken by large numbers of people. More than half of the Afghan population speaks Pakhtu more than one third speak Dari.

Untranslatable
Dari Expressions

In all cross-cultural communication, the problem of the untranslatable always arises. This barrier exists between Dari and English and some of the finest expressions in Dari fall into this category.

For example, if a member of your family returns after a long trip, a friend might say to you, "Chashmeton roshan". May your eyes light up. The problem here is not how you would say that into English but that you wouldn't say it in that form at all.

To a friend leaving for a long journey, one says in Dari "Jaiash sabz basha"—May his place be green. Even the very common "tabrik", the apparent equivalent of congratulations is not used in the same way, for unlike in English, it is used not only for important events like a promotion or the birth of a child, but for little things, like a new dress or any change for the better, no matter how slight.

Following is a list of other expressions that fall into the category of being untranslatable literally.

Khonuk mexorun—I eat cold (I am cold).

Rishwat mekhora—He eats bribes (He takes bribes).

Yaek chez ast—Its one thing (It's the same).

Chashm bar rah—My eye is on your path (I'm watching the road for your return).

Namak peshe chashmeton—bigira—May the salt be brought before your eyes (May you be made to see the good which I have done for you).

Dae jonet zaed—he has hit your spirit (You were cheated or you was robbed).

Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)

Khaew daiden—To see in sleep (to dream).

The remaining 12 dialects constitute the language of less than one million people all of whom, besides their own dialect speak either Dari or Pakhtu and sometimes both. Dari, as well as Pakhtu which is one of the Indo-European languages and one of the most fascinating languages of the East.

Many Dari words compiled in the past have been lost owing to unrest in this part of the world but those which remain are outstanding examples of human expression and treasures of the world's literary values.

One of the principal languages of the Middle East, Dari has a reputation for being one of the easiest in which to acquire conversational fluency and a command of the basic structure.

The sound system offers few problems, its grammatical system is relatively simple, and the gulf between the spoken language and the language of books is not as great as in some oriental languages. It nevertheless requires long, hard study to achieve a full mastery of the language and an appreciation of its literary values.

The noun in Dari has no gender. There is not even any gender in the pronoun, no separate words for "he" and "she". The verb has two stems which are the basis of two more tenses, a participle, and two infinitives.

The forms listed above constitute the core of the verb system but other compound tenses exist and there are a few rarer forms. One of the most characteristic features of Dari, verbs is the frequency of the compound verb, which consists of a noun or other word plus a verb such as "do", "go", "take" the whole having the function and meaning

(Contd. on page 4)

Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)

Khaew daiden—To see in sleep (to dream).

Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)

Khaew daiden—To see in sleep (to dream).

Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)

Khaew daiden—To see in sleep (to dream).

Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)

Khaew daiden—To see in sleep (to dream).

Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)

Khaew daiden—To see in sleep (to dream).

Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)

Khaew daiden—To see in sleep (to dream).

Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)

Khaew daiden—To see in sleep (to dream).

Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)

Khaew daiden—To see in sleep (to dream).

Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)

Khaew daiden—To see in sleep (to dream).

Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)

Khaew daiden—To see in sleep (to dream).

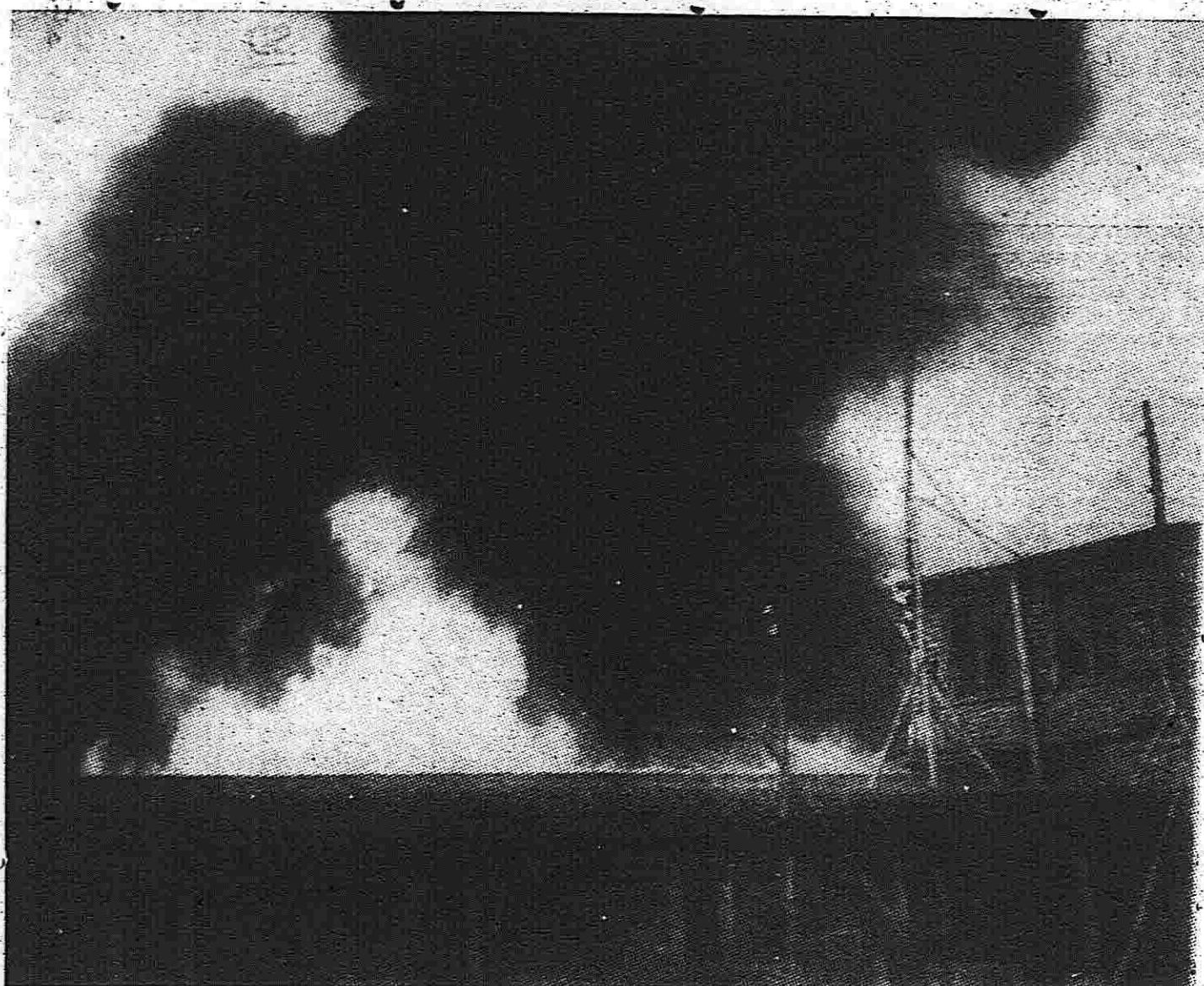
Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)

Khaew daiden—To see in sleep (to dream).

Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)

Khaew daiden—To see in sleep (to dream).

Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)



Picture shows Sarai Ahmad Shah ablaze yesterday morning.

Prince...

(Contd. from page 1)

serving an urgent and useful purpose for the people of Isfahan and that the people of Isfahan were particularly delighted that it was being opened by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah the High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

After the ceremony Their Royal Highnesses inspected various departments of the Isfahan Institute of Fine Arts. Their Royal Highnesses were presented some art pieces from the institute including a flower vase.

Later in the morning His Royal Highness saw the historic relics at the Chilstoon Palace while Her Royal Highness Khatol visited the Shahraz Weaving Institute of Isfahan. Their Royal Highnesses were due to leave Isfahan for Shera in the afternoon.

Friday afternoon Their Royal Highnesses visited the Red Lion and Sun Youth Club. In a speech on this occasion, the governor of Isfahan expressed the hope that both Afghanistan and Iran under the leadership of their sovereigns would achieve greater successes and that their mutual relations would be further strengthened.

Friday night artists of the Ministry of Arts and Culture gave a performance in presence of Their Royal Highnesses at the Red and Sun Youth Club.

Radio Tehran has emphasised the role of His Royal Highness' visit to Iran in contributing to the further strengthening of relations between the two countries.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

the U.S. will not only verbally condemn the Ian Smith government but will take steps to enforce economic sanctions against it. The U.S. imports 50 per cent of her chrome from Rhodesia.

The editorial expresses the hope that the sanctions imposed by the nations of the world and the implementation of UN resolutions will compel the Rhodesian government to change its policy.

U.S., USSR...

(Contd. from page 2)

sent any military equipment or arms to Rhodesia since the end of 1963.

State Department Press Officer Robert McCloskey told newsmen that the United States has not yet made any specific plans for evacuating private Americans from Rhodesia.

He noted that although the U.S. consul general is being recalled, a skeleton staff would be maintained there to perform routine consular jobs.

Dari Alphabet Uses Four Z's.

(Contd. from page 3)

of a simple verb. Thus "forget" is "forgetting-do", "speak" is "letter-hit," and so on.

There is also a fairly high proportion of Arabic loan words in Dari vocabulary. Basic words such as pronouns, numbers, most kinship terms, primary verbs and so on are pure Persian, but the vast majority of Dari words are loanwords from Arabic and are Semitic in form with the Semitic root system fairly evident; examples include Ketab—book, maktab—letter, maktabah—school, kateb—clerk, mokatebe—correspondence. The three basic letters here are k, b, p, g, z, bringing the total number of letters to thirty-three. The special Dari letters consist of Arabic characters plus diacritics and are placed in the alphabet after the letters they resemble.

Dari is written in the Arabic alphabet with four additional letters representing Dari consonants not present in Classical Arabic: ch, p, g, z, bringing the total number of letters to thirty-three. The special Dari letters consist of Arabic characters plus diacritics and are placed in the alphabet after the letters they resemble.

Dari writing goes from right to left and is primarily consonantal in that each letter normally represents a consonant, and the vowels are only partially indicated.

Dari orthography is basically sound in that, given the spelling of a word, the consonant part of the pronunciation is clear and the vowels can to a considerable extent be inferred. Apart from the inadequate representation of the vowels the chief difficulty of Dari spelling is the retention of the original Arabic spelling in Arabic loanwords. Since Arabic has about ten consonantal distinctions that Dari lacks, the speaker of Dari must learn to spell his own phonemes in different ways depending on the original Arabic pronunciation.

For example, Dari z may be spelled four different ways, three ways, and so on. Thus, although the consonant pronunciation is generally clear and the Dari student-native speaker or foreigner simply has to memorise the spelling of many words.

Beirut - Athens Istanbul - Rome

These are places which you may have wanted to see for a long time. Why not include all or some of them in your next trip to Germany or USA? There are no additional costs (except for your stay of course)!

There are many other stop-over possibilities, also to other parts of the world! May we therefore suggest that you call us or your Travel Agent when you are planning your next trip? We will gladly tell you all about it!



Lufthansa

Kabul: Shar-e-Nou. Phone: 22501

China Protests Against Indian Troop's Attack

HONG KONG, Nov. 14. (Reuters)—China Sunday night strongly protested to India over what it alleged as an unwarranted attack by Indian troops on Chinese frontier guards on the Sino-Sikkim border Sunday.

According to the new China News Agency, a note handed to the Indian Embassy in Peking alleged that more than one hundred Indian troops opened fire with light and heavy machine guns on Chinese positions at Tungchu La. Then Indian soldiers also entered Chinese territory.

The note said that according to an emergency report received by the Chinese government Indian troops were still firing at Chinese positions by Sunday evening.

The situation was extremely grave and Chinese authorities concerned were following it closely, the note said.

The Chinese government seriously warns the Indian government that it must at once order its troops to stop their intrusion into and provocation against China, otherwise the Indian government will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom", it added.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope coloured film **BARABBAS**.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope coloured film **A DISTANT TRUMPET**.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Pakistani film **AKHREEN NUSHANI**.

PAMIR CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Indian film **CID**.

CORRECTION

On the story about Abdul Wahab Tarzi's story about his activities in Mexico conference on tourism, Bulgaria should read as Malaysia.

ADVTs.

FRENCH CLUB
(Share-Nau)
(Exhibition)
TODAY'S FRENCH PRESS.
Opening day, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 5:30 p.m. The exhibition will remain open until Nov. 18, from 10-12 a.m. and 2-5 p.m. every day.

FOR SALE

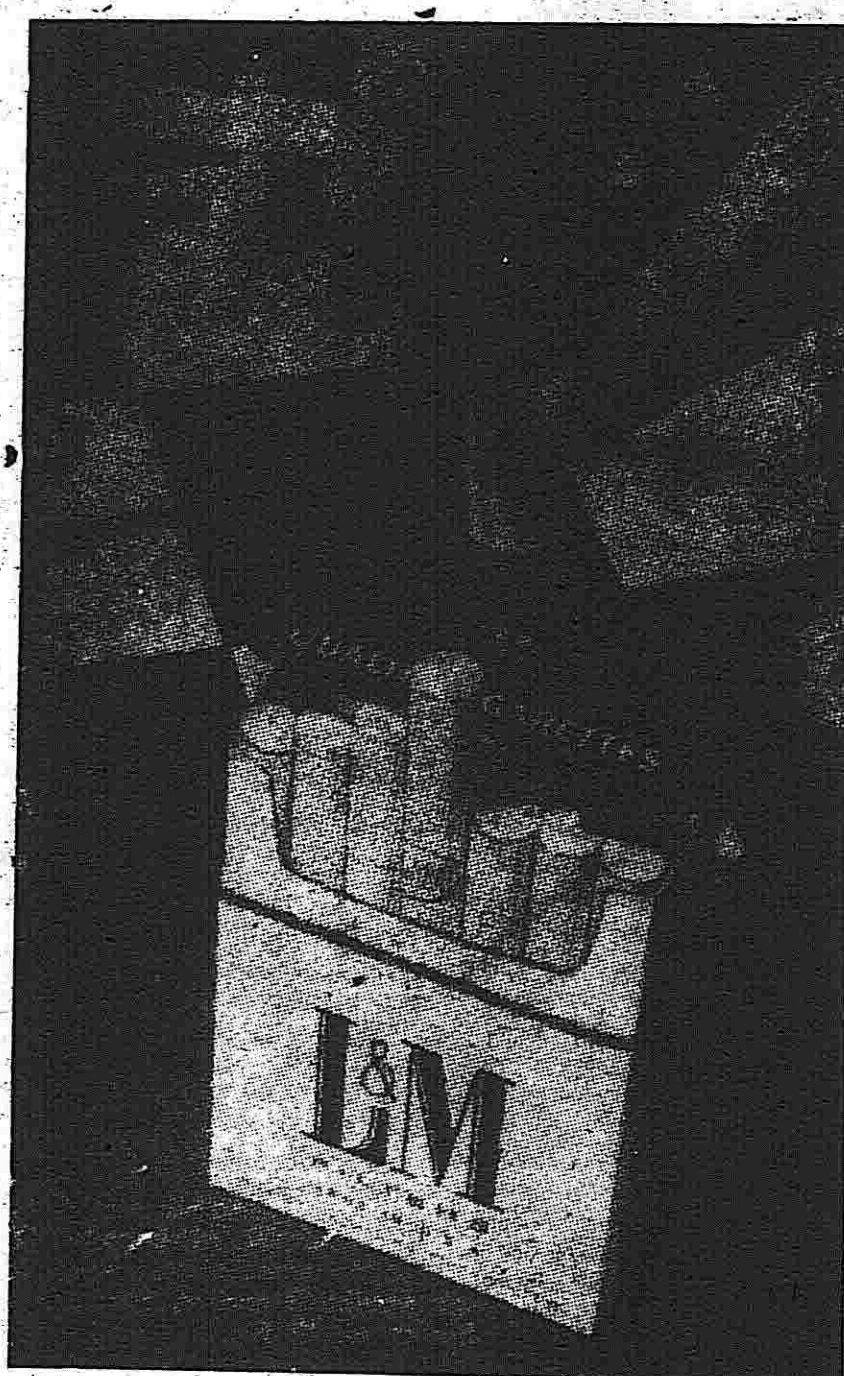
1957 Mercedes 220 S new motor, new tires tax unpaid, 1,100, Call 20540.

PIA ANNOUNCEMENT

PIA announce their winter schedule in effect November 11, 1965.

The days of operation will be as follows:

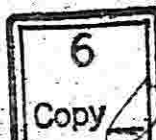
Arrival Kabul:	Mondays	11:05
	Thursdays	11:05
Departure Kabul:	Mondays	11:45
	Thursdays	11:45



Are you for rich flavor in a filter cigarette?

Make the logical move
to **L&M** the cigarette
you can taste!

Nov. 15, 65



NEWS

THE WEATHER DEC 13, 1965

Yesterday's temperature

Max: +14°C. Min: 4°C

Sun sets today at 4:55 p.m.

Sun rises tomorrow at 6:33 a.m.

Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 193

KABUL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1965 (AQRAB 24, 1344, SH.)

PRICE Af. 2

His Majesty Opened New Highway In Kandahar Today

KANDAHAR, November 15.—

His Majesty the King flew here yesterday evening for the opening of the Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar Highway.

The highway was opened today in a ceremony attended by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Kirill Mazurov, First Deputy Prime Minister of the

USSR and high ranking Afghan officials.

On his arrival here, His Majesty the King was greeted by the governors of Kandahar, Helmand, Herat, Farah, Uruzgen, Zabul and Badghis and the commander of Kandahar garrison and the Mayor of Kandahar.

His Majesty the King accepted the salute of the guard of honour and then shook hands with those present at the airport which was decorated with flags. A group of small children presented flowers to His Majesty the King.

His Majesty later drove into the city of Kandahar which was decorated with flags. Thousands of people had surged along the route and greeted him with shouts of "long live the King." They showered flowers on the royal motorcade. At one place school boys and girls had crowded along the route and greeted His Majesty with great warmth and sincerity.

India Protests Chinese Firing

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15. (Reuters)—The Indian government, Sunday strongly protested against "unprovoked firing" on Indian forces by Chinese troops on the Sikkim border Saturday.

Earlier, a Defence Ministry spokesman said the Chinese troops had withdrawn to their side of the border from the Dongchui Pass, where the incident occurred.

One Indian and two Chinese were killed in an exchange of fire by the two sides.

The Defence Ministry spokesman said Sunday morning that the clash took place after between 70 and 100 Chinese troops gathered opposite two India observation posts in the pass, probably with the intention of capturing them.

The spokesman said the posts were still under Indian control. The pass is about 20 miles east of Gangtok Sikkim's capital.

Meanwhile, the Indian Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, told a rally here commemorating the 76th birth anniversary of the late Jawaharlal Nehru that both China and Pakistan continued to maintain an aggressive posture.

The note said Chinese troops had advanced across the 14,600-ft. high pass on the Tibet-Sikkim border and opened fire on two Indian posts situated well inside Sikkimese territory.

Pilot Saw Fireball Before Power Failure In U.S.

SYRACUSE, New York, Nov. 15. (Reuters)—An enormous fireball burst out in the area of a main power line just after last week's great power failure in the United States and Canada, a pilot said yesterday.

Weldon Ross, a part-time flying instructor, said he and a student were approaching Syracuse airport Tuesday night when the lights went out in six States and Canada.

"We were over the high line which runs from Clayton to Niagara falls when we saw the fire flash," he said. "It looked like a barn fire, a barn full of hay, and it lasted for perhaps 10 seconds."

Another man said earlier he saw a fireball immediately after the power failure, apparently a few miles from the Syracuse airport.

Parliament Gives No Confidence Vote To Congo Govt.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Nov. 15. (Reuters)—The Congolese Parliament today dealt a heavy political blow to President Joseph Kasavubu when it passed a vote of no confidence in the government of H. Evariste Kimba.

President Kasavubu had named Kimba Prime Minister after dismissing the government of Moise Tshombe early last month.

Both Houses of parliament—the senate and the chamber of deputies sitting in a joint national congress—session—voted by 134 to 121 against the government.

The vote had the legal effect of dismissing the government, sworn in by President Kasavubu on October 18.

Highway Exemplifies Afghan-USSR Friendship

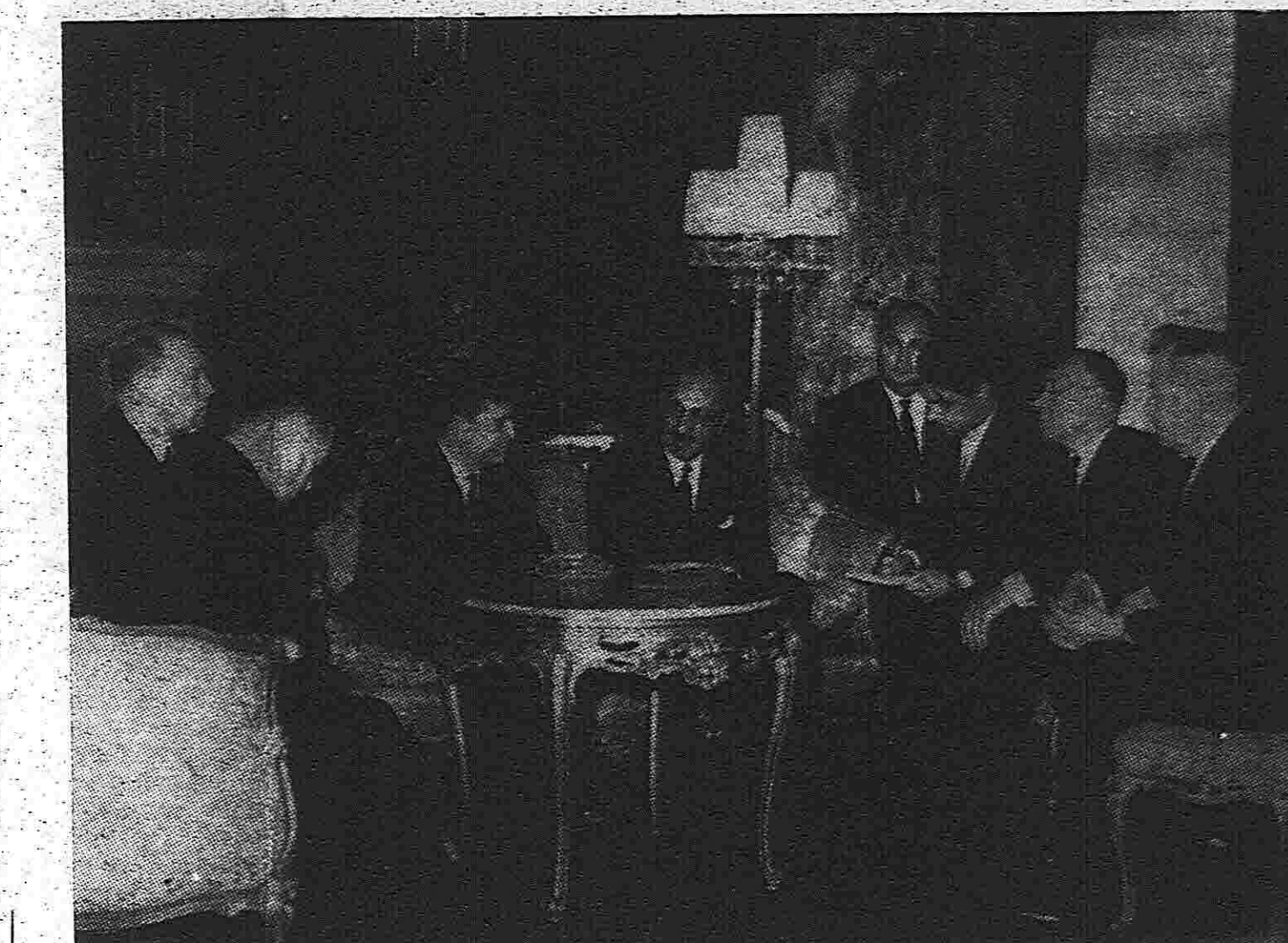
KABUL, Nov. 15.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, in a banquet given in honour of the visiting Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Kirill Mazurov last night, said that the exchange of visits between the leaders of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union has had a dominant role in the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries.

The Prime Minister said that the completion of Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar Highway was a positive result of the friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

He said that relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union can be the best example of peaceful and positive co-existence between countries of different systems.

Referring to a recent visit paid by Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan, Maiwandwal said that the warm hospitality extended by the Soviet people to Their Majesties was a manifestation of ever increasing friendship between the two nations.

The Prime Minister said the present government of Afghanistan was a servant of the people and with their complete support



His Majesty the King received Kirill Mazurov, Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, (on His Majesty's right) at Gulkhara Palace yesterday.

Premier Maiwandwal Invited To Pay Visit To Soviet Union

KABUL, November 15.—

THE Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has been invited by the government of the Soviet Union to pay a visit to that country at a convenient time.

The invitation was extended to Maiwandwal yesterday by Kirill Mazurov, the First Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union on behalf of his government.

Mazurov met the Prime Minister at the Foreign Ministry in the afternoon.

The Prime Minister has accepted the Soviet invitation and the date of his visit will be announced later.

A Foreign Ministry source said after Mazurov's meeting with the Prime Minister that during

the meeting matters of mutual interest to the two countries including international affairs and Afghan-Soviet relations were discussed.

The source said that the talks were held in a atmosphere of sincerity which is characteristic of the friendly and good neighbourly relations between the two countries. The meeting started at 3:30 and lasted until 6 p.m.

On the Afghan side the meeting was also attended by Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Foreign Minister; Abdullah Yafai, Finance Minister; Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, Mines and Industries Minister; Engineer Ahmadullah, Public Works Minister; and Dr. Rawan Farhadi, Director-General of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry.

On the Soviet side, in addition to members of the Soviet delegation coming from Moscow, Konstantin Alexandrov, the USSR Ambassador in Kabul, also attended yesterday's talks.

Earlier in the day Mazurov was received by His Majesty the King at Gulkhara Palace. He also placed a wreath on the mausoleum of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

Mazurov arrived here yesterday as the head of the Soviet government delegation to attend the opening of the Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar Highway built with Soviet assistance.

He left by plane for Kandahar this morning.

Afghan Delegates Return From Tehran Seminar

KABUL, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Fatima Maina Yar Kaifi, chief of the Home Management Department of the Institute of Education and Ghulam Muhaayuddin Taraki, an agriculture officer in Nangarhar who had gone to Tehran to attend a seminar on food and home management sponsored by the World Food and Agriculture Organisation returned to Kabul Sunday.

The seminar discussed living problems in rural areas and how to overcome these problems. Mrs. Kaifi is reported to have submitted a detailed report on home management training in Afghanistan. Members of the seminar also visited Isfahan, Shera and Gori.



Kirill Mazurov, Soviet Deputy Prime Minister and members of his delegation during their meeting with Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and several Afghan ministers at Foreign Ministry yesterday.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkraki
Editor
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21494 [Ext. 03
22851 [4, 5 and 6.

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18

Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.

Printed at:—
Govt Printing House

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 15, 1965

Opening Of Longest
Afghan Highway

Today His Majesty the King opened the Torgundi-Herat-Kandahar highway built with the economic assistance of the Soviet Union. The 700-kilometres highway is the longest highway ever completed in Afghanistan. It is a concrete highway. It links many important centres in Afghanistan and when the Kandahar-Kabul highway is completed—perhaps sometime next year—motorists will be able to travel between the capital city and Herat in about 13 hours.

The highway which is constructed across the western half of Afghanistan to the Soviet border in the north is of great economic value to us. Not only will it ease the transportation of goods between many parts of Afghanistan but we hope that it will also serve as a transit trunk between the northern and southern parts of Asia. It should be much cheaper and easier to transport goods by this land route than by ocean.

With the Torgundi-Herat-Kandahar highway now finished, and a vast project in the Helmand Valley under completion, both agricultural and industrial products from Helmand can be transported to other parts of Afghanistan with speed and safety.

The Ministry of Public Works has already set up a separate department for the maintenance of highways throughout the country. Maintenance of this highway will comprise a major portion of the duties of this newly established department.

In addition to the highway, the Soviet government has also built along the highway two hotels, a large well-equipped workshop and a number of posts to serve maintenance personnel. Some forty bridges have also been constructed as part of the highway. Furthermore, the building of this highway serves as an effective training school for the Afghan workers.

The construction of the highway is a vivid example of the very friendly ties existing between Afghanistan and its great northern neighbour, the Soviet Union. The people of Afghanistan have always deeply appreciated the economic and techni-

Inflation May Divert Investment To Housing

BY MAIWAND

In cases of severe inflation everybody knows that it is foolish to hold money in bank accounts, saving deposits, life insurance, government securities, or in other similar forms. We should remember one fact that the great majority of people have a relatively few outlets for utilising their savings. They can hold such things as saving deposits, and insurance policies, gold and foreign exchange, or real estate.

With rising prices, this category of people will not entrust their money (savings) to such institutions mentioned above. They may feel that future is so uncertain that they might as well spend their money now and let the future take care of itself—in which case savings will fall. Or if they save, they can protect their future by buying gold or foreign currencies. History bears me out completely in this proposition.

The forces that make people want to buy foreign currencies when they expect prices to rise will warn foreigners not to invest in the inflating country, because they will be running the risk of their investment losing value through deterioration of the exchange rate. The net result of this two-way process is a loss of capital in the inflating country. The other damaging aspect of inflation is that a private individual may also want to build up his savings by buying real estate. Insofar as he merely buys land from someone else there is no serious problem. It is the use made by the former landowner of the receipts from the sale of his land that raises problems.

However, in cities the purchase of real estate usually means the purchase of a house or an apartment. An individual considers a house or an apartment not only as a place to live in but also as a possession which is likely to rise in price as long as inflation continues. He is likely to purchase a house or an apartment as much as to provide protection for his future as also to provide help for his family. With this bent of mind, he will try to buy the biggest house or apartment that he thinks he can possibly afford. In other words, he may well buy a house, or an apartment, larger than that which would fit his needs if there were other forms of saving which he trusted.

In this way, during an inflation resources will go into the building of houses and apartments on a greater scale than would otherwise happen. Unfortunately resources which could have been used to increase the community's capacity to meet its wants will be invested on the building of houses and apartments larger and more luxurious than people really need.

More often we hear that there is a large amount of unemployment in developing countries. A development programme which is financed by inflation, say, by borrowing from the Central Bank, they argue, will not result in a serious rise in prices, because inflation will lead to absorption of the unemployed and increased output of goods and services. I admit quite readily that this argument which may be true in advanced countries, is certainly not true in developing areas. The reason being that there is little

excess capacity in farms or factories to match unemployment. To back up my arguments I quote from the documents of ECAFE: "It is precisely because there are bottlenecks, such as a shortage of capital or skill, in the productive system that resources are unemployed in an underdeveloped economy."

In addition to the above weighty logic, we should realise that the system of many developing countries is so inelastic that their governments cannot count on the yield of taxes rising substantially with prices, so as to impose an automatic stabiliser effect.

The stark truth is on the reverse side. Because of the rise in prices and inflexibility of taxes, the developing countries' governments will find their command difficult over raw resources through taxation. Taxes may actually decline as inflation proceeds apace in spite of a higher aggregate productivity.

On the other hand, many of the investment projects needed in underdeveloped regions are of a long-term nature which will bring increases in output only after a good bit of time-lag. Nor is it certain that the initial increases in income brought about by inflationary investment in a development programme will produce substantial increases in propensity to save. Once the demonstration effect begins to operate, people may spend an increasing share of their incomes on new goods of the consumer type. We have many examples of this pattern of behaviour by the consumers of developing areas.

Erhard Asks West Germans To Spend Less,
Work More To Help Production Meet Demand

By Edelgard Caryten

West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard has called on the West German people to spend less and work more. He did so because West Germany's "economic miracle" threatens to get out of hand. Wages have risen so high and working hours have become so short that domestic demand is far greater than domestic production of food and consumer goods.

Thus imports are rising at a staggering rate and this year in all probability will end with a balance of payments deficit of seven thousand million marks or more.

But higher wages and shorter working hours are not the only reason for this development endangering the sound basis of West Germany's recovery after World War 2, there is another one, which usually is regarded as a taboo by politicians, labour union leaders and others responsible for West Germany's economy.

The West German worker—or better the low and middle income group in West Germany—is being pampered by the state in the form of subsidies, premiums, social benefits and else.

The average West German has become used to the state paying part of his personal expenses. This starts with housing for most houses built after the war are being subsidised by the state. In addition to outright grants to keep building costs down the state is also paying rent subsidies to hundreds of thousands of families, thus the monthly rent for most apartments is held down to about 2 to 2.55 marks a square metre, while the actual cost is about 4 to 4.50 marks a square metre.

Even the car, which many West German workers now can afford, is subsidised by the state, he can deduct part of the money he

spends for his car—especially insurance and gasoline—from his taxable income.

The government pays between 10 and 70 marks a month for the second, third and so on to the child of every family. In addition to this any child continuing his education above the age of fourteen is entitled to a "students wage" of thirty marks a month.

Other government subsidies are paid for social security, old age pensions and other health activities. The government is paying for child care, household help, and dozens of other expenditures which normally should be regarded as personal expenses.

Even saving is subsidised by the government. The state is paying a premium for a savings account if this money is invested for a period of five years. The premium amounts to 20 per cent of the sum saved.

All this together adds up to many thousand millions of additional personal income—and addi-

tional purchasing power. All this is paid for by the taxpayer. But it is rather ironical that more than 13 million working West Germans do not pay income tax at all. The tax starts at such a high income level that many millions do not feel its bite.

Spokesman for the West German industry often have called for a drastic cut of these subsidies and for tax increases in the lower echelon. But there is no chance that these appeals will be heeded. Chancellor Ludwig Erhard's Christian Democratic party would have to fear the loss of millions of votes in the next election if such unpopular measures would be taken. Furthermore the West German constitution explicitly proclaims that "the Federal Republic of Germany is a state governed by social justice", meaning that those who have more than they need are to contribute to the prosperity of those who earn less than they consume.

U.S. Objects To
Criticising Israel On
Refugees Problem

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 15. (AP)—The United States has declared its opposition to an attempt to write in a rebuke of Israel in a U.S. resolution on the Palestine refugee problem. Representative Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, a member of the U.S. delegation, said amendments would inject political issues and change the entire tone of the resolution. He said he would vote against it. The amendments proposed by Pakistan and Somalia, would deplore Israel's "continued refusal" to implement UN resolution giving the refugees of the 1948 Arab-Israeli war a choice of repatriation or compensation.

Frelinghuysen spoke in the general Assembly's special political committee, which is considering the annual report of the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) on its assistance programme for the more than 1 million refugees.

Afghan Artists Return
Home After Iran Visit

KABUL, Nov. 15.—A fifteen-man delegation of Radio Afghanistan artists who had gone to Tehran to participate in the birth anniversary celebrations of His Royal Highness the Iranian Crown Prince.

Hafizullah Khial, chief of the Arts Department of Radio Afghanistan, and head of the delegation, said the artists during their stay in the Iranian capital gave a concert in the presence of Their Majesties the Shahinshah and Queen Farah and another concert during a reception given by the Iranian Prime Minister Abbas Howaida in honour of His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and Her Royal Highness Khatol.

He said the delegation gave eleven performances some of which were broadcast over radio and television. Khial expressed appreciation for the hospitality accorded the delegation by the people and artistic circles in Iran.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial under the caption of "The Damaging Fire".

The big fire in the Ahmad Shah Sarai, on the one hand, was very disturbing, says the paper, but it also serves as a warning to Kabul municipality, fire brigade, and the owners of the sarais in the city to make sure such a thing does not happen again.

We expect, says the editorial, that in the future fires will be put out faster.

This is the second time that such a fire has broken out continues the paper, and there are some indications it may have been set deliberately.

We hope, says the editorial, that the committee which has been formed to investigate the fire will find out the truth.

When Mir Alam and Ahmad Shah sarais caught fire in 1962 the Kabul security police adopted certain measures to prevent fires in the sarais.

Among the measures adopted, says the paper, was one requiring shopowners in the sarais to dig wells in front of their shops and keep highly flammable goods in them. They were also requested as a precautionary measure, to change all old wires, and keep fire extinguishers in their shops.

It is not yet known, says the paper, whether these requests were carried out, and if not, whether the Kabul Municipality has tried to enforce them.

In the report on the fire which is published in today's Anis, says the editorial, it is mentioned that one of the shopowners in the sarai mortgaged his house to renovate his shop in the sarai. The money was in a safe in his shop and was burned.

We hope, says the editorial, this will teach a lesson to those shopowners who keep piles of banknotes, in their shops instead of depositing them in a bank.

The fire also shows, continues the editorial, the advantages of insurance. In modern countries everything is insured.

We hope that effective measures will be taken to help financially those shopowners who lost everything in the fire. We also hope, concludes the paper, that the fire brigade will equip itself better and that the police and the Kabul Municipality will enforce their regulations.

The Electricity Board of the Ministry of Mines and Industries in a letter in the same issue of Anis requests the public to use less electricity.

The present supply of electric energy, says the letter, does not meet even 50 per cent of the needs of the people of Kabul.

The increasing use of electricity, particularly in winter, threatens the electricity receivers. In fact last week, says the letter, one of our electric transformer stations in Deh Nau burned.

All we request is, says the letter, that from five to nine at night electricity be used very sparingly. Of course, in a few years time this problem will be solved, the letter concludes.

The "Big Fire" was the headline of yesterday's Islah editorial. The fire which broke out yesterday, says the paper, was in fact in the busiest commercial centre of Kabul.

It is the small businessmen who were most affected by the fire. The editorial hopes that practical measures will be adopted to prevent the recurrence of such events.

No Connection Between
Three Boeing Crashes,
Says U.S. Civil Board

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. (Reuters)—The Civil Aeronautics Board said Saturday it had no information indicating any connection between three recent crashes of Boeing 727 jet airliners. "No information has been disclosed that the three engine jet is not airworthy," the board said in a statement.

Kabul Hairdressers Enjoy Increased Popularity

As recently as 17 years ago becoming bald there was not a single hairdresser.

Now it seems like there are beauty salon signs on almost every corner in the city. Seventeen years ago, many families would not permit their daughters to patronise a beauty salon. Now every one of the city's hairdressing salons is thronged with people and one may have to wait for weeks for an appointment if one is very choosy.

How did this rapid change in attitude toward hairdressing salons take place? The first hairdressing shop was opened in Share Nau, by Mrs. Fakir. That was seventeen years ago, and only a few ladies in Kabul and women of the foreign community in Kabul visited her salon. She charged Af. 300 for a hairdo. Mrs. Fakir came from Turkey, but she was married to an Afghan. She operated her shop for more than ten years, and in the course of her career also trained a number of Afghan girls in the profession.

As the other foreign wives saw that Mrs. Fakir made a sizable income, they became interested in the business and opened shops of their own. Some of the newcomers in this profession had some training but a number of them knew nothing about the trade and this resulted in some of the women losing their hair and

In the meantime some Afghan women abroad, realising that this was something they could utilise at home, learned the trade. On their return home, these women opened new beauty shops and the service in these shops began to improve.

The Women's Institute, an organisation established for, and dedicated to the service of Afghan women, also stepped in. It hired some of the best hairdressers it could find in the city and put them to work in a shop within the compound of the institution. This was 15 years ago. Since the Institute, was trusted by women it helped to change their attitudes and more women began to patronise beauty salons. The Women's Institute played a large role until the time when the women took off their chadars.

Since then beauty salons have mushroomed. As in the past some of these shops are operated by trained, responsible women, while others, confident of exploiting newcomers to beauty treatment, have also opened shops, mostly in the alleys of the old city of Kabul. One shop, which was opened just over five years ago, is operated by Mrs. Fatima.

Mrs. Fatima who was trained in Britain and in the United States has won prizes in two international competitions. Whenever she sees that someone has



Beauty operator in Fatima's Salon sees that customer is comfortable under dryer.

All About Women



Faredah and her assistant fixing a bride's hair.



Miss Hasina giving a permanent to client in her salon in Zarghouna maldan.

spoiled a woman's or a man's hair she is extremely disturbed. She said, "You may be able to begin operating a shop with some meagre knowledge of the profession, but it is best if all shops are staffed by properly trained personnel."

She also said she is glad to spend time teaching girls with a talent for hair dressing. "I have had several girls and women working under me," she noted and some of them have been promising students. Unfortunately, after awhile, thinking that they have learned everything there was to learn, they left my salon, and opened their own."

She said, if some state or welfare institutions such as the Ministry of Education or the Red Crescent Society or the Women's Institute opens a school for training hairdressers and beauty salon workers, she will be glad to teach some courses free of charge.

Halwa Makes Fine
Dessert Or Spread

1 cup butter or shortening.
2 cups flour (sifted)
1 cup sugar.
1 cup water.
14 teaspoon saffron.

Boil the sugar in 1 cup of water. Melt butter in a deep skillet. Add flour gradually, stirring constantly. Stir the flour and butter mixture on a medium fire until it is light caramel colour. Remove from fire. Add 1 cup of the melted sugar and stir vigorously. Add the rest of the melted sugar and saffron and stir well. When ready Halwa should look like peanut butter. Halwa can be used as a dessert or it can be eaten like peanut butter on bread.

Shoes For Every Occasion

Footwear for walking, dancing, sloshing through mud, and scuffling around the house is available in Kabul stores. Stenback Shoe Store on Char-Rahi-Sidarat (at the end of the green door bazaar nearest the American Embassy) identified by the sign of the red antelope, has just brought in their stock of winter shoes and boots.

Two shoes stores at the same intersection across from the bus stop also have in stock winter footwear. There are numerous stores in the same area and along the green door bazaar which sell shoes from Afghanistan, Germany, Italy, and

Afghan Customs:
Shabe Shash, Wiger
And Takht Jami

BY JAMILA SERAJ

The arrival of a new born is an occasion for great joy in Afghanistan as in all other countries and has many ceremonies to mark the event.

In Afghanistan when the family gets a hint that a baby is expected there is lots of rejoicing and everyone is very happy. The mother, to be taken care of and all kinds of special delicacies are prepared for her as there is a saying that if an expectant mother should desire a certain food and should not be able to have it the eyes of her baby will be blue! It is therefore seen to that whatever kind of food or fruit she desires is provided for her if possible.

In the seventh month of pregnancy, there is a day when "wiger" is cooked. This is a special soup made of the head, legs and stomach of a sheep. Women relatives of both families are invited and a midwife is also present to examine the mother and to report that everything is normal.

Also in this month another day is set for "rakht-borani" meaning cutting baby's layette, where members of the family are invited for lunch. After lunch a tray on top of which are spread different kinds of the pieces of sweets, is brought in covered with sweets. The tray is put in front of an elderly lady who takes one of the pieces of material and saying a prayer, cuts a strip which she puts on the top of her head.

There is a saying that if at this time a man should enter the room, the baby will be a boy and if a woman should enter it will be a girl. (Often it happens to be correct!) This ceremony lasts till evening, and when those present leave they each take a piece of material to sew something for the baby.

The layette and everything else needed for the first born is supplied by the mother of the bride.

"Shab-e-shish" or sixth night is a ceremony which takes place when the child is six days old. Women members, friends, and relatives of both families are invited and there is music, dancing and lots of food and sweets.

At this gathering the baby dressed in lovely clothes is brought in and put on a small cushion in the middle of the room. An elder of the family passing the scissors over its head, saying that "it should not be afraid of anything in life, clip a few strands of the baby's hair for a keepsake. Usually to celebrate this occasion a sheep is sacrificed a few days later. It is at this gathering too, that members of both families bring gifts for the new born and its mother.

On the tenth day, accompanied by a group of friends, the mother and child amid lots of merry-making is taken to a public bath. When they both have had a good bath and return home, the mother is given a hot soup called "laity", made of butter, flour and sugar. "Chela-goraz" is an event which takes place on the fortieth day (and means getting away or leaving the house after forty days).

Beirut

Shoes can also be found at Hamidi's on Jami-Maiwand, in several stores near the Khyber restaurant on the street that leads to the Jami-Maiwand monument, in the bazaar near the post office, in stores near the Pakistani and American embassies, Char-Rahi-Ansari, and in the Spinzar Hotel Building.

When buying shoes the size depends upon where the shoe is made. Roughly, in women's sizes, an American size 10 is a German size 64 and is an Italian size 40. So, if the shoe fits—wear it.

Wolesi Jirgah Appoints A Body On Livestock Tax

KABUL, Nov. 15.—A temporary commission was appointed by the general session of the Wolesi Jirgah to scrutinise the problem of tax on live stock. In addition to one representative from each province, the commission includes six representatives of kochis as well.

Yesterday afternoon's meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the House. First Mohammad Shah Irshad, secretary of the Wolesi Jirgah read out a report of the activities and decisions by the 11th term of the National Assembly and after one and a half hours of deliberations, the Jirgah decided to form the commission to study the live stock taxation problem and submit a report to the general session.

The meeting also decided to postpone the general session until Sunday so that various committees and commissions could get on with their work.

Hairdressers...

(Cont'd. from page 3)

In her salon, Mrs. Fatima currently has two girls working with her, and she can serve about 20 customers a day.

She also favours devising some regulations and guarantees, so that in the event treatment has adverse effects on a woman's hair, the beauty operator responsible for it can be reprimanded.

Another beauty salon, that of A. Saleha opened four years ago. She learned the trade working with a French operator.

She is operating in a rented shop (Af. 3000 in Share Nau) and she is making almost 12,000 Afghanis per month in fees. Saleha said "I'm concentrating more on giving permanents since the people in our country are unable to visit their beauty operators every week. They simply cannot afford to pay 200 or 300 Afghanis each week for doing their hair, nails and so forth."

Hasina Baki opened her beauty salon just over one year ago, she has had three years of training in Switzerland and speaks five languages, English, French, German, Italian and Czech, besides Pakhtu and Dari. Her languages have helped her a great deal in bringing her customers of many nationalities.

Miss Baki said last year she was only able to attend 10 to 12 women and she had two assistants but now she has three experienced and she is able to handle about 29 customers daily.

Miss Baki has one of the most meticulous beauty shops in the city. She keeps in touch with the recent developments in hairstyles and beauty treatment.

One of the beauty shops operating on Jade Malwand, is Bahar (spring) beauty salon which was opened seven years ago.

The owner of the shop, Mrs. Bibi, opened her salon in order to be able to help her son in the United States to obtain a Ph.D. degree. So far she has managed to send funds to her son, and to support her family here.

Most of her customers are women from the older part of the city and the villages located in the eastern outskirts of Kabul. The newest beauty salon in the city was opened only two months ago by Miss Faredeh, and during this short period of time she has found herself many regular customers.

She has had three years of experience in the profession in Poland.

She says she has had training in men's hair cutting as well, but as the conditions here are not quite right for women operators to give haircuts to men, she has no men customers.

Faredeh's small salon in Zarghouna Maidan, with only two persons working in it, although it opened only recently.

Gibbs Rejects Smith's Demand To Resign From Governorship

SALISBURY, November 15, (Reuter).—Sir Humphrey Gibbs Governor of Rhodesia, Sunday rejected Ian Smith's demand for his resignation and declared that he was lawfully constituted authority of the country and would resign only at the request of Queen Elizabeth.

The 62-year-old governor disclosed in a statement addressed to the Rhodesian people that Smith had asked for his resignation and added:

"I hold my office at the pleasure of Her Majesty the Queen and I will only resign if asked by Her Majesty to do so. Her Majesty has asked me to continue in office and I therefore remain your lawful governor and constitute the Authority in Rhodesia."

The Governor expressed hope that lawfully constituted government would be restored at the earliest possible moment.

Sir Humphrey stressed that he had suspended Smith and his government ministers from office immediately after the declaration of independence last Thursday and said he would not recognise "the new illegal government" or the new 1965 constitution proclaimed with UDI.

In London, The British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, warned that anyone who laid hands on Sir Humphrey Gibbs, or otherwise challenged his authority would be committing an act of treason.

In a statement issued from his residence 10 Downing Street, Wilson warned that the appointment of "regent" in Rhodesia would also

Anti-Rhodesian Demonstration Staged In Africa

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Demonstrations were reported from several African capitals against the Rhodesian developments on Saturday.

In Tanzania capital police arrested students who damaged the building of British High Commissioner. Later the students were urged by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to apologize to the British High Commissioner. One of the students refused to do so.

In Cairo, African students demonstrated in front of the British Embassy.

In Leopoldville, hundreds of Congolese students protested outside the British and Portuguese embassies.

In Capetown, South African and Rhodesian students demonstrated in support of Smith's government outside the British consulate.

In Dar es Salaam, an agreement has been signed between Tanzania, Britain and Canada for a joint survey of a railroad link between Lusaka and Dar es Salaam.

The railroad line will give access to the sea to Zambia for its copper exports and enable it to boycott Rhodesia.

According to a Tass dispatch the Sierra Leone government is ready to give the South Rhodesian people every support in their struggle for freedom and real independence.

In a radio statement the Sierra Leone Prime Minister, Albert Margai called for measures stronger than just economic sanctions, against the Smith regime. It is the Wilson governments' connivance that made possible the unilateral declaration of independence by the South Rhodesian racist, Albert Margai said.

The Wilson government gave in under pressure from British financial circles which have vested interests in Southern Rhodesia.

In Damascus, the Syrian government constantly comes out against the policy of racism and colonialism and supports the just struggle of the Rhodesian people for its genuine independence, said an official spokesman of the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Syria does not recognise any other independence, the spokesman said, "other than the lawful independence of Rhodesia; incompatible with the policy of racial discrimination."

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 15.—Alexander James Frim, a London fire fighting expert who had come to Kabul some time ago to help and cooperate with the fire department of Mawlawi Habbullah Khan here, left for his country Sunday. He studied Afghanistan's fire fighting problems and will submit a report to concerned authorities with a view to obtaining aid under the Colombo Plan.

KABUL, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Shima Abdullah Breshna who had gone to Austria to participate in the twentieth anniversary of the Women Federation returned to Kabul Saturday.

Mrs. Breshna said the conference, which lasted for a week in Salzburg, was attended by representatives of 72 countries. "The main topic discussed at the conference was women's stand as regard various world problems," she said.

Mrs. Breshna said during her stay in Austria she was interviewed, as representative of Afghan women, by the Austrian radio and television.

KABUL, Nov. 15.—The Ministry of Commerce has appointed a five man investigation team to prepare a list of traders and the amount of loss inflicted upon them as a result of the fire which broke out Saturday in the Ahmad Shah Sarai. The team includes two high officials of the Ministry and three representatives of the chambers of commerce. A Commerce Ministry source said the team has to make on the spot investigation.

Justice sources said the two narcotics squad men told the judge they took part in the kidnapping because Lopez had promised to tip them off about drug smugglers.

They said they knew Lopez well and he often helped them in their investigations. The sources said President de Gaulle is reported to be angry at Ben Barka's disappearance on French soil. Observers said France was showing her displeasure by cancelling a scheduled visit to Morocco by the agriculture minister Edgar Pisani.

The Moroccan ambassador to France, Prince Moulay Ali, was to have held a press conference Sunday, presumably to discuss aspects of the Ben Barka affair, but this was cancelled at the last minute and French plain clothes, police turned reporters away from his home.

KABUL, Nov. 15.—Dr. Abdul Ahmad Jawadi, a professor of the College of Literature who had gone to the United States to study educational radio and television broadcasts under a UNESCO programme a year ago returned to Kabul Saturday.

He added that Afghanistan was a country which truly pursued a policy of positive neutrality in international affairs. Mazurov said: "We notice with complete satisfaction the stand of Afghanistan in international affairs as a counter-alignment."

He added that in the Soviet Union on great importance is given to the policy followed by Afghanistan.

The Soviet leader said that his country has a sincere desire to improve its relations with its other neighbours including Iran and Turkey.

He said: "The good-neighbourly relations of the Soviet Union with Iran and Turkey will help ease international tension. This is in accordance with the wishes of the peoples of these countries..."

Speaker after speaker from African nations Saturday fiercely condemned Britain for allegedly not doing enough to reverse last week's independence grab by representatives of the 21,000 whites in Britain's central African colony. It was 4,000 Africans.

Thirty-six African states wanted the Council to state flatly that economic reprisals taken so far by Britain would be "ineffective without the use of force."

They condemned a draft resolution presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary. It asked all states to "lend all necessary assistance and support" to Britain in making effective measures being undertaken to end the rebellion.

Meanwhile China charged that "Britain imperialism and the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities are jackals of the same lar."

A Chinese government statement, distributed by the "Hsinhua" news agency, charged that "the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities were bold enough to proclaim 'independence' because in reality they had the support of British imperialism."

The Peking blast said Britain was trying "to retain its footholds in central and South Africa for a last-ditch struggle."

It claimed the only difference between the London and Salisbury lines were that Salisbury goes in "for a tough policy against the Zimbabwe people, while the British imperialists prefer blandishments."

Jirgah Hears Speeches On Pakhtunistan Freedom

KABUL, Nov. 15.—A report from Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that recently a large jirgah of Momand tribesmen was held under the chairmanship of Mawlawi Habbullah Khan in Gaat Warsak area in which leaders and elders of Khwaizai tribe also participated. In the Jirgah a number of speeches on freedom and the need to defend the Pakhtunistan territory was made.

Two Charged With Illegal Action In French Investigation

PARIS, Nov. 15, (Reuter).—Two members of the French narcotics squad were charged with illegal arrest and unlawful detention Sunday in the investigation into the kidnapping of the Moroccan opposition leader, Mehdi Ben Barka.

Narcotics squad, chief Louis Souchon and Roger Violeau, one of its assistants, were charged by examining magistrate judge Louis Zollinger after 60 hours of questioning by senior detectives.

Two other men, airline official Antoine Lopez and Moroccan student El Gahili Mahi, have already been charged with the same offence in connection with Ben Barka's disappearance on October 29.

Justice sources said the two narcotics squad men told the judge they took part in the kidnapping because Lopez had promised to tip them off about drug smugglers.

They said they knew Lopez well and he often helped them in their investigations. The sources said President de Gaulle is reported to be angry at Ben Barka's disappearance on French soil. Observers said France was showing her displeasure by cancelling a scheduled visit to Morocco by the agriculture minister Edgar Pisani.

The Moroccan ambassador to France, Prince Moulay Ali, was to have held a press conference Sunday, presumably to discuss aspects of the Ben Barka affair, but this was cancelled at the last minute and French plain clothes, police turned reporters away from his home.

KABUL, Nov. 15.—Dr. Abdul Ahmad Jawadi, a professor of the College of Literature who had gone to the United States to study educational radio and television broadcasts under a UNESCO programme a year ago returned to Kabul Saturday.

He added that Afghanistan was a country which truly pursued a policy of positive neutrality in international affairs. Mazurov said: "We notice with complete satisfaction the stand of Afghanistan in international affairs as a counter-alignment."

He added that in the Soviet Union on great importance is given to the policy followed by Afghanistan.

The Soviet leader said that his country has a sincere desire to improve its relations with its other neighbours including Iran and Turkey.

He said: "The good-neighbourly relations of the Soviet Union with Iran and Turkey will help ease international tension. This is in accordance with the wishes of the peoples of these countries..."

Speaker after speaker from African nations Saturday fiercely condemned Britain for allegedly not doing enough to reverse last week's independence grab by representatives of the 21,000 whites in Britain's central African colony. It was 4,000 Africans.

Thirty-six African states wanted the Council to state flatly that economic reprisals taken so far by Britain would be "ineffective without the use of force."

They condemned a draft resolution presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary. It asked all states to "lend all necessary assistance and support" to Britain in making effective measures being undertaken to end the rebellion.

Meanwhile China charged that "Britain imperialism and the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities are jackals of the same lar."

A Chinese government statement, distributed by the "Hsinhua" news agency, charged that "the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities were bold enough to proclaim 'independence' because in reality they had the support of British imperialism."

The Peking blast said Britain was trying "to retain its footholds in central and South Africa for a last-ditch struggle."

It claimed the only difference between the London and Salisbury lines were that Salisbury goes in "for a tough policy against the Zimbabwe people, while the British imperialists prefer blandishments."

Speaker after speaker from African nations Saturday fiercely condemned Britain for allegedly not doing enough to reverse last week's independence grab by representatives of the 21,000 whites in Britain's central African colony. It was 4,000 Africans.

Thirty-six African states wanted the Council to state flatly that economic reprisals taken so far by Britain would be "ineffective without the use of force."

They condemned a draft resolution presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary. It asked all states to "lend all necessary assistance and support" to Britain in making effective measures being undertaken to end the rebellion.

Meanwhile China charged that "Britain imperialism and the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities are jackals of the same lar."

A Chinese government statement, distributed by the "Hsinhua" news agency, charged that "the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities were bold enough to proclaim 'independence' because in reality they had the support of British imperialism."

The Peking blast said Britain was trying "to retain its footholds in central and South Africa for a last-ditch struggle."

It claimed the only difference between the London and Salisbury lines were that Salisbury goes in "for a tough policy against the Zimbabwe people, while the British imperialists prefer blandishments."

Speaker after speaker from African nations Saturday fiercely condemned Britain for allegedly not doing enough to reverse last week's independence grab by representatives of the 21,000 whites in Britain's central African colony. It was 4,000 Africans.

Thirty-six African states wanted the Council to state flatly that economic reprisals taken so far by Britain would be "ineffective without the use of force."

They condemned a draft resolution presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary. It asked all states to "lend all necessary assistance and support" to Britain in making effective measures being undertaken to end the rebellion.

Meanwhile China charged that "Britain imperialism and the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities are jackals of the same lar."

A Chinese government statement, distributed by the "Hsinhua" news agency, charged that "the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities were bold enough to proclaim 'independence' because in reality they had the support of British imperialism."

The Peking blast said Britain was trying "to retain its footholds in central and South Africa for a last-ditch struggle."

It claimed the only difference between the London and Salisbury lines were that Salisbury goes in "for a tough policy against the Zimbabwe people, while the British imperialists prefer blandishments."

Speaker after speaker from African nations Saturday fiercely condemned Britain for allegedly not doing enough to reverse last week's independence grab by representatives of the 21,000 whites in Britain's central African colony. It was 4,000 Africans.

Thirty-six African states wanted the Council to state flatly that economic reprisals taken so far by Britain would be "ineffective without the use of force."

They condemned a draft resolution presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary. It asked all states to "lend all necessary assistance and support" to Britain in making effective measures being undertaken to end the rebellion.

Meanwhile China charged that "Britain imperialism and the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities are jackals of the same lar."

A Chinese government statement, distributed by the "Hsinhua" news agency, charged that "the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities were bold enough to proclaim 'independence' because in reality they had the support of British imperialism."

The Peking blast said Britain was trying "to retain its footholds in central and South Africa for a last-ditch struggle."

It claimed the only difference between the London and Salisbury lines were that Salisbury goes in "for a tough policy against the Zimbabwe people, while the British imperialists prefer blandishments."

Speaker after speaker from African nations Saturday fiercely condemned Britain for allegedly not doing enough to reverse last week's independence grab by representatives of the 21,000 whites in Britain's central African colony. It was 4,000 Africans.

Thirty-six African states wanted the Council to state flatly that economic reprisals taken so far by Britain would be "ineffective without the use of force."

They condemned a draft resolution presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary. It asked all states to "lend all necessary assistance and support" to Britain in making effective measures being undertaken to end the rebellion.

Meanwhile China charged that "Britain imperialism and the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities are jackals of the same lar."

A Chinese government statement, distributed by the "Hsinhua" news agency, charged that "the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities were bold enough to proclaim 'independence' because in reality they had the support of British imperialism."

The Peking blast said Britain was trying "to retain its footholds in central and South Africa for a last-ditch struggle."

It claimed the only difference between the London and Salisbury lines were that Salisbury goes in "for a tough policy against the Zimbabwe people, while the British imperialists prefer blandishments."

Speaker after speaker from African nations Saturday fiercely condemned Britain for allegedly not doing enough to reverse last week's independence grab by representatives of the 21,000 whites in Britain's central African colony. It was 4,000 Africans.

Thirty-six African states wanted the Council to state flatly that economic reprisals taken so far by Britain would be "ineffective without the use of force."

They condemned a draft resolution presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary. It asked all states to "lend all necessary assistance and support" to Britain in making effective measures being undertaken to end the rebellion.

Meanwhile China charged that "Britain imperialism and the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities are jackals of the same lar."

A Chinese government statement, distributed by the "Hsinhua" news agency, charged that "the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities were bold enough to proclaim 'independence' because in reality they had the support of British imperialism."

The Peking blast said Britain was trying "to retain its footholds in central and South Africa for a last-ditch struggle."

It claimed the only difference between the London and Salisbury lines were that Salisbury goes in "for a tough policy against the Zimbabwe people, while the British imperialists prefer blandishments."

Speaker after speaker from African nations Saturday fiercely condemned Britain for allegedly not doing enough to reverse last week's independence grab by representatives of the 21,000 whites in Britain's central African colony. It was 4,000 Africans.

Thirty-six African states wanted the Council to state flatly that economic reprisals taken so far by Britain would be "ineffective without the use of force."

They condemned a draft resolution presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary. It asked all states to "lend all necessary assistance and support" to Britain in making effective measures being undertaken to end the rebellion.

Meanwhile China charged that "Britain imperialism and the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities are jackals of the same lar."

A Chinese government statement, distributed by the "Hsinhua" news agency, charged that "the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities were bold enough to proclaim 'independence' because in reality they had the support of British imperialism."

The Peking blast said Britain was trying "to retain its footholds in central and South Africa for a last-ditch struggle."

It claimed the only difference between the London and Salisbury lines were that Salisbury goes in "for a tough policy against the Zimbabwe people, while the British imperialists prefer blandishments."

Speaker after speaker from African nations Saturday fiercely condemned Britain for allegedly not doing enough to reverse last week's independence grab by representatives of the 21,000 whites in Britain's central African colony. It was 4,000 Africans.

Thirty-six African states wanted the Council to state flatly that economic reprisals taken so far by Britain would be "ineffective without the use of force."

They condemned a draft resolution presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary. It asked all states to "lend all necessary assistance and support" to Britain in making effective measures being undertaken to end the rebellion.

Meanwhile China charged that "Britain imperialism and the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities are jackals of the same lar."

A Chinese government statement, distributed by the "Hsinhua" news agency, charged that "the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities were bold enough to proclaim 'independence' because in reality they had the support of British imperialism."

The Peking blast said Britain was trying "to retain its footholds in central and South Africa for a last-ditch struggle."

It claimed the only difference between the London and Salisbury lines were that Salisbury goes in "for a tough policy against the Zimbabwe people, while the British imperialists prefer blandishments."

Speaker after speaker from African nations Saturday fiercely condemned Britain for allegedly not doing enough to reverse last week's independence grab by representatives of the 21,000 whites in Britain's central African colony. It was 4,000 Africans.

Thirty-six African states wanted the Council to state flatly that economic reprisals taken so far by Britain would be "ineffective without the use of force."

They condemned a draft resolution presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary. It asked all states to "lend all necessary assistance and support" to Britain in making effective measures being undertaken to end the rebellion.

Meanwhile China charged that "Britain imperialism and the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities are jackals of the same lar."

A Chinese government statement, distributed by the "Hsinhua" news agency, charged that "the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities were bold enough to proclaim 'independence' because in reality they had the support of British imperialism."

The Peking blast said Britain was trying "to retain its footholds in central and South Africa for a last-ditch struggle."

It claimed the only difference between the London and Salisbury lines were that Salisbury goes in "for a tough policy against the Zimbabwe people, while the British imperialists prefer blandishments."

Speaker after speaker from African nations Saturday fiercely condemned Britain for allegedly not doing enough to reverse last week's independence grab by representatives of the 21,000 whites in Britain's central African colony. It was 4,000 Africans.

Thirty-six African states wanted the Council to state flatly that economic reprisals taken so far by Britain would be "ineffective without the use of force."

They condemned a draft resolution presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary. It asked all states to "lend all necessary assistance and support" to Britain in making effective measures being undertaken to end the rebellion.

Meanwhile China charged that "Britain imperialism and the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities are jackals of the same lar."

A Chinese government statement, distributed by the "Hsinhua" news agency, charged that "the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities were bold enough to proclaim 'independence' because in reality they had the support of British imperialism."

The Peking blast said Britain was trying "to retain its footholds in central and South Africa for a last-ditch struggle."

It claimed the only difference between the London and Salisbury lines were that Salisbury goes in "for a tough policy against the Zimbabwe people, while the British imperialists prefer blandishments."

Speaker after speaker from African nations Saturday fiercely condemned Britain for allegedly not doing enough to reverse last week's independence grab by representatives of the 21,000 whites in Britain's central African colony. It was 4,000 Africans.

Thirty-six African states wanted the Council to state flatly that economic reprisals taken so far by Britain would be "ineffective without the use of force."

They condemned a draft resolution presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary. It asked all states to "lend all necessary assistance and support" to Britain in making effective measures being undertaken to end the rebellion.

Meanwhile China charged that "Britain imperialism and the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities are jackals of the same lar."

A Chinese government statement, distributed by the "Hsinhua" news agency, charged that "the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities were bold enough to proclaim 'independence' because in reality they had the support of British imperialism."

The Peking blast said Britain was trying "to retain its footholds in central and South Africa for a last-ditch struggle."

It claimed the only difference between the London and Salisbury lines were that Salisbury goes in "for a tough policy against the Zimbabwe people, while the British imperialists prefer blandishments."

Speaker after speaker from African nations Saturday fiercely condemned Britain for allegedly not doing enough to reverse last week's independence grab by representatives of the 21,000 whites in Britain's central African colony. It was 4,000 Africans.

Thirty-six African states wanted the Council to state flatly that economic reprisals taken so far by Britain would be "ineffective without the use of force."

They condemned a draft resolution presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary. It asked all states to "lend all necessary assistance and support" to Britain in making effective measures being undertaken to end the rebellion.

Meanwhile China charged that "Britain imperialism and the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities are jackals of the same lar."

A Chinese government statement, distributed by the "Hsinhua" news agency, charged that "the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities were bold enough to proclaim 'independence' because in reality they had the support of British imperialism."

The Peking blast said Britain was trying "to retain its footholds in central and South Africa for a last-ditch struggle."

It claimed the only difference between the London and Salisbury lines were that Salisbury goes in "for a tough policy against the Zimbabwe people, while the British imperialists prefer blandishments."

Speaker after speaker from African nations Saturday fiercely condemned Britain for allegedly not doing enough to reverse last week's independence grab by representatives of the 21,000 whites in Britain's central African colony. It was 4,000 Africans.

Thirty-six African states wanted the Council to state flatly that economic reprisals taken so far by Britain would be "ineffective without the use of force."

They condemned a draft resolution presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary. It asked all states to "lend all necessary assistance and support" to Britain in making effective measures being undertaken to end the rebellion.

Meanwhile China charged that "Britain imperialism and the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities are jackals of the same lar."

A Chinese government statement, distributed by the "Hsinhua" news agency, charged that "the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities were bold enough to proclaim 'independence' because in reality they had the support of British imperialism."

The Peking blast said Britain was trying "to retain its footholds in central and South Africa for a last-ditch struggle."

It claimed the only difference between the London and Salisbury lines were that Salisbury goes in "for a tough policy against the Zimbabwe people, while the British imperialists prefer blandishments."

Speaker after speaker from African nations Saturday fiercely condemned Britain for allegedly not doing enough to reverse last week's independence grab by representatives of the 21,000 whites in Britain's central African colony. It was 4,000 Africans.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
Editor
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4.5 and 6.

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af 500
Half yearly Af 300
Quarterly Af 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18

Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.

Printed at:—
Govt. Printing House

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 16, 1965

Steps To Improve
Karakul Trade

The election of the sales re-
presentatives for karakul pelts
to serve in New York and Lon-
don which took place here on
Sunday should eliminate to a
great extent the complaints
which existed among the pro-
ducers and exporters of this
commodity. Karakul exporting
companies, cooperatives and in-
dividual traders at a meeting,
also attended by the Ministers
of Commerce and Agriculture,
elected representatives in Lon-
don and New York in a demo-
cratic manner for a period of
two years.

Karakul has become a main
source of our foreign currency
income and therefore it is im-
portant to do our best to pro-
mote it in the international
markets where it is now facing
stiff competition. The pro-
ducers of karakul pelts have
benefited greatly from the
foreign currency reform started
two years ago.

The Ministry of Agriculture
has also helped the producers
organise their own coopera-
tives. As a result the so-called
"middlemen", who made un-
justified profits by exploiting
the economic position of the
producers, have been cir-
cumvented.

To elect representatives to
serve in London and New York
where karakul is largely sold
was another logical step. These
agents, who represent the in-
terests of producers and exporters
of karakul, must do their ut-
most to promote the karakul
trade in these two internation-
al markets.

One of the main needs which
we hope these new represen-
tatives will have in mind is the
importance of publicity. Other
countries, in addition to their
extensive efforts to improve the
quality of their karakul pelts,
are also using extensive adver-
tising to promote the sale of
their product.

The Ministries of Commerce
and Agriculture have been in-
strumental in bringing about a
"reform" in the production and
sale of Afghan karakul. They
should also help the producers
and merchants organise a pub-
licity programme which will
surely increase the sale of their
product. Advertising is a must
nowadays in the field of trade
and we have done little or no-
thing in this field.

Alternative For Afghanistan?

Argument For Optimal Degree Of Inflation

Nobody can deny that judicious
inflation may call forth increased
output, which, if properly allo-
cated, could speed up considerably
development activities. No doubt,
the accompanying forced saving
helps to reallocate demand from
consumers, goods to capital goods.
Beyond a certain point, however,
further inflation will bring down
the level of output, partly because
investment shifts to speculative
hoarding of inventories, and partly
because supply curves of vari-
ous factors of production turn
backward as higher incomes are
reached. This is the extraordinary
behaviour of the supply curves,
which have already left visible
sign of their occurrences in some
countries.

From whatever angle one might
look at the question it is not pos-
sible to locate the optimum point.
I guess that the optimal degree of
inflation in most developing coun-
tries is very low. But this ques-
tion is really a complicated one,
and should be answered by each
government in terms of the situ-
ation faced in each country.

In the Afghan economy, there
are only two main ways through
which excess money supply crea-
tion can be achieved. As we all
know there is very little banking
system credit to the private sec-
tor in total and still less change
from year to year. Important rip-
ples in the money supply come ab-
out either through banking system
credit to the government or by a
surplus of exports over imports
leading to an accumulation of for-
eign exchange reserves.

Since our foreign exchange re-
serves have been diminishing ra-
ther than increasing, it is obvious
that the increase in money sup-
ply in Afghanistan has been bro-
ught about by the deficits in the
government's successive budgets

Scientists Ponder Waste Of Carrier Rockets

The space travel successes of the
United States have a dark
side, which gives the experts more
and more food for thought—every
flight of an astronaut, every laun-
ching of a space-probe to the
moon, Venus, or Mars is paid for
with the million-dollar loss of the
carrier-rocket.

A few minutes after the launch
their job is done.
The satellite has released itself
from the nose for its flight through
space and the tons of costly en-
gines, fuel, containers, and other
apparatus plunge into the rocket
graveyard of the Atlantic ocean.

West German-American rocket
expert Walter Dornberger termed
the attempt to solve space travel
problems with special expendable
ballistic appliances "the most
expensive cul-de-sac in the world".
American scientists seeking mo-
ney-saving space travel concepts
would now have to reintroduce
the good old parachute in a new
role.

Studies carried out by the Uni-
ted Technology Centre in Sun-
nysvale, California, show that some
thirty to forty per cent of the mo-
ney spent on any space program-
me could be saved if the burnt-out
rocket stages were rescued by pa-
rachute and used again.
The United Aircraft Corporation
has developed similar ideas for
the two side-rockets attached to
the giant "Titan III" rocket.
The side-rockets can be brought
down when their fuel is done,
while the main rocket soars out
into space with the satellite.
This combination was first tested
in June this year.

The engineers were encouraged
by the fact that one of the rockets
floated for forty-five minutes on
the surface of the Atlantic, al-
though it had dropped from a height
of sixty kilometres and reached
the speed of sound.
In August, a U.S. destroyer pic-
ked up half of the first stage of
a Titan two carrier-rocket, shortly
after it had put the Gemini five
manned spaceship into orbit.

Never before had such a large
section of a carrier rocket been
fished undamaged out of the oc-
ean.

BY MAIWAND
and government borrowing from
Da Afghanistan Bank to cover
these deficits.
A cursory glance at the figures
of money supply in Afghanistan
shows that money incomes of the
people have been rising at a con-
siderably higher and faster rate
than the production of goods and
services. The domestic money
supply, which showed a level of
Af. 2.6 billion at the end of 1961,
increased to a figure of Af. 3.1
billion at the end of 1962 and Af.
4.0 billion at the end of 1963. Dur-
ing 1964, the increase in money
supply was in the neighbourhood
of Af. 800 million or so, which
would mean that the rate of
growth of money supply had aver-
aged about 22 percent a year
over the last three years.

The latest figure of Da Afgha-
nistan Bank's APS shows the mo-
ney supply to have jumped up
to a figure of Af. 5.6 billions in
the month of August.

On the other hand, the real vol-
ume of domestically produced
goods and services has nosed up
not more than 5 to 6 percent an-
nually in these years. This is,
however, a very exaggerated
growth rate of our economy. If
we take the average of the last
figure the contrast between the in-
crease in money supply and in-
crease in goods and services be-
comes sharper.

The net result of this tendency
can be summarised in economic
terminology like this: When mo-
ney income rises, consumer de-
mand may also tend to increase
at a roughly corresponding rate.
Naturally, when we find that the
rate of rise of consumer demand
exceeds the rate of increase of
domestic supply of goods and ser-
vices, it becomes inevitable both
that the prices of domestically
produced goods and services will

be bid up, and that the demand
for imports of consumer goods
will look up.

Besides, the enormous increase
in the domestic money supply, be-
cause of budget deficits, the Gov-
ernment decided upon the pay
raise for its employees. This
was a heavy blow on top of
an already too-high budget deficit
which has placed a serious strain
on the country's foreign exchange
resources.

In the month of March this year
the foreign exchange assets of Da
Afghanistan Bank in foreign
banks fell by a further \$ 2.7 mil-
lion from \$ 10.9 million to \$ 8.2 mil-
lion.

This clearly shows the accelera-
tion of the pace of the foreign
exchange loss, which touched the
estimated figure of \$ 5 million for
the year 1963. The rise in ex-
change rates in March 1964 was in
spite of sales by Da Afghanistan
Bank of foreign exchange to the
free market of \$ 1.46 million, com-
pared to the sales averaging ab-
out \$ 1 million a month in 1963.

Purchases of foreign exchange
from the free market were only
\$ 129,000 in March 1964 so that net
foreign exchange loss on free
market transactions approached a
figure of about \$ 1.34 million. Of-
ficial transactions in convertible
foreign exchange led us to an ad-
ditional net loss of \$ 1.2 million,
with receipt of \$ 0.6 million and
payment of \$ 2 million.

With a deficit of nearly 60 mil-
lion afghanis a month on the av-
erage in 1963 and a little more in
1964, the addition of Af. 40 mil-
lion a month in higher pay that
started in March 1964 represen-
ted a sudden increase by more
than 50 per cent in the size of bud-
get deficit and rate of money sup-
ply increase.

metres and climb on to a height
of sixty kilometres before drop-
ping back to earth.

Three thousand metres above
the ocean, four parachutes, each
thirty metres across unfold and
the rockets drift gently down to
the sea.

Calculations have shown that the
cost of salvaging the rockets and
fitting the new devices would
be more than covered by being
able to use them again.
The saving would get greater
the more often the rockets were
re-used.

(DPA)

Rhodesia In Dilemma

(Contd. from page 1)
vices and police should remember
that they were first and foremost
servants of Rhodesia and its gov-
ernment.

Former Southern Rhodesian
Premier, Sir Edgar Whitehead
suggested a full act of union bet-
ween Britain and Rhodesia, as one
integrated state, was the only
course following UDI.

In the House of Lords, Lord
Salisbury, champion of Rhodesia's
white settlers, said he saw nothing
wicked in UDI and promised
to try to curb the British govern-
ment's powers to impose sanctions.
Meanwhile, Rhodesia eased
some of the restrictions clamped
on international transactions after
last Thursday's UDI.

Commercial banks were autho-
rised to undertake certain foreign
exchange transactions on the same
basis as before.
Meanwhile in Moscow, the So-
viet government Monday pledged
"every conceivable support" to
black African nationalists against
the minority government of
Southern Rhodesia.

The government statement said
Moscow would not recognise the
racist regime in South Rhodesia.

In Salisbury, Rhodesia's break-
away Premier Ian Smith Monday
confronted the governor who has
challenged his power to rule and
refused to quit.

They met at Government House,
Sir Humphrey Gibbs' official re-
sidence—where Smith has asked
him to vacate.

But Smith said today he did not
think the government would evict
Sir Humphrey by force from the
big house.

Sir Humphrey was proclaimed
that he is the legal government of
the country.

In London yesterday, British
Prime Minister Harold Wilson
warned that anyone laying a hand
on Sir Humphrey would otherwise
assaulting him would be guilty of
treason.

In Bulawayo, shotgun-armed
police broke up an attempted
strike by Africans—first signs of
serious unrest among Rhodesian
Africans since the seizure of in-
dependence.

African nationalists, trying to
prevent other Africans from get-
ting to work in Bulawayo, an in-
dustrial centre, ordered them off
their bicycles and told them not
to use public transport.

Motorised police moved in and
ordered the Africans back onto
the work-bound buses. Some Af-
ricans alleged to have intimidated
others were arrested. Factories
and offices later reported little
absenteeism, although many
workers turned up late.

SD

At a
Glance
PRESS

Yesterday's Anis carried an
editorial under the headline
"Another Highway is Inaugurated".

Road construction, says the
paper, has been the most impor-
tant part of the country's first and
second five year plans. For the
sake of the economic growth of
Afghanistan we need good roads.
Without them we cannot imple-
ment industrial and agricultural
projects.

Big road building projects have
already been carried out, says the
paper. The Salang Highway was
completed last year with the
opening of the Salang Highway it
is no longer possible for the snow
to cut relations between the nor-
thern parts of the country and the
capital.

We have an obstinate nature
around us, continues the editorial
but Afghans, with the help of
friendly countries are succeeding
in humbling it. They built a road
through the Salang, a pass which
even airplanes often have diffi-
culty flying over.

The Turkhan-Kabul highway,
constructed with the help of
the United States, is another dif-
ficult highway which has been
built. The work on the Kabul-
Kandahar highway, says the
paper, is also continuing.

Today, continues the paper, His
Majesty the King opened the
western highway. This highway
which has been constructed with
nonrepayable assistance from the
USSR is another symbol of friend-
ship between Afghanistan and the
USSR and the practical result of
the policy of co-existence.

With the completion of this
highway, continues the editorial,
not only are two far-away pro-
vinces in the country linked, but
another link in the Asian highway
is now finished. In addition, says
the paper, this highway will facili-
tate our commercial relations
with the USSR and eastern Euro-
pean countries.

Further discussing the advan-
tages of this highway, the paper
says that during the construction
Afghan workers not only learned
about the techniques of road build-
ing, and use of machinery but
also the methods of maintaining
highways and repairing machines
needed for this job.

The skills these workers have
acquired can be used in exploit-
ing natural resources which are
still hidden in the hearts of the
mountains.

Referring to the possible in-
crease of tourism, the editorial
says that modern hotels have been
constructed on the sites of the
highway and this, with the com-
pletion of the Asian highway will
attract more tourists to the
country.

The success of this highway en-
courages us to look forward to
the completion of other projects,
in which the USSR is assisting us.
Other projects are being consid-
ered such as one on the Kokcha
River which would be advantage-
ous to both the countries.

In our own capacity, concludes
the editorial, we thank the USSR
for the help which it has given
to help build this highway and
congratulate all those who have
worked on the project.

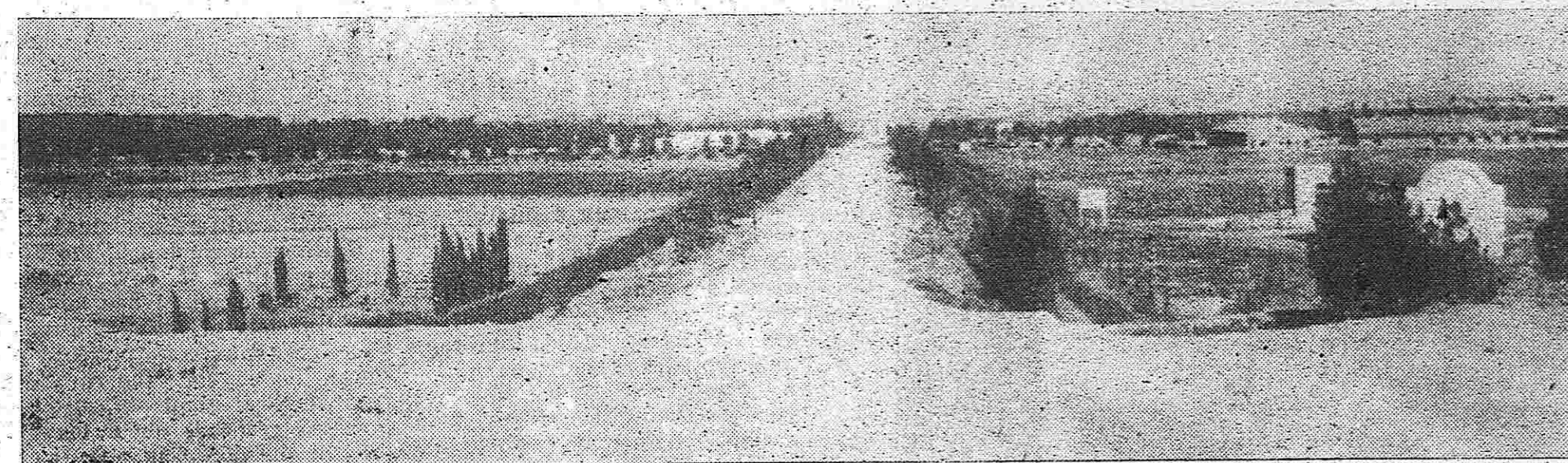
Yesterday's Islah carried an
editorial under the headline of
"Torgundi-Herat-Kandahar High-
way".

Priority in the first five year
plan was given, says the paper,
to road construction in Afghani-
stan. In 1958 the Ministry of Pub-
lic Works was entrusted with the
task of road construction in the
country.

One of the best highways in the
country, the new highway is 679
kilometres long. Although Afgha-
nistan and the USSR have differ-
ent political, social, and economic
systems, says the editorial, the
increasing cooperation between
the two countries is the best ex-
ample of co-existence.

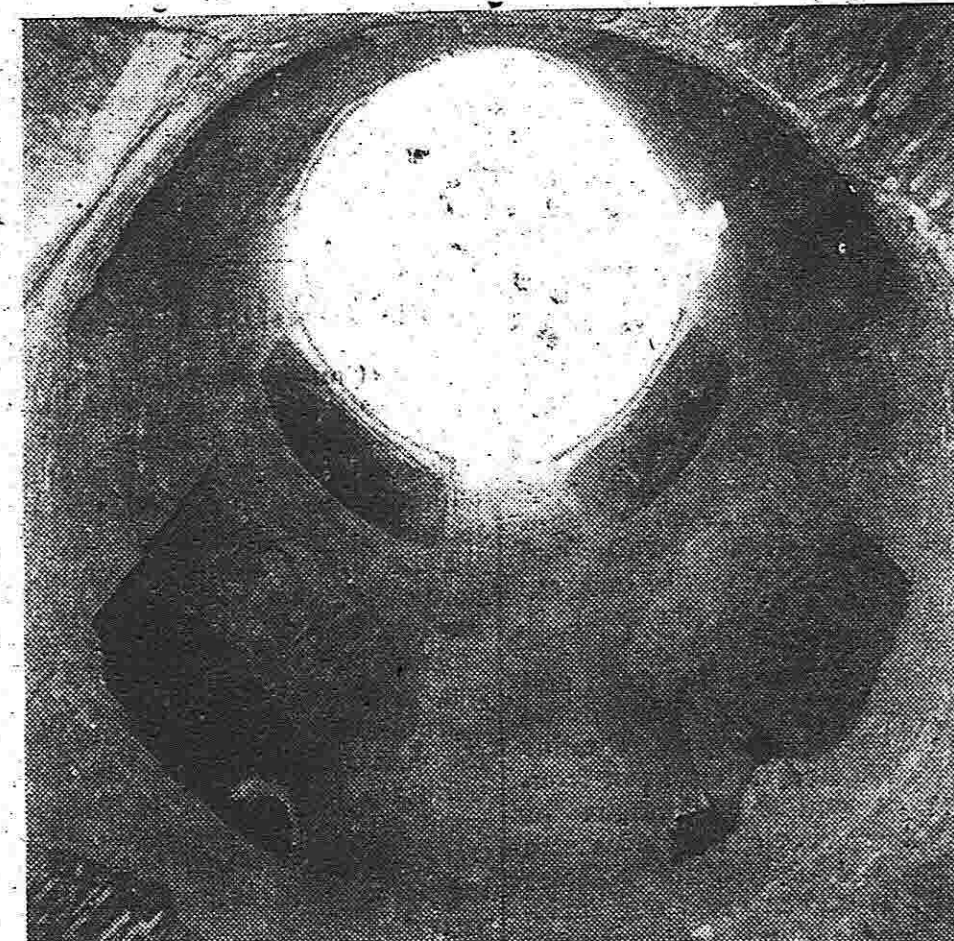
In the completion of this high-
way, another part of the Asian
highway which links Saigon to
Istanbul is completed.

HELMAND



Bost has grown up in the middle of the desert into a green, and hospitable small city.

Helmand Valley Becoming Prosperous Once Again

View from the fourth floor of a dungeon. The bot-
tom four floors of the dungeon found near Quala Bost
are filled with rubble.

The Helmand Valley has been
an important part of Afghanistan
since ancient times. The region is
called "Hittomund" in the Avesta,
and the name Helmand has been
derived from this word.

Alexander the Great while on
his way to Kabul passed through
this region and built a strong fort
here. At the time of the Arab in-
vasion of Afghanistan, the former
centre of Helmand, Zaranj, was
destroyed and Bost became the
major city. Under the Saffarids,
Zaranj was rebuilt but Bost con-
tinued to serve as a centre of learn-
ing and culture.

Under the Ghaznavid rulers,
Bost, after Ghazni served as the
second capital of the Ghaznavid
Empire, and it was at that time
that Lashkargah was built to
house the imperial army.

Sultan Allauddin Jahansuz (the
World Burner) after destroying
Ghazni, also burned Lashkargah.
Chenghis Khan also looted the
town, but Timur by demolishing
the dikes across the river flooded
the whole area and destroyed it
completely.

The region was thus desolated
and remained a wilderness till the
time of Amir Habibullah Khan,
who built a canal, called Nahr-
Sera, to irrigate lands on the
eastern banks of Helmand river,
but real prosperity began return-
ing to the area during the reign of
His Majesty the King.

The Kajaki Dam has been com-
pleted, the Boghra, Shamalan and
Darveshan, canals have been
built, the town of Lashkargah is
being rebuilt and irrigation has
been set up on a firm and well-
organised system.

Helmand province is bound on
the east by Kandahar province, on
the north by Farah province, and
on the south by Ghor province and
on the south by Southern Pakh-
tunistan with which it has a com-
mon boundary. Upper Helmand

is inhabited by Alizai, Noorzai
and Ishaqzai tribes while in the
central part the Alkezaiz, the
Barakzaiz, the Mohammadzaiz and
the Tajiks predominate.

Important rivers in the region
include the Helmand River which
begins near the Unai Pass. After
traversing 1,000 kms, this impor-
tant river empties into Hamun-
Sabir, the swampy lake in south
western Afghanistan.

The Nowzad and Baghran
mountains in the province yield
wild almonds and figs and wil-
dows, which are used as fuel. The
main products are wheat, barley,
corn, cotton, and such fruits as
grapes, almonds, pomegranates,
apples, peaches, plums, pears and
quinces. The people are pre-
dominantly agriculturists. Local
handicrafts include handloom cot-
ton fabrics and woolen mats called
"Gileem".

Places of interest in the region
are the Kajaki Dam the Bughra
headworks, the headworks at
Darveshan. The province has good
roads and the river yields good-
sized fish. The summer in certain
parts of the province is very hot
with temperatures rising some-
times to 121 degrees F. The best
time to visit the province is be-
tween December and February.

Other places of interest in the
province are the Bost fort, the
arch at Bost, the imperial palace
at Girishk, the old well or "Black
marble factory, the spinning mill
Well" as it is called at Bost, and
the milk-products factory.

Helmand Valley is now being
developed economically and cul-
turally. At present it has three
middle, 24 primary, 50 village and
one teacher-training schools for
boys with one middle, one primary
and two village schools for girls.

The province has a population of
280,000. They are a martial people
and very proud of their lineage.
In the northern and north eastern

parts of the province huge flocks
of sheep are raised. It is in this
area where the sturdy breed of
sheepdogs, called "Shahbundi", is
found. These dogs are big-boned
and when full-grown, are equal in
size to a large calf. They are gen-
erous, but fine watch-dogs four
of which sometimes control and
protect as many as 20,000
sheep.

Greyhounds, which can outrun
a gazelle (found in the plains)
are another feature of the area.
These dogs are found and fancied
in this and adjoining areas.

Falconry has held an important
place in local sports in Helmand
and even in today's hectic life,
the well-to-do as well as the pe-
sants train falcons and sparrow-
hawks in these parts.

Helmand Multipurpose Project
Includes Power Production,
Industries, Reclaiming Land

New efforts are being made in
the Helmand Valley to develop
the 107,200 square mile Helmand
River Basin. More than one hun-
dred million dollars have been
spent so far in the area.

The multipurpose project which
is being carried out with assist-
ance from the United States in-
cludes power production, reclaim-
ing land by irrigation, resettling
of landless people, starting con-
sumer goods industries, and en-
couraging use of modern agricultural
methods through experimental
farms and training programmes
in the areas' schools.

In the most recent agreement
signed between the U.S. and Af-
ghanistan in July this year, the
U.S. agreed to extend a long-
term credit to be used to build

Quails, called "Karak", abound
in the region and so do chukars
and other varieties of mountain
partridges, as well as grouse—the
golden and the imperial. Quails
are caught by stretching a net
vertically across a field or ground
promising a good catch.

The people are very fond of
music and dancing the "Atan".
Some of the best Afghan dances
are performed in the southern
parts of the province by Barech
tribesmen. The women dances on
the night of the 14th of every
lunar month, that is when the
moon is full (men are, of course,
excluded from these functions).
Special songs, composed to de-
note "Floods in Helmand River",
are sung under lowering clouds in
spring.

"We decided to continue toward
Bost, the restoration of the Bost
arch being our first responsibility,
but all agreed we should also
visit the ruins between Bost and
Lashkari Bazar on our return."

"Although the ruins of Bost and
Lashkari Bazaar are seven kilo-
metres apart, they are actu-
ally two districts of the same
city—one was the residen-
tial area and the other a military
garrison."

"Both are located along the bank
of the Helmand river in a vast
desert, most probably called the
Lokan desert, although the names
of Bokan and Chokan have also
been mentioned. The Helmand
river forms a gigantic semicircle
extending from Lashkari Bazaar
to the citadel of Bost, embracing
the Lokan desert and its ruins."

"It was almost three in the
afternoon when we came beneath
the crumbling walls of Bost and
the remains of Timurid invasions
and devastations there. We were
driving freely in the desert, no
barriers in our way."

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)



A farmer in the Helmand Valley inspects his grape crop.

59 91 10/11



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal receives documents relating to the completion of construction work on the Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar highway in Kandahar yesterday.

Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar Highway

(Contd. from page 1)

nistan on the inauguration of the western highway.

He said that the friendly co-operation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan has a long history and is based upon a strong tradition. He said the construction of this highway proves the fact that together we can perform difficult and complicated tasks.

The Soviet Deputy Prime Minister said the completion of this highway would facilitate greater economic exchanges between Afghanistan and its neighbours. He thanked, on behalf of the Soviet government, the government and people of Afghanistan for their appreciation of the hard work of the Soviet experts. He said the Soviet government attached great significance to its relations with Afghanistan.

"Our good neighbourly ties are a product of the sincere feelings of our peoples and are directed toward the establishment of peace throughout the world."

"The Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR said the practical cooperation between the USSR and the USSR which is continuously expanding is the best example of coexistence between countries of differing social systems. "We note with great satisfaction that Soviet-Afghan relations have been further developing during recent years," he said. He said in June this year, an agreement for further Soviet economic assistance to Afghanistan was signed between the two countries. This is a manifestation of the

great interest which the Soviet Union takes in regard to its relations with Afghanistan.

Also before the inauguration the Public Works Minister Engineer Ahmadullah gave detailed technical information about the highway in his speech. He said the Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar highway, which is a masterpiece of road construction in the contemporary world, was completed after five years of hard work by the heroic workers of the Labour Corps and Soviet experts with the non-repayable assistance of the Soviet Union.

He said, in addition to the fact that the highway links the historic provinces of Herat, Farah, Ghor, Kandahar and joining the Kabul-Kandahar and Kandahar-Spinboldak highways it contributes greatly to the economic development of these regions and it also has a noticeable effect on the development of regions in other parts of Afghanistan.

The highway also constitutes a vital link in the transit highway, which starts in Singapore and ends in Istanbul. The highway is of transit value as far as the neighbouring countries are concerned, and of international value, as far as the world is concerned, he said.

He said what is specially important is the fact that the highway has shortened the distance between Herat and Kandahar considerably as compared with the former route. The highway, he said, is 679 kilometres long which is 90 kilometres shorter than the previous road. The width

Maiwandwal, Mazurov Sign Document On New Highway

KABUL, November 16.—

A DOCUMENT relating to the delivery of the Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar highway was signed by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and visiting First Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, Kirill Mazurov, in Kandahar yesterday.

Great Bost Castle

(Contd. on page 3)

ditches to beware of, no traffic rules to violate.

"Finally we saw a number of high, long and thick walls in the distance. We drove on till we came to a canal, one of the branches of the Nahre-Seraj. We left the car there, crossed the canal and approached the ruins.

"Khalili, who, like the rest of us, had just heard the name Lashkari Bazaar for the first time, carried a history of Baihaqi in his hand. We went through a large gate on either side of which were towers and arches with walls of unusual thickness. Suddenly we found ourselves in a vast rectangular compound, its walls still standing and in good shape—a terrace in the middle, also in good shape.

"A compound so vast and gigantic, the thick walls and the great gate, all only moderately damaged were a great surprise to us. We thought at first it was a practice ground for soldiers but a more careful look convinced us it was a garden and an indoor hunting ground that had been an annex of the royal castle.

"Going on, we went through an other gate and came into a compound with walls seven to eight metres high. These walls had many arches in them and had, apparently, once been plastered. The massiveness, height, shape and coordination of the walls and arches, remains of plaster on the face of the walls, great circular flowers that had fallen down from the walls and even remains of paintings, visible in places to which the rain had not access, amazed us and aroused our curiosity. Well planned and constructed buildings in the forgotten corner of the desert behind a series of rainwashed mud walls were hardly what we had expected to find. There were also signs that it had been painted and decorated with tiles and other ornamental workings."

It was after this visit to Bost that archeologists began their diggings on the site. This was done in five phases. They divided the sites into three groups, the northern, southern and the central group, most important of the sites, by French writers, referred to as the "great castle."

Historians also began to search in manuscripts and old histories for information about the place. The book that included the most valuable clues as to when these constructions were used and by whom was the book Mr. Khalili had in his hands when he first came to the site: "Tarikhe-Baihaqi."

This document was signed on the basis of an agreement concluded in 1959 between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

In the protocol, concerning the document, technical specifications of the highway and related construction work are explained.

During the signing of the document members of the Soviet delegation and some Afghan ministers and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present.

At the end of the ceremony, Maiwandwal and Mazurov expressed gratitude about the signing of the document and described it as one of the manifestations of friendship and good neighbourly relations and fruitful cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Yesterday afternoon, Prime Minister Maiwandwal and Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Mazurov inspected the Kandahar-Spinboldak highway.

Maiwandwal and Mazurov spent the night in Kandahar.

Helmand Project

(Contd. on page 3)

In addition an attempt is being made to provide drainage for the Baghestan area in Arghandab which is being threatened by new irrigation installations.

Land in the Helmand Valley is being classified now according to the use for which it is best suited whether for pasture, raising cotton, or planting orchards.

Another project is a survey of the complete Helmand River and tributary system to try to find a way to contain the river within its boundaries rather than allowing it to flood large areas each year.

A reforestation effort has been started in Marja. The trees will eventually provide wood for paper production.

A 40-bed hospital has been completed in Bost and is being operated with the help of a CARE-Medico team. A tuberculosis treatment has also been set up at Nad-i-Ali.

To improve agricultural training, workshops are being held for teachers, and additional courses are being offered at Bost high school. Students can now elect to study pre-vocational agriculture, vocational agriculture and weaving.

The experiment farms are concentrating on cereal crops but projects are also being carried out with watermelons, and cotton and oil crops.

Livestock Tax Commission Elects Chairman, Secretary

KABUL, Nov. 16.—A temporary commission, which was appointed by the general session of the Wolosi Jirga to study the problem of tax on livestock held a session Monday and elected its chairman and secretary.

Deputy Abdul Hakim, from provincial centre of Farah and Deputy Mohammad Kabir Ebrat from Khulm have been appointed as chairman and secretary respectively.

ADVTS.

FOR SALE

1957 Mercedes 220 S new motor, new tires tax unpaid. 1,100. Call 20540.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB OF AFGHANISTAN

presents
"HORSE RACING"
Friday, November 19th, 8 p.m.
Non-members Afs. 50.

Diplomatic Wives Organisation - Kabul

Big Autumn Benefit Dance And Bingo

Door prizes Refreshments
At Press Club

November 18th, 1965 from 8 p.m. to midnight, dark suit.
Tickets Afs. 70-available at all Embassies and ASTCO, also at the entrance.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature:

Max. +14°C Minimum -1°C
Sun sets today at 4:53 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:37 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear.

Vol. IV No. 195

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1965, (AQRAB 26, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Maiwandwal, Mazurov Travel By Western Highway To Herat

HERAT, November 17.—

MOHAMMAD Hashim Maiwandwal, the Prime Minister, and Kirill Mazurov, the First Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR, arrived in Herat by car at 5:30 p.m. Tuesday.

On the way from Kandahar they were greeted at Helmand and Fararode by officials, dignitaries, students and thousands of local inhabitants.

Maiwandwal and the Soviet

guests had left Kandahar by the newly inaugurated Western Highway at 8 a.m.

A Bakhtar report says that welcome arches were erected in each district along the route and welcoming signs and posters decorated arches and flag posts. The awaiting crowds greeted the Prime Minister and the Soviet guests with cheers and flowers.

In Helmand the Mayor of Bost, the Mayor of Farah and a number of students gave welcoming speeches and hailed the inauguration of the Western Highway noting its importance in the economic life of the country.

Maiwandwal and the guests had lunch in the newly built Fararode Hotel, which is one of the most up-to-date hotels along the highway. They also visited some of the highway maintenance buildings along the route.

In Herat the Prime Minister and the guests were given a rousing welcome by thousands of people, students, and Labour Corps workers and officials.

More Than Million Karakul Pelts

Ready For Export

KABUL, Nov. 17.—More than 1,300,000 pieces of karakul pelts have been purchased by trading organisations and co-operatives and individual traders from the production sources this year.

Commercial organisations, co-operatives and individual traders and exporters of karakul elected their sales agents in London and New York Monday.

A Commerce Ministry source said that over 300,000 pieces of pelts have already been exported this year. More than a million pelts were ready for export, he said.

Last year, he added, 1,643,000 pieces of karakul had been exported to markets in London and New York, 450,000 pieces of which are still to be sold.

Abdul Ghafar Reja, an official of Da Afghanistan Bank, said revenues from the sale of pelts last year amounted to nearly \$10.5 million. This year, he said, the sales revenues have already crossed the \$6 million mark.

500 British Prof. Agree To Boycott S. African Schools

LONDON, Nov. 17, (DPA).—More than 500 British University professors and lecturers have signed a declaration boycotting South African teaching institutions.

David Ennals, MP, president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain, said that a circular was distributed by the movement to some two thousand professors, and lecturers. He said more than 500 signed the declaration and replies were received from fifteen who said they would not support the declaration.

The declaration protests against the practice of racial discrimination and its extension to higher education and pledges that the signatories shall not apply for, or accept academic posts in, any South African university.

Agriculture Ministry Starts Fighting Animal Disease In Nangarhar

KABUL, Nov. 17.—The Ministry of Agriculture has selected Bakhak and Sarobi as animal quarantine vaccination centres. The Animal Preservation Department said according to reports reaching from Nangarhar province a kind of animal disease is spreading in the province.

A spokesman of the department said although the kind of disease has not been identified yet, but the preventative vaccine used in the quarantine centres are for the foot and mouth disease.

The Ministry has sent research teams to the province to diagnose the disease.

Istiqal High School Students Donate Blood

KABUL, Nov. 17.—Fifteen students of the Istiqal High School have donated 6100 cc blood to the Public Health Institute Blood Bank.

A Public Health official said that the bank had distributed 624,300 cc blood donated by the people to various health centres. Part of this blood has been given away free of charge.

The Public Health Institute Blood Bank has eight local employees and one foreign expert. Five hundred cc of blood costs 600 afghanis.

Thant Urges Concessions To End Vietnam War

NEW YORK Nov. 17, (AP).—United Nations Secretary General U Thant urged all parties principally concerned with the Vietnam conflict to make major concessions to end the war in that Southeast Asian country.

Thant, speaking at a New York function, also said that the reconvening of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indo-China and the implementation of the agreements reached in that meeting are the only means of bringing about peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Text of Thant's statement is as follows:

"In the last few months, I have felt increasingly convinced about the soundness of my stated position in the past few years. Of course I have nothing new to add to what I have been saying in the course of the last two and a half or three years. May be some of my ideas or view points and attitudes are worth repeating."

"Firstly, the more the conflict is prolonged the more complex and difficult will be the solutions to the problem."

As I have been saying all along, what could have been achieved in 1963 was not possible of achievement in 1964. What was possible in 1964 is not possible this year."

"Secondly, as I have been saying all along, and I want to reiterate again today, that the reconvening of the Geneva Conference and the reiteration and the implementation of the agreements reached in 1954, it seems to me are the only means of bringing about peace and stability in the area."

"Thirdly vigorous efforts implying perhaps major concessions, should be made by all the parties principally concerned in the conflict in order to create the necessary political and psychological climate congenial for the conduct of negotiations."



His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, is visiting Iran at the invitation of Her Royal Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi, President of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society. Picture shows HRH Prince Ahmad Shah's arrival at the

Princess Shams Pahlavi, President of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society. Picture shows HRH Prince Ahmad Shah's arrival at the

Tehran airport where he was received by Princess Shams Pahlavi.

HRH Ahmad Shah Inspects Abadan's Petroleum School

TEHRAN, Nov. 17.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and his wife, Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol, arrived in Kharak Tuesday morning after inspecting petroleum institutes in Southern Iran.

Their Royal Highnesses attended a luncheon given in their honour on the Kharak Island.

On Monday HRH Prince Ahmad Shah inspected the petroleum refinery, a petroleum school and a Red Lion and Sun hospital in Abadan.

The Prince was to return to Tehran Tuesday afternoon.

Britain Asks Security Council To Reconvene On Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, New York, November 17, (Reuter).—BRITAIN has requested the reconvening of the Security Council for 3 p.m. (2000 GMT) today to continue debate on the Rhodesian crisis.

Michael Stewart, the Foreign Secretary, will address the council to clarify British policy towards the breakdown colony.

He will also reply to the scathing criticisms of Britain's stand which have been expressed by African and Asian delegates in the debate so far.

Stewart took the decision to ask for the meeting after finding unacceptable a proposed revised text of an African resolution designed to meet the Rhodesian problem.

Details of this proposed new

draft were not disclosed, but informed sources said that it was objectionable to Britain on these grounds:

1. Its terms were in the language of the mandatory provisions of chapter VII of the UN charter, covering enforcement action in cases of threats to or breaches of international peace.

2. It referred to the right of self-determination of the people of the colony, whereas Britain accepts only the principle of self-determination, not the right.

3. It would have the council call for the implementation of an embargo on goods, shipments, to which Britain is opposed.

4. It would reaffirm a General Assembly resolution of November 11 calling for the use of force, if necessary, to put down the Rhodesian revolt; and

5. It would give a special role to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in the attainment of the objectives of the resolution.

Meanwhile, in London Queen Elizabeth II signed seven orders Tuesday giving Prime Minister Harold Wilson's government wide powers to restore Britain's authority over the breakaway colony of Rhodesia.

Soon afterward, Wilson told the House of Commons again he opposes the use of military force to impose a constitutional settlement on Rhodesia.

But he made plain Britain may, in certain circumstances, intervene militarily if law and order were to break down among Rhodesia's 225,000 whites and 3.8 million Africans.

From Salisbury, meanwhile, came unconfirmed reports suggesting Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's rebellious regime has cut the telephones linking Britain's standard-bearer, Governor Sir Humphrey Gibbs, with the outside world.

The orders in council signed by the Queen flow from a law hustled through the Parliament in the early hours with all-party support that stifled the protests of a right-

that stifled the protests of a right-

(Contd. on page 4)

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 (Extns. 03)
22851 (45 and 6)
Subscription Rates:
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN:
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 17, 1965

Use Of Government Vehicles

The Wolesi Jirgah's decision to appoint a commission to go into the use of cars by governmental agencies is a welcome move since a country which has to import both vehicles and gasoline cannot afford any wastage. But at the same time it should be realised that speed is of the essence in conditions we live in.

Vehicles at the disposal of official agencies should be used for work required to be done with speed. We should not allow government officials to develop the feeling that a car is a luxury. Government cars are to help officials accelerate the pace of work and to give them mobility. The commission appointed by the Wolesi Jirgah will have to keep all this in view when suggesting reforms.

First of all, the commission should decide which officials should be allowed to have private vehicles at their disposal. At present there are no clear rules. All ministers, deputy ministers, presidents and in some instances even those occupying lower positions have a government car exclusively at their disposal. If this is not satisfactory, we should work out a system under which only those officials have private government vehicles at their disposal whose jobs demand that they should have a car available at most times. We can avoid wastage and nationalise the use of cars by adopting such a system.

The press in the country has been discussing the use of vehicles by governmental officials for a long time. It is good that the Wolesi Jirgah has now taken up the issue and wants to bring about reforms. We hope that suitable changes will be introduced after an objective and detailed study of the subject by the members of the commission set up by the Wolesi Jirgah.

Of course we can not predict what kind of measures will be adopted by the commission which has been set up by the Wolesi Jirgah. However we are sure that the House of the people will take satisfactory steps in this direction.

Inflation Resulting From Excess Demand

The overwhelming evidence of a depreciation of the afghani exchange rate against the convertible currencies of other countries over the past one and a half years is the ordinary excess-demand mechanism, bidding up the prices of the domestically produced goods and services and diverting the major portion of the excess demand towards imports of foreign goods and services.

Now let us have a look at the commercial imports from the convertible currency areas. The commercial imports from these sources were \$12 million in 1964 (1965-66) or 36 to 40 percent in one year. The situation in 1943 (1954-55) was worse. So much so that in the course of one year we were forced to borrow from the IMF twice to tide over our difficulties.

The maintenance of an unrealistic exchange rate worsens the retarding effect of a too abundant money supply and the presence of a fundamental external disequilibrium.

There is no doubt that the maintenance of an overvalued foreign exchange rate distorts the content of foreign trade in that it stimulates imports by making them cheap and develops bottlenecks for exports by making them unduly expensive in foreign markets.

Moreover, it adversely affects the balance of payments and this results in contractionary internal measures unless trade and payments restrictions are introduced to correct the tendency created by one's own folly.

Da Afghanistan Bank wrongly went against the advice of the IMF in not following the free market rate of exchange. We know that Kabul is slowly assuming the character of an international money market. So the feeding of this market is even beyond the capacity of a strong, full of foreign currency reserves country like Afghanistan with its meagre foreign exchange earnings of borrowings.

This policy led us to the second request of borrowing within one year from the IMF which was given but under a heavy trigger clause agreement. Measures of the kind taken by Da Afghanistan Bank which don't remove the causes of inflation but only mask it—usually constitute a heavy burden on the current government budget often to the extent that nothing is left for saving and non-inflationary investment financing the public sector.

We have a heavy inflow of imports not only coming through legal channels but also through smuggling. Inflation and unrealistic exchange rate distort the content of foreign trade in that it stimulates imports by making them cheap and develops bottlenecks for exports by making them unduly expensive in foreign markets.

tic foreign exchange rates have a discouraging effect on foreign private investment and have contributed towards the flight of capital.

It needs no extraordinary insight to understand that capital flight is a particularly heavy penalty paid by us for inflationary trends in our economy; lack of confidence in our exchange rate, not only rob us of financial resources potentially available for development, it also deprives us of our foreign exchange earnings, thus making us economically and politically dependent on foreign aid and subject to the ties and restrictions frequently attached to it.

If the government makes a vigorous probe I am sure, we will find abundant evidence of domestic flight of capital. We assume that it was this flight of capital a few months ago that made the foreign exchange rate spiral to Af. 82 to a U.S. dollar. On the other side our afghanis was depreciating against foreign currencies and on the other hand, imports were flooding our domestic markets.

This tendency cultivated, insecurity in the mind of both petty and powerful investors, so much so that they started going into the business of building of houses, apartments and commercial shops.

Herter notes that lowered tariff barriers would be an advantage not only to industrialised countries but to the developing countries as well.

Western Europe Parliament Discusses French Intentions

PARIS, November 17, (Reuter).—An attempt to force the French to specify what changes they really want in NATO structure will be made at a four-day meeting of Western European parliamentarians which began here Monday.

Conflict was expected over a plan for a "supreme executive" in the North Atlantic alliance being submitted on behalf of the defence committee of the WEP—a grouping of Britain and the six Common Market countries.

The plan, in a report to be presented by former British conservative Defence Minister Duncan Sandys, would change the overall direction of NATO in all its aspects: both military and political.

It also envisages the possibility of taking NATO's military headquarters (SHAPE) out of France. General de Gaulle has already branded proposals for closer NATO integration as "subordination".

The proposed executive would be an extension of U.S. defence secretary Robert McNamara's plan for nuclear consultation machinery, which is the subject of a NATO defence ministers meeting here at the end of this month.

France is one of the nations which have said they will stay away from this meeting (the others are Norway, Iceland, Luxembourg and Portugal).

The proposed executive would be made up of permanent representatives of larger NATO countries. Representation would rotate among the smaller ones.

It is not expected the French will approve Sandys's report, but it is hoped it will prompt the French government to make its own proposals to the NATO council meeting next May.

On the possibility of transferring SHAPE, the report says this work would be costly, but not insuperable. "If this gesture would satisfy French susceptibilities and remove present tensions it might be worth paying," it adds.

It also recommends setting up a European armaments board to seek "equitable sharing" of NATO's arms programme and off-balance American dominance in the European armaments market.

Council Members Negotiate On Rhodesian Problem

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 16.—The UN Security Council Monday adjourned until Tuesday to allow members time for private consultations to work out an agreement for Council action on the Rhodesian problem.

The Council has before it two draft resolutions—one sponsored by the United Kingdom and the other submitted by the Ivory Coast in the name of all African Nations.

The British resolution would have the Council refuse to recognise the unilateral declaration of independence as legal and call on all states not to recognise the illegal regime in Rhodesia.

It would call on all states not to aid the regime particularly by supplying arms or war material to it, and to support the British in making effective the measures they are taking to end the rebellion.

The African resolution, which calls for much tougher measures, would have the Council call on all states to apply complete economic sanctions, including an oil embargo, and the complete interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic radio and other means of communication, as well as severing diplomatic and consular relations.

This resolution would have the council decide to take all enforcement measures provided by Charter articles 42 and 43. These articles provide for action by military forces and for members to provide forces and equipment to the United Nations.

PRESS

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial under the headline "Political Suicide". In modern societies, said the paper, where all amenities for a comfortable life are available, some people, finding life miserable, commit suicide. This may be described as "Civic Suicide".

But we hear little about political suicide, said the paper. Imperialism is fading away and respect for equality and personal integrity is increasing but we still find some people like Ian Smith.

The ratio of the whites to Africans in Rhodesia is one to 16. Therefore the Smith government's unilateral declaration of independence cannot last long. Most of the nations of the world are against it and so is the United Nations. The editorial urged the world body to take the necessary measures against the Smith government.

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial under the caption "Blood Donation or an Act of Human Love".

A few days ago, said the paper, a news item on Prince Ahmad Shah, the High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, who is on a visit to Iran, said that while opening a blood bank in Isfahan he donated some of his own blood to the newly founded bank.

This action by the Prince, said the paper, shows that he is well aware of the fact that a little donation of blood may save someone's life. In our own country, we should try to encourage blood donations.

As the readers of Anis know, said the editorial, some people in our country believe that they should get rid of some of their blood at the beginning of spring. This is done with what is called Shakhak. How much more useful it would be if these people donated their blood to a blood bank.

Referring to the scientific facts relating to this matter, the paper said that a healthy person can afford to donate up to 550 cc of his blood without endangering his health.

There are at the moment two blood banks in the city. One is at the Women's Hospital and the other at the Public Health Institute. But neither bank has enough blood to meet the city's needs. We hope, said the paper, that the practice of donating blood will increase not only in Kabul but also in the provinces.

The editorial proposed that through posters and pamphlets all the hospitals in Afghanistan should undertake a publicity campaign to guide the people in the proper methods of donating blood.

In conclusion the editorial once again mentioned that a healthy body is capable of making up for the blood donated within three to four weeks.

A letter in the same issue of Anis by Abdul Qusor Shakorie refers to the position of students in the Commerce School. First, the students of this school were allowed to attend Kabul University, but later the Ministry of Education changed its mind. This disheartened the hard-working students who wanted to attend the university.

Students who receive a degree after three years' study of the Industrial Management Institute are not considered B.A.s. Despite the fact that the Education Ministry has been approached several times, no answer has been received. Shakorie expressed the hope that the Ministry of Education will consider the case and allow the Commerce School students to attend the university.

Another letter in the same issue of Anis a student from Shepoyce complains about the hours of instruction. He requests that the Ministry of Education change the times so that it will suit the students most of whom are employed.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services Western Music

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on 62 m band.
English Programme:
6:30-7:00 AST 4:770 Kcs on 62 m band.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on 62 m band.
Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan, and Afghan and Western music.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA-AFGHAN AIRLINES:
Rhos-Kabul
Arrival-0950
Departure-1000
Kabul-Kandahar, Kabul-Arrival-1550
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615
Kabul-Khorat
Departure-0730
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
Departure-0830

IRAN AIR:
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0845
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-0940

AFROFLOT:
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow
Departure-1030
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-1100
Kabul-Peshawar
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

FRIDAY

AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES:
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1600
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Kandahar, Tehran, Reirut
Departure-0930
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-1200

SATURDAY

ARIANA-AFGHAN AIRLINES:
Beirut, Tehran, Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1330
Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1000
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 282
Traffic	20150-24041
Radio Afghanistan	245803
New Clinic	242770
P/Afghanistan Bank	200495
Pashatay Tejaraty Bank	220092
	207000
	206000
Bakhtar News Agency	201910
Afghan National Bank	21770
Airport	223100
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Shourie-Freres	20892
	22200
Lufthansa	22501

New Highway Links Torghundi To Kandahar

The Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar highway opened by His Majesty Monday, has been described as a great highway in the Middle East. For Afghanistan to build this 680 kilometres highway was a great experience. In this report we have tried to give some facts about the work done on this highway construction.

The Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar highway, which is an outstanding example of modern highway construction began in June 1959 when the first machines roared and men rolled up their sleeves to begin work.

Workers and engineers faced great difficulties in accomplishing their duties. They had to struggle with unbearable heat and freezing temperatures.

But they continued their work diligently. Those who have seen the previous road and are familiar with the geographical and climatic conditions of the area know that in the construction of each metre of this highway many difficulties had to be overcome.

Besides the heat of Farahrode and Bakhwah Desert and the cold of Khushabad, the distance of work stations and the lack of water in most of the area, lack of personnel also posed a major problem.

To solve this difficulty, a technical course was given in Khushabad; between 1960 to 1965 and the lack of water in (2,377) workers graduated from this course and began work. A large number of Work Corps members were also given on the job training and as a result, 3,000 pieces of machinery began to operate smoothly on different sectors of the highway.

Construction of a large depot in Torghundi and extension of a two and a half kilometre railway line between Torghundi and Khushki, a large workshop in Herat, and many storehouses along the route were built as preliminary steps to construction of the highway.

Special storehouses were built for tires, cement, tar gasoline and oil, and food. 435 machines were installed in the laboratory and in the workshop.

Special stations were built in Herat, Farahrode, and Shindand for casing concrete blocks. Special units were put in charge of leveling the earth, macadamising and concrete casting. The work was carried out according to previously made plans.

Concrete blocks for bridges, culverts, and gullies came to the field prefabricated.

The unit in charge of leveling was divided into six groups. Together they covered a distance of 300 kilometres at one time. And macadamising and concrete units

followed the leveling units.

Concrete mixers sent concrete 25 to 30 kilometres in each direction. Water was taken from the deep wells which were dug on both sides of the highway.

The difficulties of the past have been overcome by the construction of this highway.

The distance between Torghundi, Herat, and Kandahar has been shortened despite topographical conditions and numerous rivers and gullies.

Among the characteristics of this highway are the following:

1. The distance between Kandahar and Torghundi is cut by 90 kilometres or by 11.51 per cent.

2. The width of the highway is 12 metres in the level areas and ten metres in mountainous parts. The latter part constitutes 98 kilometres.

3. The shoulders along the road are two metres except in mountainous areas where they are one

city through which new highway passes.

4. The width of the concrete part is seven metres and the layer of concrete is 20 centimetres thick.

Where the road curves, the width of the concrete surface is greater.

5. Every square centimetre of the road will bear the weight of 6.5 kilograms and thus vehicles up to the weight of 80 tons can travel on this highway and the bridges, which are a part of it.

6. The road is designed to allow 5,000 vehicles to pass in 24 hours.

As the road passes over 1,910 rivers, culverts, and gullies, construction of bridges constituted the larger part of the construction along this highway, six are more than 100 metres long. There are: Khush rabat, Harirode, Farahrode, Ad Ruskan, Helmand, Arghandab bridges. In Delaram the steel bridge previously built has been incorporated into the highway.

To make travelling on this road satisfactory and carefree parking lots, maintenance stations, and gasoline storages have been built along the route. As the highway is sure to decrease fuel requirements of vehicles, transportation costs are sure to go down.

Two large modern hotels—one in Herat and one in Farahrode each with a capacity of 40 have also been built. These three-storey buildings are equipped with generators, kitchen, hospital, post office, central heating, park, swimming pool, laundry and other facilities.

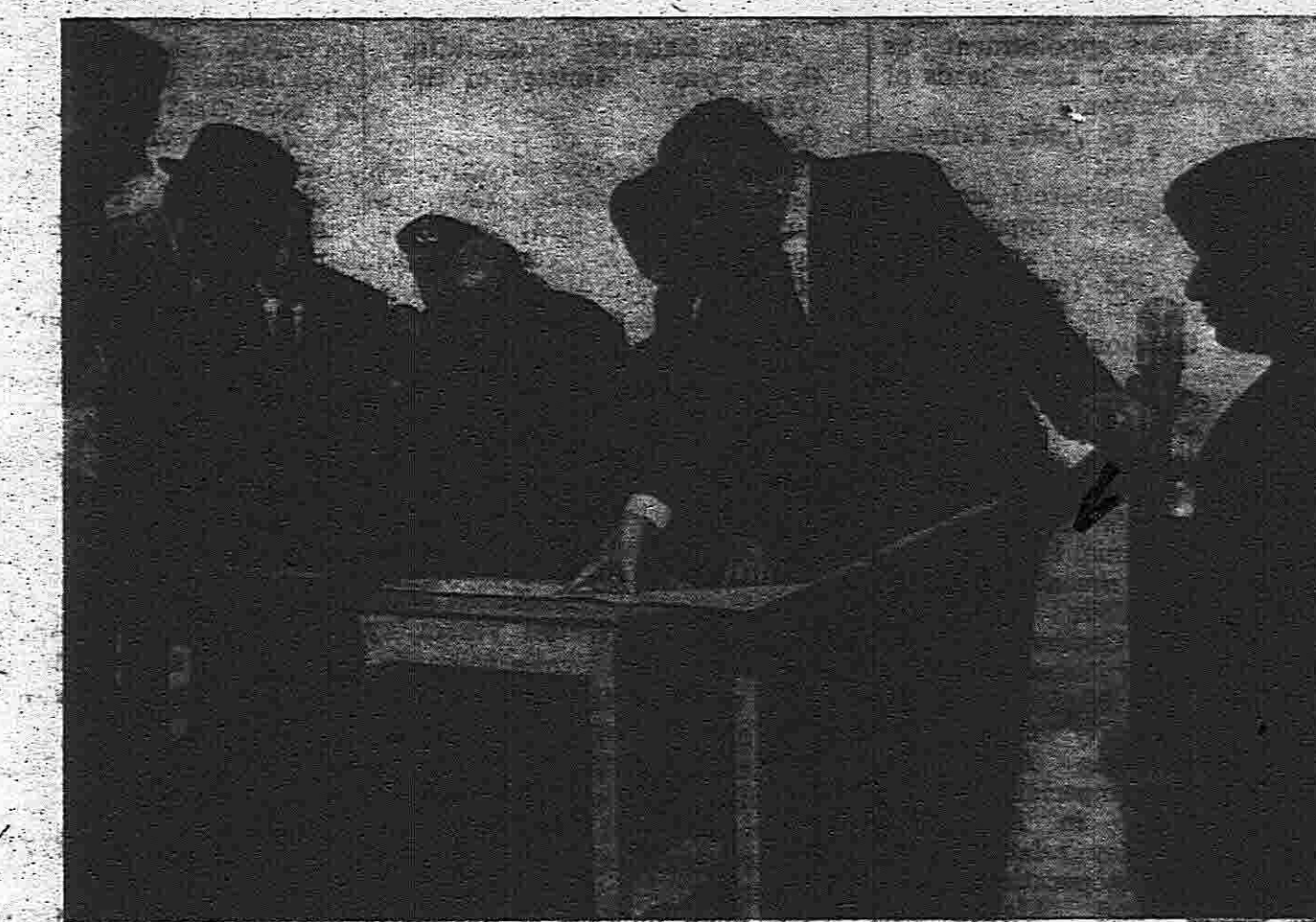
Stores for selling spare parts have also been constructed along the road. As a number of homes for families have also been built. Sixteen such buildings were built near Herat, 24 in Farahrode, six in Delaram and 1 in Kushki Nakhod. A large number of buildings for maintenance workers and engineers have also been built.

In the past five years during the construction work on the great western highway, the cities of Herat, Kandahar, Farah and a large number of other towns derived many economic benefits.

Many houses in the cities were rented for the engineers and work corps officers. Thousands of tons of foodstuffs were bought from these areas.

The construction camps which operated at numerous points along the highway provided ready markets for farm products of hundreds of villages. Before, because of the long distance to the cities, villagers had been forced to sell their products at cheap prices within their own villages or to the neighbouring villages.

Thousands of local people were employed to various jobs during the project making a great contribution to the future prosperity of many families in the western provinces.



Picture shows His Majesty the King examining the highway plan as the work was in progress.



Map shows major cities through which new highway passes.



A panoramic view of the outskirts of the city of Herat with the new forty-bed hotel and its annexes. About twenty kilometres of the western highway, seen in picture is lined with trees.

The hotel is built near the recently laid out Zahir Shahi Park.

This inscription in Pakhtu marks the southern end of the Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar Highway. It reads: During the reign of His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah, a 680 kilometres long highway was built through the various efforts of the sons of the Afghan land and with friendly technical cooperation of the Soviet Union. The concrete highway between Torghundi and Kandahar was began in 1339 (1960) and completed in 1344 (1965).

Heads Of State Congratulate Maiwandwal

Following are excerpts from the telegrams sent to Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on his appointment as the Prime Minister from heads of state or government.

From Abbas Howaida, Prime Minister of Iran:

With utmost pleasure I congratulate you on your appointment as the Prime Minister and I pray to Almighty God for your success in serving His Majesty the King and the noble Afghan nation.

From Chou en-Lai, Prime Minister of China:

Please accept my sincere congratulations on the occasion of Your Excellency's assumption of the office of Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Afghanistan. I wish Your Excellency and the Royal Government of Afghanistan new successes in pursuance of the foreign-policy of peace and neutrality and in the cause of promoting Afro-Asian unity, opposing imperialism and safeguarding peace in Asia and in the world. May relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Afghanistan daily develop.

From Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India:

On Your Excellency's appointment as the first Prime Minister of a popular government of Afghanistan, I extend to you and to your colleagues most cordial felicitations on behalf of the government and people of India and on my own behalf. It is a matter of great pleasure to us that to our mutually shared faith in the principles of non-alignment, co-existence, world peace, anticolonialism and our efforts to promote the welfare of our people, yet another link, our mutual belief in democracy and popular government, has now been established.

I take this opportunity to reiterate that India will always be willing to extend its fullest cooperation in our mutually shared aims and objectives and particularly in the great task of promoting the welfare and well-being of the people of Afghanistan.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration and my personal regards.

From Alexei Kosygin, Prime Minister of the Soviet Union:

On behalf of the Soviet government and of my own person, I congratulate you on your appointment. I hope the long-standing friendly relations and sincere cooperation which have developed between the government of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will be further consolidated for the prosperity of our own people and for the strengthening of peace throughout the world. I hope that under your leadership friendly Afghanistan will achieve further progress.

From Lyndon B. Johnson, the President of the United States:

I take great pleasure in extending the warm congratulations of the government and people of the United States of America on your appointment as Prime Minister of Afghanistan. May I also take this opportunity of conveying best wishes for your prosperity and continued success in the progress of your national development.

From S. Demirel, the Prime Minister of Turkey:

On the happy occasion of Your Excellency's nomination as Prime Minister of Afghanistan, I take great pleasure in extending to you my sincere congratulations and my best wishes for

your personal happiness and continued success in your important task.

From Zakaria Mohiaddin, the Prime Minister of the UAR:

On the occasion of your nomination as the Prime Minister of Afghanistan I wish to convey to Your Excellency and members of your cabinet my cordial congratulations wishing you every success in your endeavours aimed at the fulfilment of Afghanistan's progress. Please accept the assurances

of my high consideration.

From President Ayub Khan of Pakistan:

On the formation of new cabinet headed by Your Excellency I have great pleasure in offering to Your Excellency and the members of your cabinet warm felicitations on behalf of the government and people of Pakistan and my own people. I wish Your Excellency every success and brotherly people of Afghanistan continued progress and prosperity under your wise leadership.

USSR Launches Second Venus Probe In Last Four Days

MOSCOW, November 17, (Reuter).—

THE Soviet Union yesterday announced the launching of a new space probe towards Venus—the second in four days. This was the third Venus shot, the first having been launched on Feb. 12, 1961.

Venus-2 and Venus-3 have some what different scientific equipment to carry out different types of investigations, said an announcement.

"The main purpose of the new probe is to add to our knowledge and obtain additional scientific information about Venus and other space," it added.

The announcement recalled Venus 1, launched in 1961, and said it had passed within 100,000 kilometres (62,000 miles) of Venus.

Israel Objects To UN Taking Care Of Refugee Property

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 17, (AP).—Israel declared Tuesday a proposal to create a UN custodian for Arab refugee property struck at the heart of Israel's right as a sovereign member of the United Nations.

Israeli Ambassador Michael Comay said such action by the General Assembly would create a dangerous precedent for United Nations intervention into the affairs of member states.

Comay spoke against a resolution proposed Monday by Afghanistan and Malaysia for creation of a UN custodian "to protect and administer Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to receive income derived therefrom on behalf of the rightful owners."

Comay addressed the General Assembly's 117-nation special political committee during the sixth week of debate on the Arab refugee problem.

Comay said the custodian proposal meant the General Assembly was being asked to contest the right of a member state to nationalise property within its borders. "Can we ever begin to imagine the global consequences of such an action?" He asked.

He said the United Nations could be involved in the private claims of tens of millions of persons who challenge nationalisation programmes.

Shocks Felt In Kabul Rather Severe Quake

KABUL, Nov. 17.—Rather severe earthquake shocks were felt at 5:30 Tuesday morning in Kabul and the adjoining areas. No loss of life or property has been reported so far.

Shocks were also felt in Nangarhar and Konarha, the eastern provinces of Afghanistan.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 17.—U.S. Ambassador John Milton Steeves paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Mines and Industries, Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, at his office Tuesday afternoon.

KABUL, Nov. 17.—The President of the Ariana Afghan Airlines, Gul Bahar, left Kabul for Lahore Tuesday to hold talks with PIA authorities in connection with Ariana flights to India using Pakistani air space.

No Comment From US On Armaments For Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, (Reuter).—The State Department Tuesday declined to confirm or deny reports that Britain and the United States planned to sell 200 million dollars worth of weapons to Saudi Arabia.

The Department spokesman, Robert McCloskey, asked at a press conference about the reported deal, said that the administration "from time to time discussed the sale of limited amounts of armaments with a number of states in the near east, including Saudi Arabia, and in the past has made modest sales."

He added that in accordance with the wishes of "friendly countries" involved in order to avoid "undesirable speculation" the United States would not go into a detailed discussion of such talks.

The spokesman said that he could therefore neither confirm or deny that talks with Saudi Arabia were going on or the figure involved.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB OF AFGHANISTAN presents

"HORSE RACING"
Friday, November 19th, 8 p.m.
Non-members Afs. 50.

Rhodesian Issue

(Contd. from page 1)
wing pro-Smith faction.

These powers—allowing the Wilson government to hit back at the Commonwealth preference variety of political economic and fiscal sanctions—will become effective on publication Wednesday.

Among their aims Scrap any law passed by Rhodesia's parliament since independence was proclaimed five days ago and reinvest in the Queen acting through Bottomley, all rights to rule the colony.

—Deny Rhodesia's benefits of the Rhodesian rebels with a system in trading—meaning Rhodesian goods can enter Britain only on tariff terms applied to foreign, non-Commonwealth states.

—Suspend Rhodesia's membership of the Commonwealth sugar agreement—meaning Rhodesian will have less favourable world markets for their sugar.

Battle Rages In Ia Drang Valley For Third Day

IA DRANG VALLEY, Vietnam, Nov. 17, (AP).—Elements of what is aimed to be a North Vietnamese regiment launched new assaults on U.S. cavalrymen Tuesday as savage fighting in the central highlands near the Cambodian day.

The cavalrymen beat off the attacks and Viet Cong losses reached 465 dead, a U.S. military spokesman said.

The air war, two North Vietnam MIG fighters fired on two unarmed U.S. photo reconnaissance planes over North Vietnam. The planes escaped unharmed.

About 500 North Vietnamese resumed the attack on the 1st cavalry troops in the Ia Drang Valley about 4 a.m. This attack tapered off a dawn, but three hours later about 600 North Vietnamese launched a coordinated attack against two U.S. units.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +15°C. Minimum 1°C.
Sun sets today at 4:51 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:39 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear.

VOL. IV, NO. 196.

KABUL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1965. (AQRAB 27, 1344, S.H.)

Premier Maiwandwal Returns From Highway Inauguration

KABUL, November 18.—PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and the Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Kirill Mazurov and their companions arrived in Kabul Wednesday afternoon after inspecting the newly inaugurated Western Highway. They came by air from Shindand.

Wednesday morning the Prime Minister and the Soviet guests visited the congregation mosque of Herat, the Behzad Park, the mausoleums of Gowhar Shad and Ali Sher Nawayee, the glazed tile minarets and the historic relics in Gazargah.

Later in the day the Prime Minister and the Soviet guests were warmly received by the teachers and students of the Sultan Ghiasuddin Ghory High School.

Addressing the students the Prime Minister explained Afghanistan's domestic and international policies. He advised the students to pay greater attention to their education.

Before the Prime Minister's speech Mazurov spoke about the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and the importance of the Western Highway in the life of people of the region.

At a function held at the Park Hotel Tuesday night Mazurov presented Soviet medals to a number of Labour Corps officers, and technicians and Soviet experts who had taken part in the construction work of the Western Highway.

Mazurov expressed pleasure at the completion of the highway and praised the hard work of the Labour Corps workers and officers. He expressed Soviet readiness for continued cooperation with Afghanistan.

Speaking at the function Maiwandwal emphasised the importance of the Western Highway in the economic life of the country and expressed appreciation of the unprecedented assistance of the Soviet Union in its completion.

Newspapers published in Afghanistan's western provinces, have hailed the inauguration of the highway, saying that it will pave the way for great changes

SMITH APPOINTS HIS OWN OFFICER REPLACEMENT FOR SIR HUMPHREY

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, November 18, (AP).—PREMIER Ian Smith's Rhodesian government moved Wednesday to replace governor Sir Humphrey Gibbs by appointing cabinet minister Clifford Dupont as acting officer administering the country.

An official statement said Dupont had resigned as Minister of External Affairs and Defence and as a member of Parliament to be free to assume his new office immediately.

Dupont is one of Smith's staunchest supporters.

The official statement said Dupont had been appointed in terms of the new constitution announced by Smith immediately after he declared the country independent last week.

The statement added that until government house "at present temporarily occupied by Sir Humphrey Gibbs in his private capacity" became available, Dupont would continue to reside at his private home in Salisbury.

The officer administering the government is a title commonly used in British colonies for an official, deputising the British governor.

Also Smith announced that the telephone service at government house—the governor's official residence—had been suspended.

He told a press conference he was disappointed at the attitude adopted by Sir Humphrey whom he described as the former governor of Rhodesia.

Kiril Mazurov Leaves For Soviet Union



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal with Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Kirill Mazurov, at Kabul International Airport this morning accepting the salute of a guard of honour. Mazurov left for Moscow after an official visit to Afghanistan during which he attended the opening ceremony of the Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar highway.

UN Rejects Chinese Bid For Membership But Vote Close

UNITED NATIONS, November 18, (Reuter).—DELEGATES to the United Nations today awaited the reaction of Peking to yesterday's vote to exclude China from the world organisation but by the stimmest margin ever.

The General Assembly rejected the bid to seat Peking but for the first time China achieved the same number of votes as those opposed. The result was 47 in favour, 47 against and 20 abstentions.

Previous proposals to recognise People's Republic of China had failed by 12, 14 and 16 votes.

Perhaps of even greater significance was the fact that an American sponsored resolution to reaffirm that any decision on Chinese representation required a two-thirds majority was adopted by only seven votes.

This small majority could be eroded during the next year and at next year's session, the chances of China being invited could be extremely good. "This will be the last time China will be beaten," one delegate commented.

When the Assembly first resolved that the issue needed a two-thirds and not a simple majority in 1961 the vote was 61 to 34 with seven abstentions.

Some of the factors which have militated in favour of Peking in the past few years have been China's explosion of an atomic device a year ago and the continuing crisis in southeast Asia.

Supporters of Peking stressed throughout the eight-day assembly debate that no lasting solution to these issues would be found without China's presence.

The United States, which has been the chief opponent of having China in the UN gathered ten votes fewer yesterday than at any other time.

This number might have been even smaller. One theory among delegates was that once the Assembly had decided that the question needed a two-thirds majority some delegates abstained rather than opposing Peking as their votes could make no difference.

Seven African countries changed their stand by supporting Peking or abstaining as compared with negative votes in 1963.

Arguments that China wanted

(Contd. on page 4)

Their Royal Highnesses Leave For Northern Iran

TEHRAN, Nov. 18.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol left Tehran by the royal train for a visit to northern Iran at 9 a.m. yesterday.

During this trip Their Royal Highnesses will visit Shahi Babil, Amel, Ramsar and Langro and will open some hospitals of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society.

Their Royal Highnesses returned to Tehran from Kharak on Tuesday afternoon.

Afghan Soviet Officials Discuss Economic Relations

KABUL, Nov. 18.—Talks on economic relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union were held between representatives of the two countries at the Foreign Ministry Wednesday.

A Foreign Ministry source said that the talks centred on various projects for which assistance will be provided by the Soviet Union.

Afghanistan was represented at the talks by Abdullah Yafali, Minister of Finance; Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, Minister of Mines and Industries; Abdul Wahab Haider, Deputy Minister of Planning; and Dr. Ravva Farhadi, Director General of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry.

The Soviet Union was represented by I. I. Kulev, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations; S. P. Kiktev, President of the Political Department of the Middle East in the Foreign Ministry; and Alexander Skovitin, Economic Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

The Soviet Ambassador, Konstantin Alexandrov, held a reception Wednesday evening in honour of the Soviet delegation.

Wolesi Jirgah Body Studies Govt. Cars Issue

KABUL, Nov. 18.—The commission appointed by the Wolesi Jirgah to study the use of cars by governmental agencies has been holding morning and afternoon sessions under the chairmanship of Deputy Mir Ali Gawhar of Ghurband.

Deputy Mrs. Mahsooma Wardak, secretary of the commission, said that deputy ministers and representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Interior, Education, Communications and Mines and Industries and the Department of Tribal Affairs have come to the commission under a fixed schedule and relevant matters have been discussed with them.

The commission is due to submit its report to the Wolesi Jirgah next Sunday.

Wolesi Jirgah Commissions Meet

KABUL, Nov. 18.—The commission appointed by the Wolesi Jirgah to study the problem of tax on livestock held a session yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Deputy Abdul Hakim Speen of Farah.

Abdullah Yafali, Finance Minister, who attended the meeting explained the position and received some written inquiries from the commission.

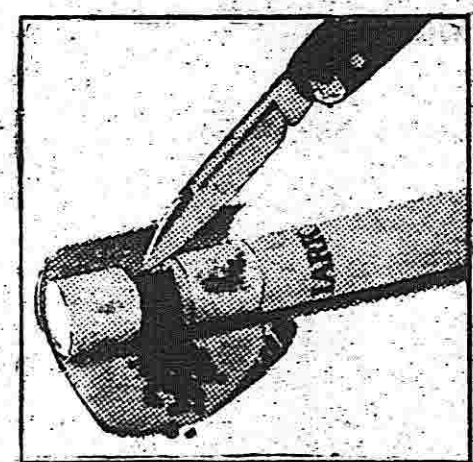
The commission for regulating the internal procedure of the House and receiving complaints also met yesterday.



Looking for flavor? Look into Lark—

Between two outer sections Lark has an inner chamber of charcoal granules that are enriched for flavor. Try new Lark—

Richly rewarding... uncommonly smooth.



KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHTAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushnaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4.5 and 6.
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
or local currency at the
official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

Food For Thought

Praise a great estate,
but cultivate a small land.
Latin Proverb

NOVEMBER 18, 1965

New Afro-Asian
Disarm Move

Although few other international problems have received so much attention as disarmament, little progress has so far been made in solving it. It is therefore encouraging that in the United Nations Asian and African nations are meeting with some success in their efforts for a world conference to deal with the issue in a constructive way.

It was last June that the United Nations Disarmament Commission suggested a world conference on disarmament. Now 36 Afro-Asian countries have formally proposed a similar conference in which the People's Republic of China should also take part. They have forwarded their proposal to the Political Committee of the General Assembly.

Right now another body—the 18-nation Disarmament Committee—is also discussing ways of achieving general and complete disarmament. But unfortunately there is discord among its members and even after nearly five years of work it has been able to achieve no concrete results. In view of the Geneva committee's failure it is imperative that efforts should be made to bring about disarmament by other means.

In the Geneva conference China—which has now become an atomic power—has not been invited and France has been refusing to take part in the discussions. The world disarmament conference proposed by Afro-Asian nations will be fully representative if the People's Republic of China is also invited.

It will of course be no easy task to organize a conference of such magnitude. Nor can one expect quick and positive results from such a gathering. It is however possible that in view of the urgency of the problem, the importance of the meeting itself and the very fact that a new approach is being made to solve this most important issue of our time, the participants may arrive at decisions which make for progress towards disarmament. It has been suggested that the conference should take place in two years' time. If all nations work sincerely to prepare the ground for the conference after the pro-

New Conventions:

Opening Parliament Sessions Set Precedents

According to Article 59 of the Constitution, Parliament in Afghanistan opens on the Mizan 22 (Oct. 14).

This is the official date for the inauguration of Parliament by the King.

But certain rules may be said to have been laid down before the official inauguration of the new Parliament if the procedures adopted by it and the actions taken by it develop into conventions.

Following are some of these procedures and actions:

1. The Prime Minister should personally broadcast the result of the general elections.
2. The announcer of the radio—not the Prime Minister personally—will read the names of the deputies.
3. The Central Election Committee announces the date upon which the members of the House should assemble.
4. The Wolesi Jirgah assembles for the first time at 10 a.m.
5. The chairman of the central election committee appears before the House in person and announces the end of his duties.
6. After his departure, the members start exchanging views

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

on electing a temporary Speaker.

7. On the basis of the birth certificate, the eldest member of the House is chosen as the temporary Speaker.

8. A temporary Speaker is not a candidate for Speakership of the House.

9. The temporary Speaker may remain in his post for a few days.

10. At least 24 hours before the official inauguration of the House by His Majesty the King, the President of the Wolesi Jirgah should be elected so that the House can be presented by him to His Majesty.

11. The nominations of the senators by His Majesty the King may be announced on the eve of the inauguration.

12. The nomination list need not be complete.

13. When His Majesty addresses the joint session of both the Houses, while inaugurating Parliament standing from the moment, His Majesty enters the chamber.

14. The deputies and senators cannot attend until he leaves.

15. No speech is required in reply to His Majesty's inaugural speech.

16. According to Article 62 of the

Constitution, each House formulates its own rules of procedure.

For this purpose, the Wolesi Jirgah has already appointed a committee to complete this task.

How many Committees the House shall have, on what subjects these committees can be appointed, how a bill is introduced in the House, who can introduce them, how many readings are required for any bill to be passed by the House are some of the problems which this committee will deal with.

As there are thousands and thousands of minor issues which concern the Houses of Parliament, the committees appointed by the Wolesi Jirgah and the Meshrano Jirgah may not succeed in doing such a thing.

There are three reasons for this. First, conventions cannot be drafted. Besides, there is no need to do such a thing.

Second, conventions are unpredictable. It is the need of the moment that creates them.

Third, even if it were conceivable to draft all the details of those regulations which outline the mode of every action in the House, it would not be advantageous. It would limit the freedom of

future Parliaments.

We do not want a golden mace for the President of the House of the Elders, nor do we wish that the hereditary system of peerage should grow up in Afghanistan, but we do hope that certain royal symbols signifying the existence of constitutional monarchy should exist in both Houses of Parliament. In Britain there is a throne at the upper end of the House of Lords. On their arrival and departure, members bow to the throne. Such a system would not only be a gesture of respect to a person but also to a system in which all Afghans have faith and loyalty.

The Wolesi Jirgah has adopted rules in another two instances.

The Jirgah according to the election law shall form a temporary committee to look into complaints about elections to the Wolesi Jirgah itself. Included in the committee is one representative from each province.

On the proposal of the Prime Minister, the Wolesi Jirgah may appoint a committee to investigate any specific matter. Such a committee is now investigating the students' demonstrations for example.

Alternative For Afghanistan?

Major Barriers Block Revaluation Of Afghani

BY MAIWAND

In not are we yet accustomed to such practices, government securities and other similar investment forms. So they stampede another in the competition of putting up unnecessary buildings which the economy can ill-afford at this time.

The gloomy picture on the faces of salaried officials and workers can be imagined. What has been given to them by increase in salaries and wages has been taken away by the spiralling prices. How can they benefit from such increases that follow the dog and cat chase?

Those who are convinced that Afghanistan can afford to let the

afghani depreciate against other currencies as much as it may, and then revalue it, like the French did, are not considering some weighty reasons over and above the ones I have already quoted.

The psychological barriers against revaluation of the afghani are so tremendous and overwhelming that it makes one wonder how on earth an Afghan farmer would accept one new afghani against, say, 100 old afghani. It is not so easy to assume that farmers and some other sections of our community would comply with the dictates of the decree.

In the first place there is no machinery provided to make peo-

ple understand in the farflung areas of the country what it is all about. Secondly, the intricacy of accounting adjustments involved would be colossal and the illiterate, slow-thinking mind of the various classes of society, even the elite for some time, would not be able to grasp the tricky shift-over of prices in the ordinary business of life.

Suppose the government succeeds by one means or another in eliminating the excess of purchasing power over current prices whether by equating government expenditure with revenues, or by

(Contd. on page 4)

Agriculture In Afghanistan:

Improved Transportation First Step In Marketing Products

By Fazil Rahim Momand

the agricultural sector to Gross National Product to be about Af. 49,000 million. Therefore, the economy of our country mainly depends on agriculture. Consequently, agriculture is the only potential source for the funds needed to meet the economic development plans of the country.

For this reason the government of Afghanistan has given due consideration to agricultural development in the first and second Five-Year Plans.

Also, in the third Five-Year Plan, which is now under formulation, the welfare of the agricultural population is a primary concern of the government, along with increased production.

The intensive and extensive me-

thods will be applied to increase agricultural production to cope with the need of food for a growing population, raw material for expanding industries and increase the level of exports of agricultural commodities to the extent of foreign market demands, and with improved organization of export marketing considerably more foreign exchange could be earned.

There is no doubt that an efficient marketing system is of vital importance to a country under all conditions and in each stage of its development. Especially in a country like ours, where exports of agricultural products are the main source of foreign exchange needed for the purchase of capital equipment and other essential im-

ports, much is to be gained by efficient marketing.

As in other developing countries, agricultural marketing in Afghanistan is still in its initial stage. There are a number of marketing problems and shortcomings.

The government of Afghanistan has already taken steps to remove these obstacles and to improve agricultural marketing in order to accelerate the expansion of agricultural products. Some of the work which has been done or will be carried out in future in this field in Afghanistan is described in this and the following article.

unsatisfactory communications, and inadequate transport facilities are mainly responsible for the slow

(Contd. on page 4)

Desalination: Best Method To Solve Water Shortage

The first international symposium on obtaining fresh water from salt water was held in Washington recently. The symposium was attended by 58 countries, with 17 presenting papers containing recommendations and proposals.

The development of industry and irrigated farming, as well as the rapid growth of population, have considerably increased the consumption of fresh water, taxing in the extreme its natural resources in areas where but recently it was so abundant.

The consumption of water per head in the advanced industrial states is much higher than in economically undeveloped countries. In such areas as Tunisia and the Sahara, water consumption per

head is 4 to 10 litres a day, while in France it is 500 to 700 litres daily, in the USA more than 1,000 litres, and taking into account irrigation, even 4,000 to 5,000 litres per day. By comparison, life maintenance requires approximately two litres of water daily.

Industry, too, sets definite requirements to the quality of water. The quality of water is determined by its composition and the content of salts. In terms of salt content water can be divided into three categories: salt or sea water (in the oceans and seas), with a salt content of up to 35 grammes per litre, brackish water (in some lakes, and ground water in saline soils) up to 10 grammes per litre, and fresh water (in rivers, and fresh water lakes)—0.5 to 1 grammes per litre.

Process water must not contain more than 0.5 grammes of salts per litre, drinking water must contain 0.5 to 1 grammes per litre

and irrigation water, up to 2 grammes per litre.

Practically, only fresh water can be used without processing. The reserves of fresh water on the earth are sufficiently large. The amount of water falling as precipitation exceeds several times the existing demand by the world's population. But these resources are distributed very unevenly. Along with zones of excessive moisture where there are arid and semi-arid zones of water the annual rainfall is less than the amount of water evaporated from the same territory. Vast areas in Africa, the Middle East, South America and Mexico experience an acute shortage of fresh water. Arid and semi-arid zones account for about 60 per cent of the dry land.

Apart from arid zones, water is short also in some coastal areas where sea water mixes with underground water. Shortage of

water also exists in resort and industrial regions on the Black Sea coast.

Some of the densely populated areas are hemmed in by a dilemma of whether experiencing acute shortage of water due to the exhaustion of natural resources or acquiring it at a comparatively high price. Under this heading we can include the Donets basin which by 1970 will have had a water deficit of 445 million tons a year. Meanwhile the Donbass is dumping something like 600 million cubic metres of salted mine waters annually, which often pollute natural fresh water bodies.

The water deficit can be met by constructing canals and piped water supplies from zones where fresh water is plentiful. For instance, to meet the deficit in the water balance of the Donbass it is contemplated to derive water along a canal 700 kilometres long.

STUDENT SPECIAL

Preventing Vacation Blues

Education Ministry Might Set Up Clubs, Job Bureau

BY TEKEY

High school students begin their three-month winter vacation in the next two or three weeks. University students start their holiday in six weeks.

During the academic year, all educational institutions have special programmes of extracurricular activities such as sports and conferences. But as the school year ends so do most extra activities except the Ministry of Education's music courses, Boy and Girl Scouts and the Kabul University gymnasium programme.

As a result more than 200,000 students are stranded at home during the winter. If this long vacation were given in the summer there would be no problem since almost all students could use their time in helping their fathers on the farms or in travel which the summer weather allows.

The argument that vacations should be given in the summer has arisen before and the change has been ruled out on the grounds that students must travel long distances to schools in the provinces. Furthermore, heating the schools is expensive. The Ministry of Education does not have enough money to heat the schools.

We do not want to continue this argument. But we should like to suggest that the Ministry

of Education and other organisations concerned should do something to help keep the students busy in the winter so that they do not get bored.

In this respect promotion of winter sports and organising of special student clubs in Kabul and in other provinces would be helpful, but such clubs cannot be created in adequate numbers to meet the need in the next one or two years.

The best solution may be opening placement offices within the University and the provincial departments of Education to provide information to students seeking jobs during vacation.

There are many students who would be glad to make some money to pay for their clothing and pocket expenses in the following year. Not only would students not just be sitting around waiting for the re-opening of school, but it would also enable students to stay longer in school.

As it is now, many students quit their education early in order to start working and earn money to support themselves or their families.

2,500 Students Enrolled In Malalai, Oldest Girls' School In Kabul

Malalai High School is the oldest and one of the best-equipped girls' schools in the country.

The school was first established 31 years ago within the framework of the Women's Hospital with only a few classes and a small number of students, says Mrs. Aziza Anwari, principal of the School.

Since then the school has expanded greatly and it now has over 2,500 students. It has 64 classes some of which meet in the morning and others in the afternoon.

Most of the 90 teachers have earned college degrees.

The first class of twelfth graders graduated in 1335 (1956). The first graduating class had only four

students, but the following year 26 graduated. As a result, the Ministry of Education set up the first Women's College to accept these graduates. (There are no longer Women's Colleges since the University is now coeducational).

Malalai now has first through twelfth grades. The wide range in ages has created problems for the administration of the school. Mrs. Anwari says she hopes the Ministry of Education will accept her proposal to separate the primary grades from the secondary grades so that the school can raise the scholastic standards in the higher grades.

As in other girls' schools special subjects for girls are taught in Malalai. Home economics is studied

Easy To Read

Voyager Meets Mr. Bon Appetit

Ginsberg made it plain to the waiter he wanted to have a table by himself. But the first night out he found himself sharing a table with a Frenchman who rose, bowed, and said, "Bon appetit".

Annoyed, but not to be outdone, Ginsberg bowed and said, "Ginsberg". This performance lasted all of the voyage. On the last night out, Ginsberg went to the waiter. "I'm glad the trip is about over. Every meal this same introduction business goes on—I'm sick of this Mr. Bon Appetit."

"But you don't understand," said the waiter, "that's not his name, it's a French expression meaning, 'I wish you a pleasant meal.'"

"Is that so?" said Ginsberg and went to the table and waited. This time it was Ginsberg who got up first, made a deep bow, and said "Bon appetit".

The Frenchman smiled and murmured, "Ginsberg."



Teacher: If you have five apples and I give you ten more, how many apples will you have?

Student: None.

Teacher: Why?

Student: Because I'll eat them all at once.



Primary students at Malalai enjoy playing ball.



Malalai students observe physics experiment.



Malalai girls spend a class period in the library.

Commonwealth Useful, Indian Minister Says

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18, (Reuter).—India's External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh said Wednesday India should not quit the Commonwealth in huff because of Britain's attitude towards India during the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Winding up a debate on foreign affairs in the House of the People, Swaran Singh said the Commonwealth was not a bilateral association between Britain and India. There were African and Asian countries in it and they had had very useful discussions at the last Commonwealth leaders' conference on Rhodesia.

Swaran Singh was answering suggestions made by some members during the debate that India should quit the Commonwealth. Members cheered when Swaran Singh referred to Malaysia which he said had shown a great deal of understanding of India's position and had taken an objective view of the situation created by "Pakistan's aggression".

He said Pakistan's "breaking off diplomatic relations with Malaysia" was something "which cannot be too strongly condemned". Swaran Singh said it was unfortunate the Malaysia-Indonesia confrontation was continuing.

"We have always extended our full sympathy and support (to Malaysia) in this confrontation and it is our earnest hope that normal adherence which is expected of all countries to the principle of non-interference in internal affairs of countries would be respected in this respect by Indonesia."

Meanwhile the Indian Premier, Lal Bahadur Shastri, said India was determined to take back whatever Indian territory Pakistan had occupied in the Rajistan area after the ceasefire eight weeks ago.

He also told the annual conference of India's state governors that if Pakistan gave up its "hatred and resort to violence", peace would return to subcontinent.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 18.—Zeia Humayun Noorzi acting President of the Treasury Department of the Ministry of Finance returned to Kabul yesterday from the United States after attending the annual session of the International Bank.

Noorzi also visited the Ministries of Finance of the United States and Britain at the invitation of governments concerned and held talks on financial and monetary issues with the authorities of both countries.

KABUL, Nov. 18.—Habibullah Popal, an official of the Ministry of Agriculture, who had gone to Poland for further studies in veterinary science three years ago, returned home yesterday.

KABUL, Nov. 18.—Robert N. Yoder and Edward Shatz, two architect-engineers from the Dalton Constructional Institution of the U.S. arrived here yesterday to help the Ministry of Education in planning seven vocational schools which are to be built in the provinces.

FRENCH CLUB
Thursday, Nov. 25 at 8:30 p.m.

ST. CATHERINE'S BALL
Prizes for the most imaginative hats

Reserve your table at the French Club from 5-7 p.m. or phone 23295.

CARE-MEDICO
The office of CARE-MEDICO has moved from its former location on Jade Nadir Pash-toon to Char-Rahi-Sidarar in the Sherid Apt. First Floor, next to Hechtel Construction Co. CARE-MEDICO is temporarily without a telephone. As soon as one is assigned, the number will be posted in this paper.

Improved Transportation...

(Contd. from page 2)

rate of improvement in marketing efficiency and for the continuance of subsistence farming in many countries. Our government has recognised this fact and during the first and second Five-Year Plans considerable attention has been paid to the paving and improvement of main highways through-out the country, such as the Kabul-Jalalabad, Kabul-Kandahar, Kabul-Pulikhumry, Kandahar-Herat, Kandahar-Spin Boldak, Jalalabad-Torkham and Torkham-di-Herat-Kandahar highways. These highways are serving now as commercial roads.

A programme of work for the construction and paving of a circular road system with extensions to the border is under way, and will be completed in the very near future. Also, a survey of the international highway which will pass through the Hazarajat valley has been undertaken. In the last few years the number of trucks and buses has risen to more than 10,000.

Air transportation also is developing very fast. At the present time most of the provinces are served by air. Ariana Afghan Airlines is also flying daily to some of the Asian and European countries. At present, due to its high cost, the transport of goods by air to and from Afghanistan is limited.

Mostly carpets, karakul pelts, rugs, grapes, pomegranates and raisins are wholly or partly shipped by air. A comprehensive study of the economical shipment of other commodities by air, and the traffic pattern for export and import, is now under way.

Future programmes will include construction and improvement of secondary roads to woleswali and alakadaris (sub-districts) to link them with the capitals of the respective provinces.

Major...

(Contd. from page 2)

borrowing abroad enough to buy imports sufficient to fill the gap between demand and supply, the result would be that there would be no pressure left to raise prices. But the psychological barrier cannot be crossed until people are convinced that the miracle has happened. For some time to come people will think prices are continuing to rise, and they certainly will continue to act as though prices were going to jump up. This tendency of thinking on the part of the people may prove to be a great obstacle to price stability.

There is an aftermath to be faced. We know that all the effort that has been misdirected throughout the inflation period has now been redirected. To instill the conviction that prices will not spiral is to discourage all those types of investment which have been on the increase as a result of inflation. It makes little difference how quickly the people realise that in the new circumstances there will be a growing demand for production appropriate to stable incomes, it will certainly take time to organise the production of such goods. Meanwhile, there will be a shortage both of the gods and of jobs.

Over and above this tendency, those who have been in possession of stocks of goods as a safe form of investment realise that the prospect of continuing profits from increases in their prices has now been brought to an end, and as the storing of these goods is a costly matter they try to get rid of them, at the expense of current production of the same goods. On the same pattern, those who have been producing goods for export, and selling them at home to get and selling them at home to get the bonus of inflation, find that the demand for them in the domestic market is declining. They withdraw from the export market because they found it difficult in with the home market, and markets which are fairly difficult to retain are naturally exceedingly difficult to re-enter.

Cambodia Not Miniscule, Sihanouk Tells Reporters

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 18, (Reuter).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia asked world newspapers Wednesday to stop calling his country small, miniscule or a "pocket kingdom".

In an open letter to the international press published by the Cambodian news agency, he declared that Cambodia, "occupies, in terms of surface and population, an area which is very far from being the smallest in the present list of nations and which does not at all justify the scornful

Student...

(Contd. from page 3)

people to Afghanistan. In this way the people of the world would know more about Afghanistan and Afghans would know better about the world. This is to say nothing of the money which we could earn and the many jobs which would be provided for our people.

descriptions too often used to describe it."

Beirut - Athens Istanbul - Rome

These are places which you may have wanted to see for a long time. Why not include all or some of them in your next trip to Germany or USA? There are no additional costs (except for your stay of course)! There are many other stop-over possibilities, also to other parts of the world! May we therefore suggest that you call us or your Travel Agent when you are planning your next trip? We will gladly tell you all about it!



Lufthansa

Kabul - Shar-e-Nou. Phone 22501

Now 'Famous' Pall Mall gets a FILTER

When you buy a packet of 'GOLD BAND' PALL MALL filter.

you get the same perfect mildness, the same

King Size satisfaction, that has made

PALL MALL famous around the world -

plus a pure white modern filter.

Look for the 'GOLD BAND' - your

guarantee of genuine American blend

GOLD BAND

PALL MALL
FILTER CIGARETTES



THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +13°C. Minimum 0°C.
Sun sets tomorrow at 6:41 a.m.
Sun sets today at 4:49 p.m.
Tomorrow's outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 197

KABUL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1965 (AQAB 29, 1344 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Royal Audience

KABUL, Nov. 20.—The Department of Royal Protocol announced that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ending Nov. 18:

General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of National Defence; Nour Ahmad Etemadi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Abdul Satar Shalezi, the Minister of Interior; Engineer Ahmadullah, the Minister of Public Works; Dr. Rawan Farhadi, Director General of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry.

Similarly, a number of Tarak dignitaries of Nawa Woleswali were also received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week. The dignitaries had lunch at the royal table.

Japanese Ambassador Meets Finance Minister

KABUL, Nov. 20.—The Japanese Ambassador Hideki Mazaki met Finance Minister Abdullah Yaf-tali at 10:30 Thursday morning. A Finance Ministry source said afterwards that they discussed the question of establishing an Asian Development Bank and the water supply credit. The Deputy Minister of Planning Abdul Wahab Haider was also present at the meeting.

The Japanese government has agreed to give a credit of two million dollars to Afghanistan for use in water supply projects in certain provinces.

UN Council Ready To Adopt Sanctions Against Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, November 20, (Reuter).—SECURITY Council appeared certain last night to endorse the application of total economic sanctions including an oil embargo against Rhodesia.

Bolivia and Uruguay tabled a new draft resolution to deal with the rebellion following a week-long intermittent debate. The Council agreed to the measure at a special Saturday morning session.

Several members were ready to vote last night, but it was understood that the Soviets wanted to consult Moscow first. Lord Caradon, Britain's delegate, urged the Council take speedy action, indicating to some observers that Britain might support the measure. It was taken for granted that in any event, Britain would do no more than cast an abstention.

France will abstain, having already stated that she considers the Rhodesian question to be a domestic affair between Britain and a colony.

Informed sources said they expected a minimum of nine affirmative votes for the new draft, which superseded separate British and African proposals.

Holland is expected to ask for a separate vote on an operative paragraph calling on all states to re-

frain from any action which would assist and encourage the illegal regime and to stop providing it with arms, equipment, military material, and to do their utmost to break economic relations with Rhodesia including placing, embargo on petroleum products.

Vatican Council Approves Religious Liberty Declaration

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 20, (Reuter).—The Vatican council Friday approved its controversial declaration on religious liberty, which sparked clashes between progressive and conservative prelates over the past three years.

The document says freedom from external coercion in religion should be considered a basic human right.

The bishops Friday went into recess until November 30 with a revised work schedule ahead of them.

UN Urges Geneva Disarmament Talks Resume

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 20, (AP).—The UN General Assembly Friday put the disarmament question back in Geneva, adopting a resolution urging speedy resumption of the 17-nation disarmament committee talks and assigning top priority to a treaty stopping the spread of nuclear arms. The resolution, delicately phrased to balance opposing views of the United States and Soviet Union, passed by a vote of 93 to 10, with 5 abstentions. Albania did not participate in the vote.

France, which has boycotted the Geneva talks, abstained from the vote, along with Cuba, Guinea, Pakistan and Romania. Supporters of the resolution were the Uni-

ted States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

The United States and Soviet Union differ sharply on the definition of "spread" of nuclear weapons, with the Soviets seeking to throttle U.S. plans for a multi-lateral nuclear force for the Atlantic alliance. The U.S. contends such a force would be permissible as long as control of nuclear weapons remains in U.S. hands.

Trying to incorporate both views and also to include desires of non-aligned nations, the resolution set out the following guidelines for a non-proliferation treaty.

It must be "void of any loopholes" which would allow direct or indirect spreading of nuclear weapons.

It should embody "an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear powers".

It should be considered a step towards general and complete disarmament.

It should include "acceptable and workable provisions to ensure the effectiveness of the treaty".

And it should permit regional treaties for establishment of nuclear-free zone.

Prior to the vote Albanian delegate said his government would

(Contd. on page 4)

NEWS STALLS

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



HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, and HRH Princess Khatol were received by His Majesty the King of Iran, and Queen Farah Deeba on November 9. They had lunch together.

Prince Ahmad Shah Opens Red Lion, Sun Hospital

TEHRAN, Nov. 20.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and his wife Her Royal Highness Khatol arrived in Amul to open a Red Lion and Sun Society hospital there.

A large number of youth from the Red Lion and Sun Society and scouts welcomed Their Royal Highnesses. The Prince expressed delight at having found an opportunity to open a hospital which had been completed with the assistance of the Red Lion and Sun Society which is an humanitarian society. His Royal Highness expressed the hope that both Afghanistan and Iran would continue to progress under the leadership of their sovereigns. Then he cut a tri-coloured ribbon as he declared open the hospital.

Popes John, Pius XII To Be Canonised

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 20, (Reuter).—The Vatican has received about one million petitions from all over the world calling for the late Pope John's canonisation and over 700,000 for Pope Pius XII, the Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano said Friday night.

U.S. Troops Pursue Viet Cong After Week Of Heavy Fighting

SAIGON, November 20, (Reuter).—AMERICAN troops badly mauled in bloody fighting this week Friday set off warily through the rugged western highlands of South Vietnam in pursuit of their attackers.

An American military spokesman said Friday night the "Flying Horsemen" and American air strikes had killed at least 1,207 Viet Congs in the last week. American casualties which are not given in detail for security reasons, have been officially given as moderate, with heavy losses by some units during an ambush in the Taprog foothills on Wednesday afternoon.

No major new clash with regular North Vietnamese battalions was reported Friday from the area 200 miles northwest of here, but snipers continued to pick off American soldiers and B-52 stratofortresses were again brought in to blast the mountain stronghold.

Wolesi Jirgah's Commissions Meet

KABUL, Nov. 20.—Temporary commissions appointed by Wolesi Jirgah to look into complaints about the elections and also about the use of official cars continued their work on Thursday.

Mohammad Kadir Taraki, chairman of the Central Electoral Advisory Committee, was summoned to answer questions by the commission.

Colonel Abdul Shukoor, the commander general of Police and Gendarmarie Forces and En-

(Contd. on page 3)

Farmers Receive Two New Varieties Of Wheat Seeds

KABUL, November 20.—THE Research Department in the Ministry of Agriculture has begun distribution of two kinds of imported wheat seeds among farmers in Kabul, Maidan and Wardak and Logar. The new varieties of seeds are known as Kyanua Mantana and Veloven.

These two varieties have yield-varieties of wheat seeds on which satisfactory results at the Ministry's experimental farms.

An official of the department told a Bakhtar reporter that, in addition to increasing per acre production, the new varieties are resistant to various kind of wheat diseases. Surkhi, he said, is one of the diseases which has adverse effects on wheat production. Under research conditions these seeds have yielded about two tons per acre. The wheat stalks are much longer and therefore the per acre production of hay is also higher. Chemical fertiliser had been used successfully in wheat fields in the experimental farms using these two varieties. There are other parts of the country.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [45 and 6
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

NOVEMBER 20, 1965

The Way To End
Vietnam Crisis

With the war in Vietnam once again taking a turn for the worse, the statement made by the United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, earlier this week should be given careful consideration by all parties concerned. Heavy loss of lives has been reported on both sides in recent weeks and the conflict seems to be a never ending one.

U Thant has said that in his view the best way to end the Vietnam war is to reconvene the 1954 Geneva Conference which ended the Indo-Chinese conflict. This view is shared by most countries of the world. It is apparent that as time passes, it will become more and more difficult to settle the Vietnam issue on the battlefield.

Although the United Nations has so far been unable to intervene in the Vietnam crisis, U Thant's statement represents the will of the majority of the United Nations members.

In view of the lessons learned during the past few weeks, it is earnestly hoped that all concerned will consider their positions once again. The problem has already become so complicated that it cannot be solved without major concessions by all sides. The first step necessary for ending the crisis is that all parties involved should prepare themselves for talks and should give the utmost consideration to the principle of self-determination for the people of Vietnam. A solution should be found in accordance with the will of the Vietnamese people.

Besides everything else, the Vietnamese conflict has become a stumbling block in the way of improvement of East-West relations and solution of major world issues. If the Vietnamese crisis ends, the world can look forward to a new era of understanding and progress towards solution of other issues threatening world peace.

The Vietnam war has cost both sides a great number of human lives. It has also led to waste of resources which should have been used for the economic development of the area. There should be an end to this most unfortunate state of affairs. All sides concerned should heed world public opinion and make a sincere attempt to solve the problem round a conference table in the interest of the Viet-

Alternative For Afghanistan?

Aid From Other Nations Combats Inflation

By the time these articles, which I am writing in the quiet of the students' rooms at Oxford, England, are published, the flower of generous help extended recently to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, the United States and the People's Republic of China may have blossomed.

The Soviet Union has cooperated in a big way to help Afghanistan stabilise monetary conditions and tide over other foreign exchange problems. It has agreed to postpone payment of interest repayments on certain categories of loans and has turned some short-term loans into long-term loans. Besides, it has come forward to extend assistance to Afghanistan in other fields, too.

The U.S. government has shown great friendliness in agreeing, over and above its previous aid commitments, to help us in overcoming our present foreign exchange and budget deficit problems.

The People's Republic of China has extended a loan of \$28 million-free of interest. A delegation of the People's Republic of China is now in our country to negotiate the type of projects that will be financed by the loan. This is a very healthy precedent established by our Chinese friends. We hope other friendly countries will follow suit.

British Premier Wilson Reiterates Illegality
Of Smith's Government In Rhodesia

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's strong reiteration that the Ian Smith regime is illegal is likely to compound resistance to the regime already evident among civil servants, judges and other officials in Rhodesia.

The British Prime Minister's remarks broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation to Africa were apparently aimed in large part at listeners in Rhodesia. The remarks included a specific assurance to civil servants and other officials that their pension and other rights would be protected if they refuse to swear allegiance to the Smith regime termed by London as illegal.

Wilson coupled this assurance with the warning that any official making such an oath of allegiance to the illegal regime would be taking part in a further act of illegality.

Reports from Salisbury cite the importance of the legitimacy question. Once the Smith regime's claim to legitimacy is cast in doubt in Rhodesia, the so-called "national unity in face of a mostly hostile world" sought by the regime "goes with it," a Washington Star dispatch said.

A dispatch to the Christian Science Monitor said that Smith "was facing more trouble over di-

Indian Finance

Minister Says USSR

Visit Satisfactory

MOSCOW, Nov. 20. (AP)—India's Finance Minister said Wednesday he had found on an eight-day visit here that the Soviet approach to Indian economic problems "is most satisfactory".

T. T. Krishnamachari told a news conference the Soviet government is very careful before it commits itself to aid projects but, he added, once again, Soviet projects were not affected by the recent Indian-Pakistani conflict.

Krishnamachari contrasted this with aid from other countries, which he did not name. He said no increase in Soviet aid had been sought because of restrictions in other aid.

name people. Such a solution can in no way jeopardise the position of any of the powers involved in the conflict.

BY MAIWAND

This aid along with the loan from the IMF will certainly improve the situation at least for the coming two years, but meanwhile a real remedy will have to be worked out.

Afghanistan is not alone in her struggle to overcome the strain of development under the impact of inflation. Even advanced countries like Australia, New Zealand and Japan, to name a few, have their own troubles peculiar to their economies. New Zealand was concerned last year over the growth of export prices outstripping the incomes and expenditure of the farming community.

Japan, too, does not have a happy foreign trade balance. Although the Japanese government launched a series of corrective actions, the results achieved were not satisfactory. Inflation thus is a threatening problem everywhere.

India is confronted with a food shortage and with problems which as a rule plague the development activities of those countries which lack a financial base. The monetary and fiscal measures undertaken by the Indian government have not changed the situation. Money in circulation is on the increase and the foreign exchange reserves are dwindling. Inflation is on the rampage because of ex-

tensive economic development programmes.

The economic and financial prospects of Pakistan also cause anxiety, although we know that three-quarters of the country's capital expenditure has been met with foreign assistance. The foreign exchange reserves of Pakistan have further dropped, while the cost of living has followed an upward trend, rising about six per cent over the previous year's level.

A similar state of affairs exists in Nepal. Inflation has also been the main feature of Iran's economy. The money supply in circulation has grown by a fifth; Iranian economists think it has been due to the new credits given both to the state and to the private sector.

This deviation from the main topic in hand seemed to me necessary in order to show that the Afghan government alone is not to blame. Either we have to accept the painful process of economic development, or back down and do nothing. It was to be realistic that I cited the above examples. I do not intend to exonerate the Afghan government of its responsibilities to act like watch-dogs of the national economy when it shows signs of strain that could be corrected by taking considered and timely action.

Wilson and his government have the complete support of the House of Commons. Public polls in Great Britain showed a high degree of support among the British people in general for the policy and actions of the Wilson government in the Rhodesian situation.

The British government does not believe military force should be used to bring about constitutional changes in Rhodesia. But Smith must realise that Rhodesia "is not an island" and that there are many pressures for military intervention.

The paper suggested that those who receive a scholarship or a fellowship should give a guarantee that on their return they will work in the place where they received the chance to go for further training. It also suggested that in the grant of scholarships age considerations should be taken into account.

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial on the need for heating rooms in the winter. Under the rules government officials are provided with heating facilities for three months beginning from Dec. 5. Climate, however, is not subservient to rules and regulations. Sometimes when winter comes long before the official time for it work cannot be carried out properly. Some officials do not attend to their duties, some others make use of electricity and the rest try to sit in the sun.

The editorial suggests that departmental heads should be allowed to decide when heating facilities are required and fuel should be made available from that day.

A letter in the same issue of Islah Gul Muhammad Samadie complained about the rise of prices in the city. He said this is on account of export of some commodities to foreign countries even though the people in the city are in great need of them.

Near the customs house, said Samadie, in addition to grapes, apples and melons ready for export, you also find onions and potatoes which are needed by the residents of Kabul. Exports are necessary, he added, but not when they lead to spiralling of prices in the country.

Wednesday's Anis carried an editorial under the caption "A New Initiative for the Sale of Karakul". Welcoming the election of a committee of three, representing businessmen, cooperatives and companies to promote the sale of karakul in foreign markets, the paper suggested that these men, who have had long experience in the field should first of all make a thorough study of the markets and find out why Afghan karakuls are not as much in demand as they used to be.

Cooperatives have been formed in order to produce better karakul pelts and to do away with middlemen, but due to lack of personnel the quality of karakuls has not improved as much as it should have. In South Africa karakul breeding was taken up under expert direction and that is why in the last few years the production of karakul pelts there has increased from one million to four million and their quality has also improved.

Afghanistan is facing a serious challenge from that country. The paper expresses the hope that the committee will study all aspects of the problem.

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "Fellowships and Scholarships". Some of the scholarships and fellowships, said the paper, are wasted either because of red tape or due to the existence of certain restrictions.

Referring to the new regulations introduced by Kabul University, the paper said that for the grant of scholarships there should be competitive examinations, but for fellowships, for short periods, examinations are not necessary.

The paper suggested that those who receive a scholarship or a fellowship should give a guarantee that on their return they will work in the place where they received the chance to go for further training. It also suggested that in the grant of scholarships age considerations should be taken into account.

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial on the need for heating rooms in the winter. Under the rules government officials are provided with heating facilities for three months beginning from Dec. 5. Climate, however, is not subservient to rules and regulations. Sometimes when winter comes long before the official time for it work cannot be carried out properly. Some officials do not attend to their duties, some others make use of electricity and the rest try to sit in the sun.

The editorial suggests that departmental heads should be allowed to decide when heating facilities are required and fuel should be made available from that day.

PRESS At a Glance

Radio Afghanistan
Programme

SATURDAY

Foreign Services,
Western Music

Radio Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.
on 82 m band

English Programme:
6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 82 m band

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.
on 82 m band

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

Air Services

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-0945

Khost-Kabul

Arrival-1050

Mazar, Kunduz-Kabul

Arrival-1230

Tashkent-Kabul

Arrival-1510

Kabul-Kunduz, Mazar

Departure-0830

Kabul-Khost

Departure-0830

Kabul-Tashkent

Departure-0900

Kabul-Kandahar

Departure-1300

CSA

Prague, Sofia, Athens-Kabul

Arrival-1040

IRAN AIR

Tehran-Kabul

Arrival-0845

Kabul-Tehran

Departure-0940

TMA

Beirut-Kabul

Arrival-1100

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Amritsar-Kabul

Arrival-1515

Herat, Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-1600

Kabul-Amritsar

Departure-0800

Kabul-Kandahar, Herat

Departure-0830

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure-1145

CSA

Kabul-Athens, Sofia, Prague

Departure-0830

TMA

Kabul-Beirut

Departure-1100

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Maimana, Mazar, Kunduz-Kabul

Arrival-1630

Kabul-Kunduz, Mazar, Maimana

Departure-0830

Kabul-Kandahar, Karachi

Departure-0930

Kabul-Tehran, Damascus, Beirut

Departure-1030

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure-1145

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24580
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashitany Tejaraty Bank	22092
	20763
	20662
Bakhtar News Agency	20443
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20992

Few Empty Beds At Women's Hospital

The largest hospital for women in Kabul, De Mermono Roughton, has 300 beds and, according to Dr. Rahim Nevin, the chief of the hospital, these beds are almost always occupied. Rarely is a bed empty for more than a couple of hours.

The hospital has special sections for obstetrics, gynaecology, paediatrics, surgery, internal diseases, communicative diseases, eyes, ears and throat, skin diseases and nerve diseases.

To help the doctors in diagnosing diseases the hospital has several laboratories for examining blood as well as X-ray equipment. The hospital has a blood bank of its own. It has six surgery halls and a pharmacy.

Dr. Nevin said the blood bank is organised and operated in a most efficient way and every year supplies thousands of cc of blood to patients not only in Mermono Roughton but other hospitals of the university and the hospitals of the Ministry of Health.

All 28 physicians working at the hospital are staff members of the College of Medicine of the University of Kabul. Last year 7,799 patients were admitted to the hospital of whom 167 died.

The hospital spends an average of Af. 28.10 in 24 hours on a patient's food and clothing. Expenditure on medicine and personnel is not included in this assessment.

If all expenses involved are taken into account the amount should be roughly Af. 500 per day on every patient.

In the obstetrics department every kind of surgical operations are performed. The department is well equipped and has all the facilities it requires.

Treatment of cancer of reproductive organs is done to a small extent by application of radium. Wider practice of this kind of treatment, said Dr. Nevin, would require a large amount of money, and a larger amount is included in the hospital's development plans.

In the surgery department 80 per cent of the cases which come to the hospital are usually operated. Attempts are being made to enable the hospital to perform breast, tumor, heart and brain surgery operations.

In the eyes, ear and throat department operations are performed to treat deaf patients and satisfactory results have been achieved.

Dr. Nevin said the hospital's main difficulties are the same as those in other hospitals in the country. Patients come to the hospital only when the disease is advanced and often it is too late. If they come to the hospital when the disease has just begun chances of recovery would be much more satisfactory.

Mermono Roughton has a nursing school which is administered by the College of Medicine. So far 370 nurses have graduated from the school and 70 students are now in training.

Regarding the future of the hospital, Dr. Nevin said one of problems was shortage of nurses



An operation being performed at Women's Hospital.

who are so important to the success of a hospital. If they could get more students with higher education for the school and provide adequate training to them with the help of dedicated doctors working in the hospital, the service would improve considerably.

For the proper functioning of a hospital, Dr. Nevin said, there should be cooperation between patient and the entire staff of the hospital.

Another thing which should be considered is locating hospitals and their polyclinics in the same place so that time may not be

lost because of the distance between the two centres. In some lay of a urgent cases even a very short delay may prove fatal.

The information office of the hospital has recently been moved outside the gate of the hospital so that friends and relatives of the patients can contact it at any time and send messages to and get news from patients with greater ease.

Dr. Nevin said that this will also prevent the hospital's corridors being crowded.

The office is open 24 hours.



Nursing students learn how to handle patients.



Student nurses study structure of body.

Atomic Ships Like
Sailing Vessels
In Independence

Ships of tomorrow and ships of yesterday, for all their vast differences, have one important feature in common: their independence.

The United States aircraft carrier Enterprise, largest and most powerful ship ever built, can roam the seas for years without refuelling. In this most vital respect, it shares a curious relationship with the sailing ships of a century and more ago. In the one case, it is the vast power locked in the tiny atom; in the other, it is the power of the winds. But both atom and sail free ships from their dependency on port and land for fuel.

The eight atomic furnaces of the powerful Enterprise develop more than two hundred thousand horsepower to drive the eighty-five thousand ton ship at more than twenty-five knots. But there are no huge fuel tanks—and there is no need to make the frequent refueling stops of ordinary ships. The atom gives it the capability of circling the globe for years without refueling. In this respect, it is a step backward to the old, wind-driven men-of-war which spent months in distant oceans.

The Enterprise is only one outstanding example of an emerging new age that finds the atom at sea. Nuclear submarines, the first to use the power of the atom at sea, not only glide under the North Pole but can circle the globe without surfacing. A United States nuclear submarine, the Triton, did just that, surfacing finally in February of 1960. The first atomic icebreaker, the Soviet Union's Lenin, roams the polar seas all winter battering the Arctic ice without refueling.

But perhaps really heralding the age of the atom at sea for commerce is the United States cargo-passenger ship, the NS Savannah—the "NS" standing for "Nuclear Ship". Launched in 1959, the sleek, six-hundred-foot vessel cruises three days on a teaspoonful of uranium pellets, the stuff from which atomic energy is obtained.

A fuel load of one hundred ten pounds of uranium can drive the ship three hundred thousand miles—or fourteen times around the globe. To do same job, a conventional ship would require one hundred thousand pounds of fuel. Special insulation, involving massive steel layers of polyethylene, lead and a surface shield of a thousand tons of concrete enclose its nuclear power plant. This is to protect passengers, cargo and ports against even the remotest possibility of contamination from its radioactive waste.

To deal with this waste, nuclear engineers developed a special service vessel, appropriately called the Atomic Servant. The Servant contains waste-processing facilities and storage for spent fuel elements.

In the view of many authorities now, the Savannah marks only the beginning of commerce on the high seas powered by nuclear ships.

Ahead, they believe, lie not only bigger, faster and longer-ranging ships but a whole new industry founded on specialised vessels that will contain floating laboratories, mine the seas and process fish—at sea. And, one day, a nuclear-powered liner may whisk tourists across the world's oceans at seventy and more miles an hour.

Medical Delegation
Leaves For New Delhi

KABUL, Nov. 20.—A medical delegation left Kabul for New Delhi Thursday morning to take part in a WHO regional nursing conference. Members of the delegation are Mrs. Masouda, director of the Department of Nursing in the Ministry of Public Health, Miss Habibia Siddiki, a midwifery teacher at the Zaihanatun and Nouruddin a nurse at the Nadir Shah Roughton.

Paks, Indians Clash In Rajastan Sector

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20. (Reuters) — At least 32 Pakistanis were killed and between 65 and 70 captured in a major engagement with Indian forces in the Rajastan sector on Thursday, official sources said yesterday.

The sources said the reports indicated that the Indians had cleared Pakistani troops from a desert border outpost, 12 miles inside Indian territory but had not pushed them back across the border.

Captured Pakistanis included a company commander and platoon commanders, the sources said.

India has alleged that Pakistanis occupied the post after the ceasefire on Sept. 23. This brings the total of reported Pakistani casualties in Rajastan border fighting since Tuesday to at least 62 killed.

In a clash on Tuesday, the Indians drove Pakistanis from the Sedhewala post, killing 30 and capturing eight, the Indian Defence Ministry said.

Pakistanis troops supported by mortar fire launched three attacks Thursday on Indian positions in the Rajastan sector, the Defence Ministry added.

It said all the attacks were beaten off and five Pakistanis were killed.

This desert-like section of the Indian-Pakistan front has been one of the most active since the Sept. 23 ceasefire was supposed to have ended the 22-day war between the two nations.

GATT Breaks Off Contact With Smith's Regime

GENEVA, Nov. 20. (Reuters) — The 80-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which makes the rules for about four-fifths of the world's trade, said Friday it had broken off contact with the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia.

At the same time, the governing International Labour Organisation (ILO) ordered its director-general to refrain from dealings with the "illegal" regime in Rhodesia.

These were the first steps by international organizations here against the government in Salisbury since Smith declared independence in defiance of Britain on November 11.

Strengthen Plans Against Rhodesia, OAU Group Urged

DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 20. (Reuters) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Defence Committee was urged here Friday to give "new teeth" to African nationalist resistance plans in Rhodesia.

Oscar Kambona, Tanzanian Minister of Administration, welcomed delegates to Kenya.

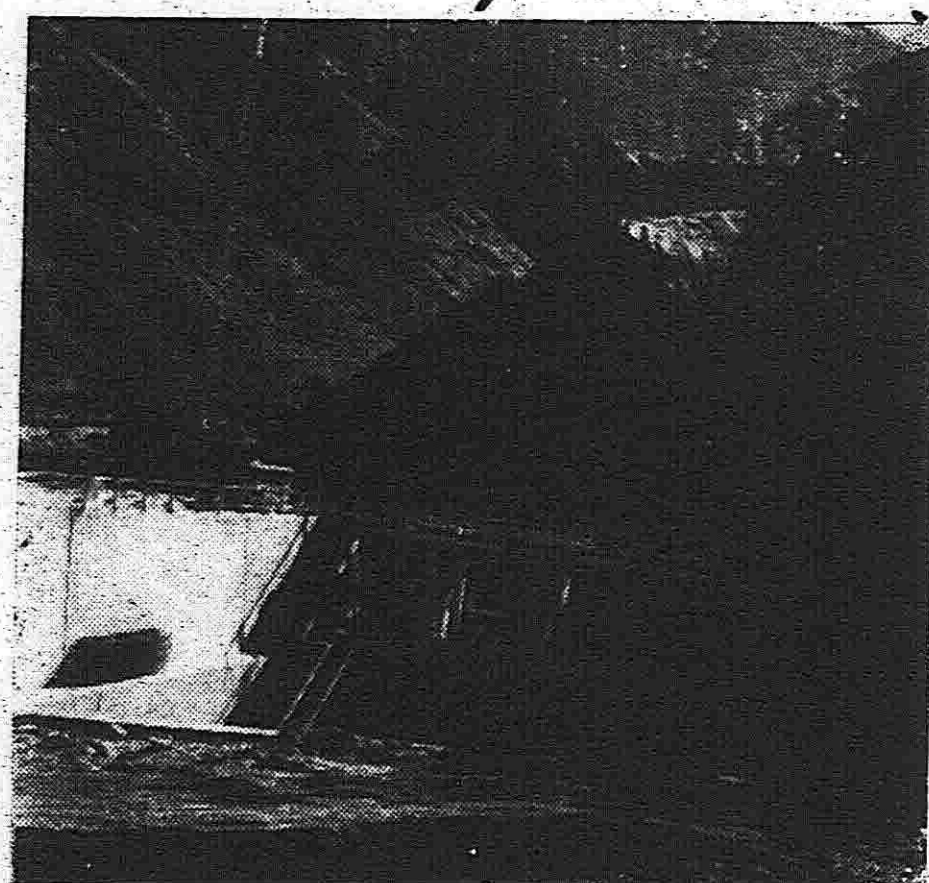
In Accra, President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana said: "the time has come for the African states to take the initiative in Rhodesia."

Princess Margaret Loses Mink For A Moment

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 20. (AP) — For a few breathless moments, there was concern Friday about the fate of Princess Margaret's luxurious brown mink coat.

As she was about to step into her Rolls-Royce limousine on her departure from the United Nations, officials suddenly realised Margaret's coat was missing.

After some scurry while the Princess waited coatless at the main delegate's entrance in the brick New York air-aides discovered the coat had been brought to the wrong entrance.



The tunnel of the Mahipar project, on which the work is in progress.

Work Starts On Last Part Of Tunnel In Mahipar Project

KABUL, November 20. — The last part of the work on a diversion tunnel of the Mahipar hydroelectric project was started when the Minister of Mines and Industries, Engineer Salim, pressed a button detonating an explosion. The power station when completed will have three turbines generating a total of 16,000 kilowatts of electricity.

The tunnel, which joins Gazak with Qaser Ab near the upper reaches of Ishpoo Baba, is about five kilometres long. It involved 25,000 cubic metres of excavations. About 25,000 cubic metres of concrete mixture will be used inside the tunnel by early next year.

Engineer Abdullah Gulijani, chief of the project, said that about 70 West German and Austrian experts and 700 Afghans worked on the tunnel during the past eight months.

He said the first turbine of the power station is due to go into operation by about this time next year.

About 60 per cent of the work on the project had been completed. Work on installation of machinery, he added, has also been started.

The project engineer praised the perseverance of the Afghan

Rural Development Dept. Now Part Of Interior Ministry

KABUL, Nov. 20. — According to a firm issued by the Prime Ministry with the approval of His Majesty the King, the Department of Rural Development has been affiliated with the Ministry of Interior. The department was established 11 years ago on an experimental basis when the Deh Yakoub and Shewaki projects were started.

Projects undertaken by this department became part of the government's developmental programme during the first Five-Year Plan. At present there are 19 projects in progress in various parts of the country. They cover 2,624 large and small villages with a total population of about a million.

Iran's Deputy Minister Meets Finance Minister

KABUL, Nov. 20. — Mohammad Yagani, Deputy Minister of the Iranian Ministry of National Economy, and Parwez Behroze, Assistant Governor of the Iranian National Bank, met the Finance Minister, Abdullah Yafali, Thursday morning.

The meeting, which was also attended by Abdul Wahab Haider, Deputy Minister of Planning, discussed matters relating to the further expansion of trade relations between Afghanistan and Iran and also the question of establishing an Asian Development Bank.

2 Tourists Killed In Traffic Accidents

KABUL, Nov. 20. — An Australian and a Federal German tourist were killed in a traffic accident Tuesday night in Gailan sub-district.

According to the Gailan administrative officer, the accident took place when a Mercedes Benz driven by Gerhard Rudolf Stoffel, 24, collided with a tanker truck standing on the road.

The bodies of the tourists, Gerhard R. Stoffel and Robert Walter Logan of Australia, were sent to the Nadir Shah Hospital in Kabul for a post mortem. A Police official in Kabul said that after the post mortem the bodies were handed over to the West German and British Embassies in Kabul.

Date For Guianan Independence Set

LONDON, Nov. 20. (Reuters) — The colony of British Guiana will become independent next May 26, Anthony Greenwood, Britain's Colonial Secretary announced Friday.

He made the announcement at a formal closing session of an 18-day constitutional conference here between the British government and the coalition government of the self-governing colony.

The territory, on the South American mainland, has a multi-racial population of 650,000.

Greek, Argentine Ambassadors Arrive

KABUL, Nov. 20. — The Greek Ambassador in Tehran Miltiades Delivanis and also the Argentine Ambassador in the Iranian capital Ferreida Soas, who will represent their countries at the court of Kabul arrived here Thursday morning to present their credentials.

They were met at the airport by Attaullah Nasser Zia, Chief of the Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Wolesi Jirgah

(Contd. from page 1) Engineer Ghausuddin Matin, the Deputy Minister of Public Works were summoned by the committee to answer questions. The House Rules Commission has almost completed its work and is due to submit its report to the general session of the Jirgah on Sunday.

Mazurov Telegrams Premier Malwandwal

KABUL, Nov. 20. — As the plane carrying the Soviet delegation crossed the Afghan frontier, on Monday Mazurov sent a telegram thanking Prime Minister Malwandwal for the hospitality of the Afghan government and wishing success to the Prime Minister and the further strengthening of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

UN Disarmament

(Contd. from page 1) not participate because it felt the draft did not promote the objectives of general and complete disarmament.

Among 18 delegations that were absent from the vote was Mali, which was among the five that abstained when the resolution was adopted in the assembly's main political committee on Nov. 8.

The others absent were Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Gambia, Kenya, the Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen.

ADVTS.

CARE-MEDICO
The office of CAREMEDICO has moved from its former location on Jade Nadir Pash-toon to Char-Bahl-Sidarat in the Shahr-e-Ahli, First Floor next to Hochtief Construction Co. CARE-MEDICO is temporarily without a telephone. As soon as one is assigned, the number will be posted in this paper.

FRENCH CLUB
Thursday, Nov. 25 at 8:30 p.m.
ST. CATHERINE'S BALL
Prizes for the most imaginative hats

Reserve your table at the French Club from 5-7 p.m. or phone 23285.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB OF AFGHANISTAN
presents
"HORSE RACING"
Friday, November 19th, 8 p.m.
Non-member Afs. 50

FOR SALE
1957 Mercedes 220 S new motor, new tires tax unpaid. 1,100. Call 20540.

Beirut - Athens Istanbul - Rome

These are places which you may have wanted to see for a long time. Why not include all or some of them in your next trip to Germany or USA? There are no additional costs (except for your stay of course)!

There are many other stop-over possibilities, also to other parts of the world! May we therefore suggest that you call us or your Travel Agent when you are planning your next trip? We will gladly tell you all about it!



Lufthansa

Kabul: Shar-e-Nou. Phone: 22501

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +14°C. Minimum 2°C.
Sun sets today at 4:49 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:41 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, No. 198

KABUL, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1965. (AQRAB 30, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2



The Chinese Journalists delegation paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malwandwal yesterday morning. Here some members of the delegation are pictured with the Prime Minister.

Meeting With Ayub Unrealistic Now, Says Shastri

MADRAS, Nov. 21. (AP) — Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri told a big public rally here Saturday a meeting between him and Pakistan President Ayub Khan to develop better India-Pakistan relations would be unrealistic at this juncture.

"I do not say I am not prepared to talk and discuss with Ayub," Shastri said. "It has been suggested I should meet and discuss with Ayub, but generally, I feel this is not exactly the right moment when we could meet and discuss—especially in view of what is happening on the borders."

"If in spite of this, it is suggested we should meet, I would not like to say 'no' to it," Shastri said. Pakistan was out of court in the affairs of Jammu and Kashmir which he said was already part of India, and despite this, outside countries "insisted we should talk with Ayub."

"I will not object to it, but what result it will produce I am not sure," Shastri also said. "We will be prepared to consider the question of the withdrawal of Indian forces, but it all depends on the attitude of Pakistan."

"We will try to do whatever is possible to discuss the question of military withdrawal of forces to the satisfaction of both India and Pakistan."

Shastri added: "It is obvious that in case Pakistan withdrew from the Chhamb sector we will consider a withdrawal from the Lahore and Sialkot sectors."

"If Pakistan does not move out, then the course is quite clear for us and we will not move away from the Lahore and Sialkot sectors."

Shastri said the United States "is not giving arms to Pakistan, and I have every hope they will not do so in future."

"If America is still trying to help Pakistan with arms it would be something palpably wrong," Shastri said.

Shastri said countries like the United States and USSR, which were apart ideologically, "have come to the conclusion they can subscribe to a peaceful coexistence policy."

(Contd. on page 4)

Pak Will Make Bombs If India Does, Bhutto Says

KARACHI, Nov. 21. (Reuters) — Pakistani Foreign Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, told the National Assembly Saturday that Pakistan will not lag behind if India decides to manufacture atomic bombs.

"Even if we have to make the maximum sacrifices we will proceed to manufacture the 'atomic bomb' if India does, he said."

Bhutto also announced his country's acceptance of the Soviet offer to arrange a "summit" meeting on Kashmir between the Indian Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and President Ayub Khan and warned India that confrontation would continue till the problem was solved.

Bhutto told the National Assembly here that this indicated clearly the Soviet Union no longer held the view that Kashmir was an integral part of India.

The Foreign Minister, who is due to leave on November 23 for visits to Moscow and Bucharest, spoke for one hour and forty minutes in a speech winding up a four-day debate in the 155-seat house on the emergency created by the Indo-Pakistan trouble and its international repercussions.

Bhutto said Pakistan had done nothing to impair relations with the United States. If the global policy of the U.S. had undergone any change which created stresses and strains on the two countries' previous close relationship, Pakistan could not be blamed, he declared.

He challenged American to tabulate a balance sheet that proved Pakistan was responsible for the present deterioration in relations.

Bhutto said President Ayub Khan would shortly be visiting America to, as he put it, "talk things over."

He justified the break in diplomatic relations with Malaysia "that wobbly federation," he called it.

He said the Malaysian government had endorsed an attack by its representative at the UN on Pakistan's existence as a state.

Bhutto also told the National Assembly that Israel, South Africa and India should be expelled

(Contd. on page 4)

Health Ministry, UNICEF, WHO Sign Draft Agreement

KABUL, November 21. — The draft agreement on basic health services in Afghanistan, which will come into effect on a tri-lateral basis between the Ministry of Public Health, the UNICEF and the WHO, was signed by chief of the Public Health Affairs Department Abdul Rahman Hakim.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Public Health said, according to the agreement, the UNICEF will provide equipment, medicines and vehicles worth more than \$85,000. The Ministry of Public Health will provide the office equipment, personnel and local expenditure needed for implementation of the project. WHO will provide medical experts and advisers.

UN Cyprus Force Short Of Funds, U Thant Reports

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Nov. 21. (Reuters) — The United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, Saturday told the Security Council that the UN force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) might have to be withdrawn unless its financial difficulties were solved.

He said in a written report that sums paid or pledged were much less than the estimated cost of the peacekeeping operation in the 21 months from its inception to the expiry of the present mandate on December 26.

He had again appealed to all member government and non-members which had previously helped for more contributions, but he had no reason to believe the gap would be substantially narrowed, U Thant said.

Iranian Deputy Minister Meets Mali Achakzai

KABUL, Nov. 21. — Mohammad Yagani, the Iranian Deputy Minister of National Economy, and Parwez Behroze, Deputy Governor of the Iranian National Bank, met the Governor of Da Afghanistan Bank, Habibullah Mali Achakzai, Saturday morning.

They discussed matters relating to the establishment of an Asian Development Bank and inter-bank relations.

UN Asks All To Sever Ties With Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, New York, November 21. (Reuters) — The Security Council called on all states Saturday to "do their utmost" to sever economic relations with Rhodesia and stop oil and petrol shipments to the rebellious colony.

Britain joined all the members except France in voting for the resolution. The French delegation cast an abstention.

The vote was taken at the start of an extraordinary Saturday session of the Council on a resolution tabled by Bolivia and Uruguay.

It was a compromise draft worked out in intensive private consultations after it became apparent that more extreme measures sought by some African states had no chance of approval, and a milder draft, offered by Britain, would also be defeated if put to a vote.

Saturday's resolution condemned the "usurpation of power by a racist settler minority" in Rhodesia and called on the British government to quell the rebellion.

It called on Britain "to take other appropriate measures which would prove effective in eliminating the authority of the usurpers and in bringing the minority regime in Southern Rhodesia to an immediate end."

The UN still calls the territory by its former official name of Southern Rhodesia.

All states were urged "not to recognise this illegal authority

these became necessary, by deciding to keep the question under review to examine what else might need to be done."

In Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, Prime Minister Ian Smith warned Rhodesians they would have to pull in their belts a little following their declaration of independence.

Speaking here after laying the foundation stone of a 350,000 sterling luxury gambling casino and hotel, he asked the world not to prejudice Rhodesians case. All his country was was a chance.

The cry throughout the continent was "Africa for the African," which in some countries meant "black Africa," he said. In Rhodesia, there was room for everyone, black and white—"so long as you are Rhodesians."

Smith said Rhodesia's declaration of independence in November 11 was "not a gamble but an accomplished fact."

Two atomic explosions were meanwhile reported in Bulawayo, Rhodesia's second largest city and traditional trouble spot.

Polish Charge D'Affaires Calls On Malwandwal

KABUL, November 21. — Wacław Tomkowski, the Polish Charge d'Affaires in Kabul paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malwandwal Saturday morning.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4, 5 and 6
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
or local currency at the
official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at:—
Govt. Printing House

NOVEMBER 21, 1965

Development Of
Rural Areas

The decision to make the Rural Development Department part of the Interior Ministry provides us with an opportunity to review the services rendered by this very important organization in improving the lot of the people in the villages.

The department has been attached to the Ministry in accordance with the provisions of the Basic Administration Law under which all such organizations are to be affiliated with one or another of the Ministries.

We are not concerned here with the question whether the law will speed up the development of semi-independent agencies or whether the decision to affiliate the Rural Development Department with the Ministry of Interior rather than with the Ministry of Education or Health—for its activities are mainly in the fields of education and health. As long as the Rural Development Department functions effectively there should be no reason to object to its connection with this or that Ministry. What we wish to emphasize is that the government should devote further attention to the activities of this department which can play a vital role in raising the social and economic standard of more than 90 per cent of our population.

At one time a great deal of hope was placed upon the future of this department. About a million of our population is already covered by its activities. It is working in some 2,500 out of 14,000 villages in the country. Besides expanding the area covered by it the department will have to work harder even in the villages already covered to achieve the desired results. It must have adequate funds and personnel to achieve its targets. It should publicize its activities among the people it seeks to help. Rural development in other words should become a major national concern.

Now that the department has been affiliated with a new Ministry it may be hoped that a new approach will be made to fulfill its aims and that its activities will be conducted with a new vigour and with a new spirit of dedication. This department has been given the opportunity of working closely with Woleswalis and Alakadars and thus undertake the task of raising the standard of living.

News Analysis:

Both Hanoi, U.S. Probe Peace Possibilities
Through Embassies, Special Missions, UN

Diplomatic authorities believe recent disclosure of peace probes in the Vietnamese war focus too much attention on the number and form of the moves and not enough on their substance.

Depending on the fortunes of war, each side in the conflict has been probing the others' intentions for more than a year. Each has been trying to find out whether the other was prepared to abandon the war.

How many peace probes have there been in recent months?

Some diplomatic sources say it is impossible to estimate that peace probing is a continuing effort. Others estimate there have been at least two probes a month from one side or the other.

But in most cases there has been a considerable degree of uncertainty all around as to whether a probe was seriously intended or was more less casual or accidental.

And despite all of the probing, neither side has given any indication that it is prepared to abandon the war.

The current mission to Moscow by Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield appears to be one of the most obvious of the peace initiatives on the part of the United States. It seems to be aimed at urging the Soviet leadership to press for a Vietnamese settlement and also at finding out whether that is a realistic possibility.

U.S. initiatives in this field go back to last April when President Johnson announced American readiness for "unconditional discussions" for a peaceful settlement. Up to that time the United States was in too weak a position in South Vietnam to approach peace negotiations with any feeling of confidence that the talks could do more good than harm.

The major peace probes before the turning point in the conflict early this year seem, therefore, to have come from the North Vietnamese side. Until the United States began to build up its forces last February, North Vietnamese thought Washington would tire of the war and the main question for them was how soon that would come about.

The issue of peace talk maneuvering has attracted considerable attention recently because of the disclosure that UN Secretary-General U Thant had played a very active role in trying to arrange direct U.S.-North Vietnamese talks in Rangoon, Burma, and had suffered a rebuff at American hands.

In spite of this, Thant has been busy on various occasions since that time, according to diplomatic informants in Washington, and apparently remained hopeful of providing the channels for peaceful contact whenever the war has reached that stage.

What seems to have been happening in the diplomatic maneuvering is this:

First, when the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong guerrilla leaders inside South Vietnam thought they were winning the war last year it was natural for them to sound out opinion from time to time as to whether the United States was ready to withdraw and abandon South Vietnam.

Thus last autumn, Thant reportedly arranged for Hanoi to send a representative to secret talks at Rangoon, but he could not get the United States to agree to take part in the talks.

Second, after the big U.S. build-up began, following the start of air attacks on North Vietnam Feb. 7, the United States developed an interest in finding out whether the North Vietnamese were ready to give up in view of the huge power being progressively brought against the Viet Cong side in Vietnam. Since then it has been the North Vietnamese turn to evade talks unless, of course, they could be arranged on its terms.

Behind these shifting diplomatic tactics lies a fact of profound importance to the peace seekers and one of which top U.S. officials are keenly aware. This is that there is no obvious room for compromise in the Vietnamese struggle.

Essentially, either the Viet Cong forces will win or the United States and South Vietnam will win and they will be excluded from the South.

The United States is reported on excellent authority to how approved peace probe move since it began to operate from a position of strength in South Vietnam.

Falling into one or another of these classes was the British Labour Party's efforts to seek peace through formal and informal emissaries. Prime Minister Harold Wilson was rebuffed on his proposal to lead a Commonwealth mission to Hanoi and an associate of his, Harold Davis, got to Hanoi and later said he came away disillusioned of any hope for peace talks. Canada also sent a special emissary earlier this year who likewise reported that Hanoi was not interested at the time.

The United States has many areas of contact, direct or indirect, with the North Vietnamese. They are usually obscure and under the present Johnson administration's practice the contacts are secret.

The North Vietnamese government has an embassy in Moscow and representatives at a number of other world capitals. Britain and France, as well as the Soviet Union, have contacts in Hanoi.

What is less well known is that the political arm of the Viet Cong guerrilla government, known as the National Liberation Front, has missions of various kinds in Moscow, Peking, Prague, Algiers, Havana and Jakarta among other capitals. Members of these missions are in touch with western diplomats and sometimes other westerners. Their views and soundings are usually played back to Washington sooner or later.

It was in this context, officials said, that the United States viewed a talk in Paris last May between a French Foreign Office and a Hanoi representative there. The meeting was reported to Washington by the French on May 20. That was after President Johnson's five-day suspension of bombing attacks on North Vietnam. The United States had secretly sent a message to Hanoi that the pause was designed to allow "peace approaches" which in the U.S. view, never developed.

Washington official insist that neither they nor responsible French officials attached importance to the contact at the time because on the North Vietnamese side it produced merely a restatement, of their conditions which were unacceptable to the West.

In another letter in the same issue of *Isiah*, Ized Panah refers to an unfinished building for a secondary school in Rokha in Panjsher district. Work on the building started seven years ago and the contractor has relieved all his money advance, but the building is incomplete. The writer draws the attention of the Ministry of Education to this problem.

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried an editorial on the annual examinations for students. A few days after the exams are over and the students recover from sleeplessness, said the paper, they are overtaken by complete lethargy. Their life comes practically to a standstill.

This is a serious problem, said the paper. As was the practice before, instead of winter holidays, students should have holidays in the summer so that they have time to enjoy. Because of the financial problems involved, this may not be possible, but the government could organize certain activities for students during the winter vacation.

The paper suggested that sports like ice skating, skiing and some indoor games should be encouraged and that the Olympic Association should provide facilities for them.

The paper also proposed that tours which are normally arranged during the academic year should be undertaken in the winter. In addition, seminars should be arranged so that students do not remain idle.

Criticising the system of education the paper said that in subjects like Arabic and theology students are required to learn everything by rote. This practice should be put an end to.

On the subject of nuclear sharing within NATO British spokesman Donald Maitland said Britain's project for an Atlantic nuclear force (ANF) still is on the table.

(Contd. on page 4)

PRESS
At a Glance

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried an editorial under the caption of "Afghanistan in the Chain of Relations Between Europe and the Far East".

In the modern age, said the paper, the community of mankind has become smaller and men feel closer to one another.

Afghanistan as a believer in co-existence and world peace is trying to develop cordial relations with all countries of the world. The relations between Afghanistan and one of its neighbours, Iran, have been cordial for several years and are becoming more and more so as time passes.

While HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, High President of Afghan Red Crescent Society, and his wife, HRH Princess Khatol, are visiting Iran, a trade delegation from that country is discussing the possibility of increasing trade relations between the two countries and the formation of the Asian Development Bank.

These talks offer an opportunity for the two nations to fix a standard rate for the currencies of the two countries, and to settle the transit problems.

For the increase of transit trade between Iran and Afghanistan, good roads are essential. The newly opened Turghundi-Herat-Kandahar Highway not only connects the country with Iran and the Soviet Union but also Europe with the Far East and the Soviet Union with India and Pakistan.

Full use should, therefore, be made of this highway for the expansion of international trade. We expect, said the paper, that those taking part in the Afghan-Iran trade talks will give due consideration to these important facts.

In a letter in the same issue of *Isiah* Assadullah complains about the road to Bagram. Many of the residents of this suburb come to the city for work every day and return home in the evening. Since no good buses are available, many residents have to travel by bicycle. Not being paved, the road is almost impassable during the winter. Some of the residents of Bagram go to the extent of renting houses in the city for the winter and those who travel by bicycle face the danger of being attacked by wolves. The writer expressed the hope that the asphalt factory will help get the road paved.

In another letter in the same issue of *Isiah*, Ized Panah refers to an unfinished building for a secondary school in Rokha in Panjsher district. Work on the building started seven years ago and the contractor has relieved all his money advance, but the building is incomplete. The writer draws the attention of the Ministry of Education to this problem.

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried an editorial on the annual examinations for students. A few days after the exams are over and the students recover from sleeplessness, said the paper, they are overtaken by complete lethargy. Their life comes practically to a standstill.

This is a serious problem, said the paper. As was the practice before, instead of winter holidays, students should have holidays in the summer so that they have time to enjoy. Because of the financial problems involved, this may not be possible, but the government could organize certain activities for students during the winter vacation.

The paper suggested that sports like ice skating, skiing and some indoor games should be encouraged and that the Olympic Association should provide facilities for them.

The paper also proposed that tours which are normally arranged during the academic year should be undertaken in the winter. In addition, seminars should be arranged so that students do not remain idle.

Criticising the system of education the paper said that in subjects like Arabic and theology students are required to learn everything by rote. This practice should be put an end to.

On the subject of nuclear sharing within NATO British spokesman Donald Maitland said Britain's project for an Atlantic nuclear force (ANF) still is on the table.

The two ministers agreed on a more frequent exchange of British-German ministerial meetings at all levels—to be topped by a visit to London during 1966 by Chancellor Ludwig Erhard. But British and German spokesmen told reporters no arrangements have yet been found for an Erhard visit.

On the subject of nuclear sharing within NATO British spokesman Donald Maitland said Britain's project for an Atlantic nuclear force (ANF) still is on the table.

Over and above these steps, what is really needed is much more effective action, both in this region of the world and in the

whole world, a better international division of labour, which would lead down as one of the objectives of the World Economic Conference in Geneva, and related recently by the United Nations Trade and Development Conference as held in New Zealand and in New York.

Assistance to developing countries in the sphere of their economic development can also be provided by helping to create, maintain, and eventually restore monetary and fiscal conditions conducive to making the rate of economic growth optimal given the supply of financial resources, the organisational talent, and the institutional facilities available for generating such growth.

Countries or institutions giving this kind of aid should be ready to foster conditions of internal and external stability by suggesting and guiding appropriate monetary policies, and facilitating their implementation if the occasion so requires. They should also be ready to provide short-term credits, providing the time required for remedial action to restore domestic equilibrium or adjust an unrealistic exchange rate.

Over and above these steps, what is really needed is much more effective action, both in this region of the world and in the

Hundreds Play In Buzkashi Games

The ground echoing to the thunder of flying hooves, and the clamorous roar of excited spectators, provides a thrilling background to what is surely the most breathtaking sport on earth—Buzkashi.

This national game of Afghanistan has, since time immemorial, given the brilliant horsemen a chance to display their incredible skill and bravery to the enthusiastic crowd.

Snatch The Carcass
The object of the game is to snatch the carcass of a calf from a shallow ditch marked with a circle, carry it across an enormous field (often several miles), around a given point at the far end, and return to fling it back in the original circle.

It is played by two teams of 60 to 100 horsemen apiece who encircle the pit at a distance of several yards. At a given sign all charge to snatch the carcass, and great agility is needed on the part of the horses to quickly bend their forelegs and allow the rider to grab the calf. Once a rider has taken hold of the body he immediately tries to escape the mob of milling steeds and carry it away while being tackled by his opponents and defended by his own

Sandy Field
The best pitch is a large, soft, sandy field; hard ground, stones and gravel make a very dangerous course indeed.

The game is played during the autumn and winter months, as it is far too strenuous for the summer heat; and the riders have special uniforms or colours. They wear cotton caps, short cloaks without undershirts, cotton trousers, and long boots with high heels—the latter helping the player to remain in the saddle.

Apparently no one knows the origin of Buzkashi, but the story goes that in the early Middle Ages, around the time of the Chingis Khan, invasion, enemy captives were flung on the ground in front of the tribesmen and then snatched up by the chief horsemen.

Many other ceremonies are celebrated with Buzkashi—dependent, of course, on that all-important factor—the weather! And sometimes the contest lasts as long as four days.

The Afghans of the northern provinces, for example, have their matches for happy family occasions. Competitors are invited from neighbouring provinces, and are warmly received by the villagers, who take them into their houses and give splendid feasts and parties in their honour.

Cello Concert
The Goethe Institute in Kabul will present Violinist Anja Thauer and pianist Helmut Schultes in a concert Thursday night, Nov. 25 at 7:30 at Radio Afghanistan. Included in the programme will be works by Beethoven, Reger, Schubert, Debussy, and Martinu.

The items were selected for Asia House gallery by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Leason Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, who visited Afghanistan for this purpose in 1964 under a grant from the Asia Foundation. He has written the catalogue for the exhibition.

The exhibition comprises examples of many cultures whose impress was left on Afghanistan from both West and from the Orient. It includes painted clay cups dating from about 2500 B.C., Greco-Roman bronzes, glass, Indian ivory carvings of the second and third centuries A.D., Gandhara sculpture; Hellenistic stucco heads; fragments of frescoes and painted sculptures from the caves of Bamian; and marble reliefs, pottery, and bronze vessels from the Ghaznavid period.

The items were selected for Asia House gallery by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Leason Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, who visited Afghanistan for this purpose in 1964 under a grant from the Asia Foundation. He has written the catalogue for the exhibition.

The exhibition comprises examples of many cultures whose impress was left on Afghanistan from both West and from the Orient. It includes painted clay cups dating from about 2500 B.C., Greco-Roman bronzes, glass, Indian ivory carvings of the second and third centuries A.D., Gandhara sculpture; Hellenistic stucco heads; fragments of frescoes and painted sculptures from the caves of Bamian; and marble reliefs, pottery, and bronze vessels from the Ghaznavid period.

The items were selected for Asia House gallery by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Leason Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, who visited Afghanistan for this purpose in 1964 under a grant from the Asia Foundation. He has written the catalogue for the exhibition.

The exhibition comprises examples of many cultures whose impress was left on Afghanistan from both West and from the Orient. It includes painted clay cups dating from about 2500 B.C., Greco-Roman bronzes, glass, Indian ivory carvings of the second and third centuries A.D., Gandhara sculpture; Hellenistic stucco heads; fragments of frescoes and painted sculptures from the caves of Bamian; and marble reliefs, pottery, and bronze vessels from the Ghaznavid period.

The items were selected for Asia House gallery by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Leason Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, who visited Afghanistan for this purpose in 1964 under a grant from the Asia Foundation. He has written the catalogue for the exhibition.

The exhibition comprises examples of many cultures whose impress was left on Afghanistan from both West and from the Orient. It includes painted clay cups dating from about 2500 B.C., Greco-Roman bronzes, glass, Indian ivory carvings of the second and third centuries A.D., Gandhara sculpture; Hellenistic stucco heads; fragments of frescoes and painted sculptures from the caves of Bamian; and marble reliefs, pottery, and bronze vessels from the Ghaznavid period.

The items were selected for Asia House gallery by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Leason Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, who visited Afghanistan for this purpose in 1964 under a grant from the Asia Foundation. He has written the catalogue for the exhibition.

The exhibition comprises examples of many cultures whose impress was left on Afghanistan from both West and from the Orient. It includes painted clay cups dating from about 2500 B.C., Greco-Roman bronzes, glass, Indian ivory carvings of the second and third centuries A.D., Gandhara sculpture; Hellenistic stucco heads; fragments of frescoes and painted sculptures from the caves of Bamian; and marble reliefs, pottery, and bronze vessels from the Ghaznavid period.

The items were selected for Asia House gallery by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Leason Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, who visited Afghanistan for this purpose in 1964 under a grant from the Asia Foundation. He has written the catalogue for the exhibition.

The exhibition comprises examples of many cultures whose impress was left on Afghanistan from both West and from the Orient. It includes painted clay cups dating from about 2500 B.C., Greco-Roman bronzes, glass, Indian ivory carvings of the second and third centuries A.D., Gandhara sculpture; Hellenistic stucco heads; fragments of frescoes and painted sculptures from the caves of Bamian; and marble reliefs, pottery, and bronze vessels from the Ghaznavid period.

The items were selected for Asia House gallery by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Leason Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, who visited Afghanistan for this purpose in 1964 under a grant from the Asia Foundation. He has written the catalogue for the exhibition.

Prizes are offered to the winners, generally in the form of money, hunting equipment, or turbans. These are provided by the host and sponsor of the game.

In Kabul Buzkashi has come under the sponsorship of the Olympic Federation, and special guest teams have in recent years been invited to compete at His Majesty's birthday celebrations on Mizan 22 (October 4th). The contestants parade through the streets of the city—a sight as impressive as the processions of Knights in the Middle Ages—and the people flock to see them. The actual game is played east of Kabul at Bagrami. The rider who has the good fortune to deliver the calf back to the circle is presented to His Majesty and awarded a special prize, and his team goes away with the Buzkashi banner for the year.

Best Teams
In the past, teams from Kunduz, Badakhshan, Balkh, Faryab have shown particular skill at Buzkashi. Naturally, all the riders must be extremely brave and strong but they should also be tall with long, powerful arms.

As regards horses there are several strains suited to this sport, perhaps the most famous being the Khatalan. Nearly all the wealthy people of the northern provinces own several special Buzkashi horses. These horses are carefully trained and groomed by the "Sais", as "snatchers" don't usually own their mounts. From March until October these animals rest and are trained, generally inside a fenced area.

Sandy Field
The best pitch is a large, soft, sandy field; hard ground, stones and gravel make a very dangerous course indeed.

The game is played during the autumn and winter months, as it is far too strenuous for the summer heat; and the riders have special uniforms or colours. They wear cotton caps, short cloaks without undershirts, cotton trousers, and long boots with high heels—the latter helping the player to remain in the saddle.

Apparently no one knows the origin of Buzkashi, but the story goes that in the early Middle Ages, around the time of the Chingis Khan, invasion, enemy captives were flung on the ground in front of the tribesmen and then snatched up by the chief horsemen.

Many other ceremonies are celebrated with Buzkashi—dependent, of course, on that all-important factor—the weather! And sometimes the contest lasts as long as four days.

The Afghans of the northern provinces, for example, have their matches for happy family occasions. Competitors are invited from neighbouring provinces, and are warmly received by the villagers, who take them into their houses and give splendid feasts and parties in their honour.

Cello Concert
The Goethe Institute in Kabul will present Violinist Anja Thauer and pianist Helmut Schultes in a concert Thursday night, Nov. 25 at 7:30 at Radio Afghanistan. Included in the programme will be works by Beethoven, Reger, Schubert, Debussy, and Martinu.

The items were selected for Asia House gallery by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Leason Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, who visited Afghanistan for this purpose in 1964 under a grant from the Asia Foundation. He has written the catalogue for the exhibition.

The exhibition comprises examples of many cultures whose impress was left on Afghanistan from both West and from the Orient. It includes painted clay cups dating from about 2500 B.C., Greco-Roman bronzes, glass, Indian ivory carvings of the second and third centuries A.D., Gandhara sculpture; Hellenistic stucco heads; fragments of frescoes and painted sculptures from the caves of Bamian; and marble reliefs, pottery, and bronze vessels from the Ghaznavid period.

The items were selected for Asia House gallery by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Leason Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, who visited Afghanistan for this purpose in 1964 under a grant from the Asia Foundation. He has written the catalogue for the exhibition.

The exhibition comprises examples of many cultures whose impress was left on Afghanistan from both West and from the Orient. It includes painted clay cups dating from about 2500 B.C., Greco-Roman bronzes, glass, Indian ivory carvings of the second and third centuries A.D., Gandhara sculpture; Hellenistic stucco heads; fragments of frescoes and painted sculptures from the caves of Bamian; and marble reliefs, pottery, and bronze vessels from the Ghaznavid period.

The items were selected for Asia House gallery by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Leason Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, who visited Afghanistan for this purpose in 1964 under a grant from the Asia Foundation. He has written the catalogue for the exhibition.

The exhibition comprises examples of many cultures whose impress was left on Afghanistan from both West and from the Orient. It includes painted clay cups dating from about 2500 B.C., Greco-Roman bronzes, glass, Indian ivory carvings of the second and third centuries A.D., Gandhara sculpture; Hellenistic stucco heads; fragments of frescoes and painted sculptures from the caves of Bamian; and marble reliefs, pottery, and bronze vessels from the Ghaznavid period.

The items were selected for Asia House gallery by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Leason Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, who visited Afghanistan for this purpose in 1964 under a grant from the Asia Foundation. He has written the catalogue for the exhibition.

The exhibition comprises examples of many cultures whose impress was left on Afghanistan from both West and from the Orient. It includes painted clay cups dating from about 2500 B.C., Greco-Roman bronzes, glass, Indian ivory carvings of the second and third centuries A.D., Gandhara sculpture; Hellenistic stucco heads; fragments of frescoes and painted sculptures from the caves of Bamian; and marble reliefs, pottery, and bronze vessels from the Ghaznavid period.

The items were selected for Asia House gallery by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Leason Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, who visited Afghanistan for this purpose in 1964 under a grant from the Asia Foundation. He has written the catalogue for the exhibition.

The exhibition comprises examples of many cultures whose impress was left on Afghanistan from both West and from the Orient. It includes painted clay cups dating from about 2500 B.C., Greco-Roman bronzes, glass, Indian ivory carvings of the second and third centuries A.D., Gandhara sculpture; Hellenistic stucco heads; fragments of frescoes and painted sculptures from the caves of Bamian; and marble reliefs, pottery, and bronze vessels from the Ghaznavid period.

The items were selected for Asia House gallery by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Leason Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, who visited Afghanistan for this purpose in 1964 under a grant from the Asia Foundation. He has written the catalogue for the exhibition.

The exhibition comprises examples of many cultures whose impress was left on Afghanistan from both West and from the Orient. It includes painted clay cups dating from about 2500 B.C., Greco-Roman bronzes, glass, Indian ivory carvings of the second and third centuries A.D., Gandhara sculpture; Hellenistic stucco heads; fragments of frescoes and painted sculptures from the caves of Bamian; and marble reliefs, pottery, and bronze vessels from the Ghaznavid period.

The items were selected for Asia House gallery by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Leason Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, who visited Afghanistan for this purpose in 1964 under a grant from the Asia Foundation. He has written the catalogue for the exhibition.

The items were selected for Asia House gallery by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Leason Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, who visited Afghanistan for this purpose in 1964 under a grant from the Asia Foundation. He has written the catalogue for the exhibition.



Although the game is called snatching of the goat (buz kashi) actually it is a calf which is snatched.

It Takes Two Years And An Efficient
Chap Andaz To Train A Buzkashi Horse

In recent years the game of Buzkashi has acquired some rules and regulations but the horses used in the game are trained in the same old way.

The training begins when the horse is two years old. Only those horses are picked for training which are of desirable descent. Their parents must be well-known and have a good record of performance on the Buzkashi grounds.

It takes at least two years to prepare a horse to take part in the game but those who really want to win the game train their horses longer.

The actual training season lasts each year for about four months, two months towards the end of the autumn and two months in early spring. During the entire summer horses are hobbled.

Develop Stamina
The purpose of the training is to develop stamina. Before the horse is taken out by the chap and az (a Buzkashi rider) the trainer makes sure that the horse is strong enough for the ordeal.

A special diet, which includes fodder, eggs, butter, dough, and

barley is fed to the horse for 40 days.

After that the rider begins to take the horse for short strolls. This lasts for only a week.

Then the rider takes the horse to the field where Buzkashi games are in progress but stays away from the game.

Trial Runs
This goes on for two weeks or more after which the rider begins to enter the game low and then not as a regular player.

His purpose at this time is to familiarise the horse with the situations of the game and how other horses behave.

The training which is given to horses differs with different chap and azes. Every good chap and az has a method of his own and they often keep their techniques to themselves.

They are not inclined to disclose their methods but they are ready to show the results if someone employs them to train their horses.

There is stiff competition for employment of the few good chap

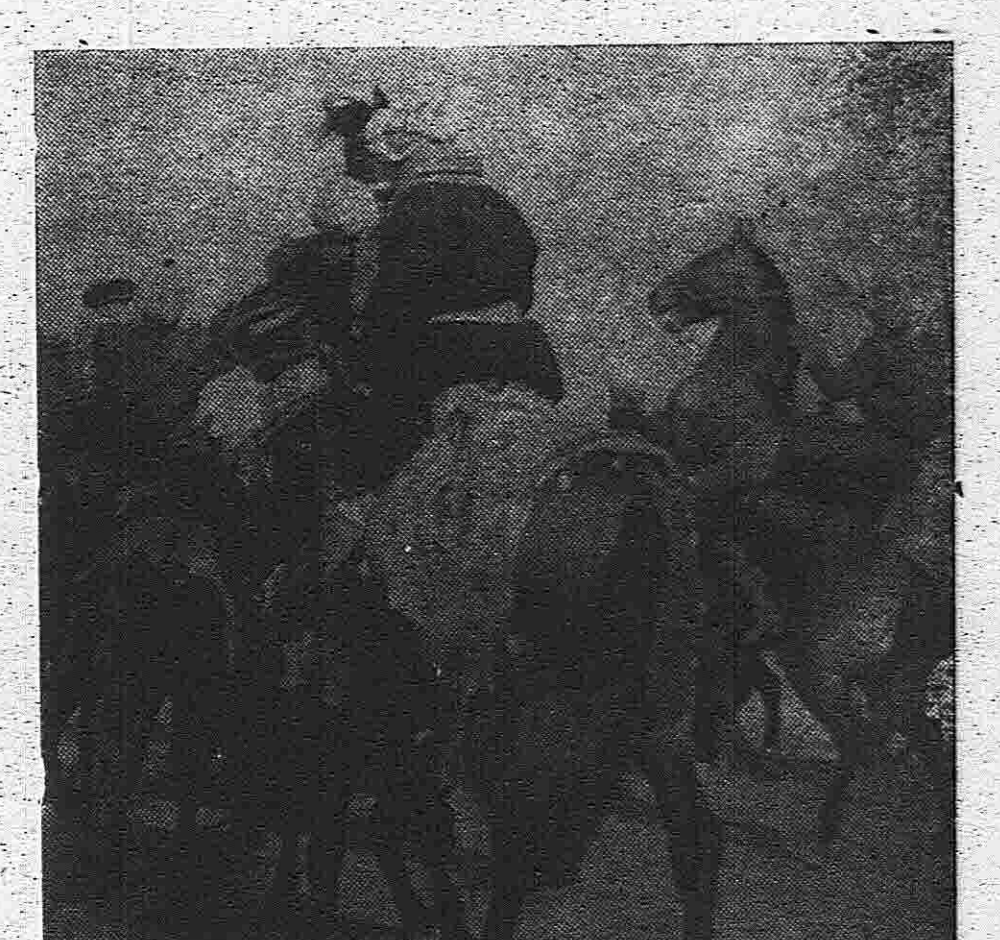
and azes available in the province.

A chap and az charges anywhere from Af. 20,000 to 50,000 per year for his services. During the summer he overlooks the feeding of the horses but his winters are busy. He may participate in several games each week apart from his duties in regard to training of new horses.

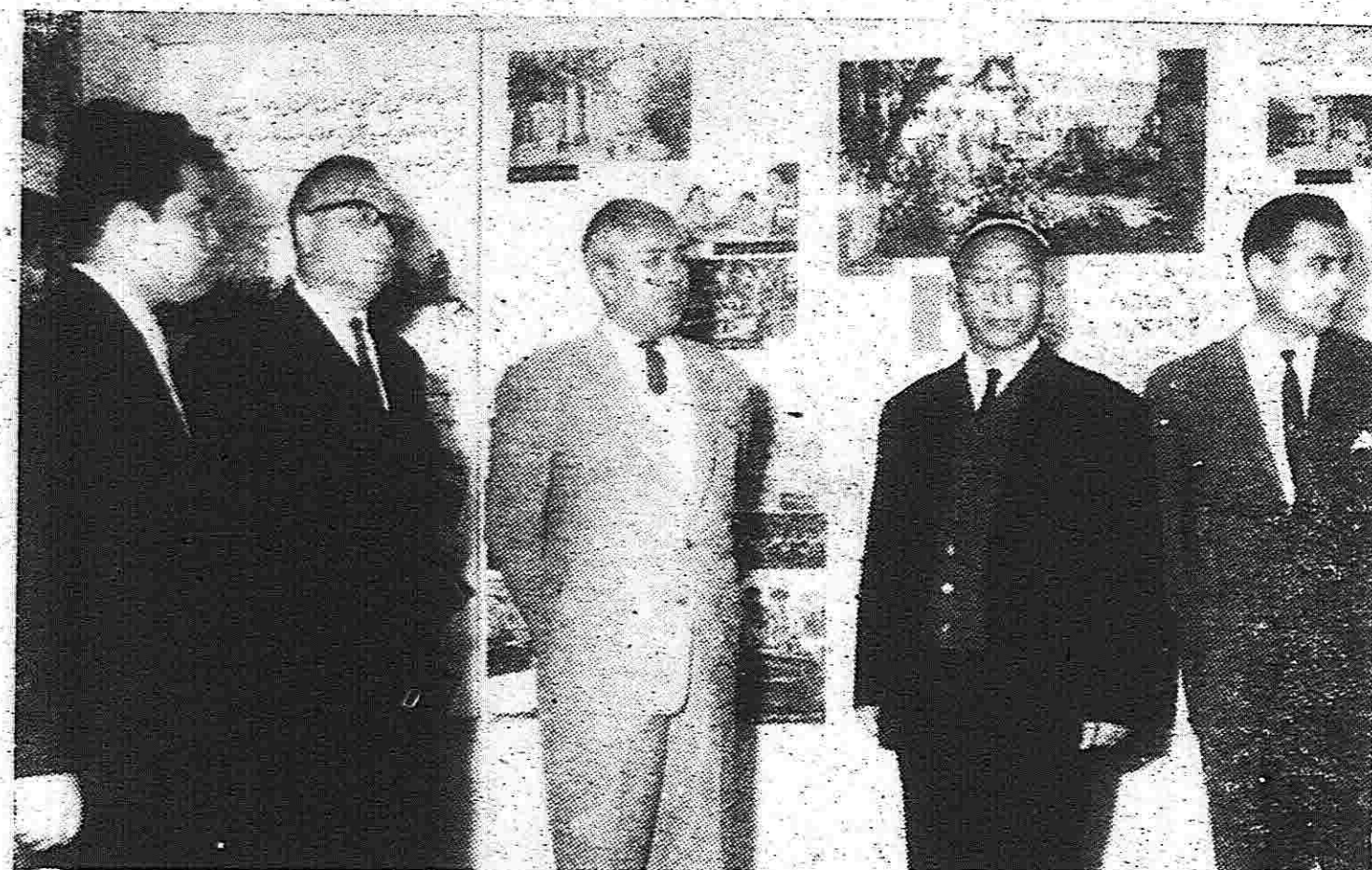
Assistant's Duties
As no chap and az likes to miss a game, he always has an assistant.

His duties are to help him in training of the horses and keeping a spare horse ready in the field so that the chap and az can change horses during process the game.

If the game is a particularly large one, with more than say, 300 hundred horses participating, each chap and az uses three or four horses. Even the owner of the horses may willingly keep horses for the chap and az during the game, so that he can change with no time loss.



Men and horses trying to steal the calf from the man who is carrying it.



M. K. Roashan, Deputy Minister of Press and Information (centre) seen with K. Alexandrov, Soviet ambassador in Kabul (second left) on the opening day of exhibition.

Exhibition On Education In Tajikistan Opened

KABUL, Nov. 21.—An educational exhibition from Tajikistan SSR was opened by the Deputy Minister of Press and Information, Mohammad Khalid Roashan, on the fifth floor of the Press Ministry building yesterday afternoon.

The exhibition, which deals with national education in that Soviet Republic has been opened under the programme of cultural cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. It will remain open to the public from 1 to 6 p.m. every day until Dec. 1. The exhibition contains some 2,000 photos showing educational activities among children, youth and adults in Tajikistan.

Text-books and samples of art work by students are also included. Before the inauguration speeches were made by Roashan and the Soviet Ambassador, Konstantin Alexandrov, on the friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and the role of cultural exchanges in the furthering of these relations.

Sukarno Appeals For United Support

BOGOR, Indonesia, Nov. 21, (Reuters).—President Sukarno Saturday appealed to his armed forces commanders throughout the country to be united and stay behind him.

Behind closed doors at the holiday palace here in West Java, the President addressed 199 top officers summoned from all over the country, army commander Major General Soeharto told newsmen later.

Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio, who attended the private meeting, said the President warned that the nation would collapse if it was split from within.

In a public speech before he addressed the officers, Dr. Sukarno threatened to "kick out" foreign journalists from Indonesia unless they stopped writing articles which inflamed public feelings.

Violence is reported sweeping Indonesia following the abortive Oct. 1 coup against Dr. Sukarno by coup supporters are blamed.

Anti-Chinese demonstrations have destroyed schools and shops belonging to Chinese Nationals. Clashes have been reported between the army and communists purges have been carried out on communist organisations.

Antara News Agency said Saturday that 18 mutilated bodies of villagers killed by supporters of last month's abortive coup had been found this week near Klaten, Central Java.

It said that 260 people had been killed by coup supporters in the Klaten-Solo area between Oct. 1 and Nov. 12.

Textile Goods Head Imports This Month, Vehicles Second

KABUL, November 21.—A F. 118,615,927 worth of goods arrived at Kabul's customs house during the month of Mizan (September-October). This represents a decrease of over Af. 1 million as compared with the previous month.

A customs official told Bakhtar that most of the imported goods during the month were textiles. He said over 2.3 million metres of woolen, cotton and rayon piece-goods had been imported.

Second on the list of imports during the month were vehicles, spare parts and lubricants.

Other items, he said, included medicines, tea, electrical equipment, stationery, construction material and spices.

Shastri's Speech

(Contd. from page 1)
Shastri made it "absolutely clear that the strength of China is not going to frighten India and we will pursue our own way of life".

Regarding arms aid from other countries, Shastri said, "It seems that even on payment, India is not going to get arms and ammunition from countries which were so far supplying them to India. It is therefore essential India should have foreign exchange to go into other markets for purchases".

Shastri appealed to people to exchange their gold for gold bonds enabling India to get military equipment from any available source.

Nearly \$14 million dollars (in Rupees) were handed over to Shastri at a public meeting Saturday toward India's National Defence Fund on behalf of the Madrasis alone.

3 Newly Assigned WHO Doctors Meet Dr. Hakim

KABUL, Nov. 21.—Dr. Sam Bijono, Dr. Sharma and Dr. Mehta met President of Health Affairs, Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakim, Saturday morning to discuss their assignment with the Ministry of Public Health.

They have recently arrived in Afghanistan through WHO to assist in public health services. Dr. Sam Bijono will work the department dealing with malaria eradication and development of basic health services. Dr. Sharma's assignment is with the malaria eradication project in Kandahar and Dr. Mehta will act as sanitation officer in the malaria eradication programme. Dr. Mehta will also have the responsibility of training personnel for this purpose.

The three experts will stay in Afghanistan for two years.

Bhutto's Speech

(Contd. from page 1)
from the United Nations for flouting UN resolutions.

Bhutto said relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries were steadily improving. He said India was facing a staggering food deficit and was on the verge of bankruptcy. Politically, she was isolated, he continued, and its diplomacy had completely collapsed, based as it was on an immoral position. Bhutto said the best thing for India under the circumstances was to unbuckle herself of the "colony of Jammu and Kashmir" as Britain, under difficulties in the past, had unbuckled herself of her colonies.

He said Britain's stand during the Indo-Pakistan conflict had been just.

The Foreign Minister said Indonesia had been a tower of strength to Pakistan while China—a great and powerful nation which has every right to be in Security Council—had given spontaneous support.

Germany and France, too, had given Pakistan their support, he added. He praised France for taking what he described as a positive and courageous stand in the Security Council.

He warned India that she was solely dependent on the United States for food and should not threaten the big powers to leave the Kashmir problem alone.

There was, he said, nothing immoral or unfair if the United States tried to settle the Kashmir dispute in order to save the five hundred million people in the subcontinent from hunger and misery.

He called on the United Nations to implement its decisions on Kashmir. The world body, he declared, had let Pakistan down previously.

Pakistan, he declared, would never surrender her position.

Reception Honours Chinese Journalists

KABUL, Nov. 21.—At 8 p.m. yesterday the Department of Foreign Relations at the Ministry of Press and Information held a reception at the Press Club to honour the Chinese Journalists delegations.

The reception was attended by Mohammad Khalid Roashan, Deputy Minister of Press and Information, press men and members of the Chinese Embassy in Kabul.

Schroeder, Wilson

(Contd. from page 2)
"It has not been withdrawn," Maitland said. The ANE scheme envisages an inter-allied nuclear force of national contingents equipped with nuclear arms. Stewart has indicated publicly Britain thinks ANE and similar projects for nuclear strike forces inside NATO perhaps ought to be shelved or even dropped in favour of concerted efforts by the nuclear powers for a world agreement to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

Schroeder, said a German spokesman, reaffirmed the Bonn government's demand for some sort of joint nuclear organisation inside NATO that would give the Germans a share in the ownership, management and deployment of nuclear arms.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 21.—The great Pakhtunistan leader, Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan, now on a tour of Afghanistan, after visiting Badghis and Herat provinces, left for Farah province Saturday.

KABUL, Nov. 21.—The British Ambassador in Kabul, Sir Gordon Whittebridge, met Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly, Saturday morning at the Parliament building.

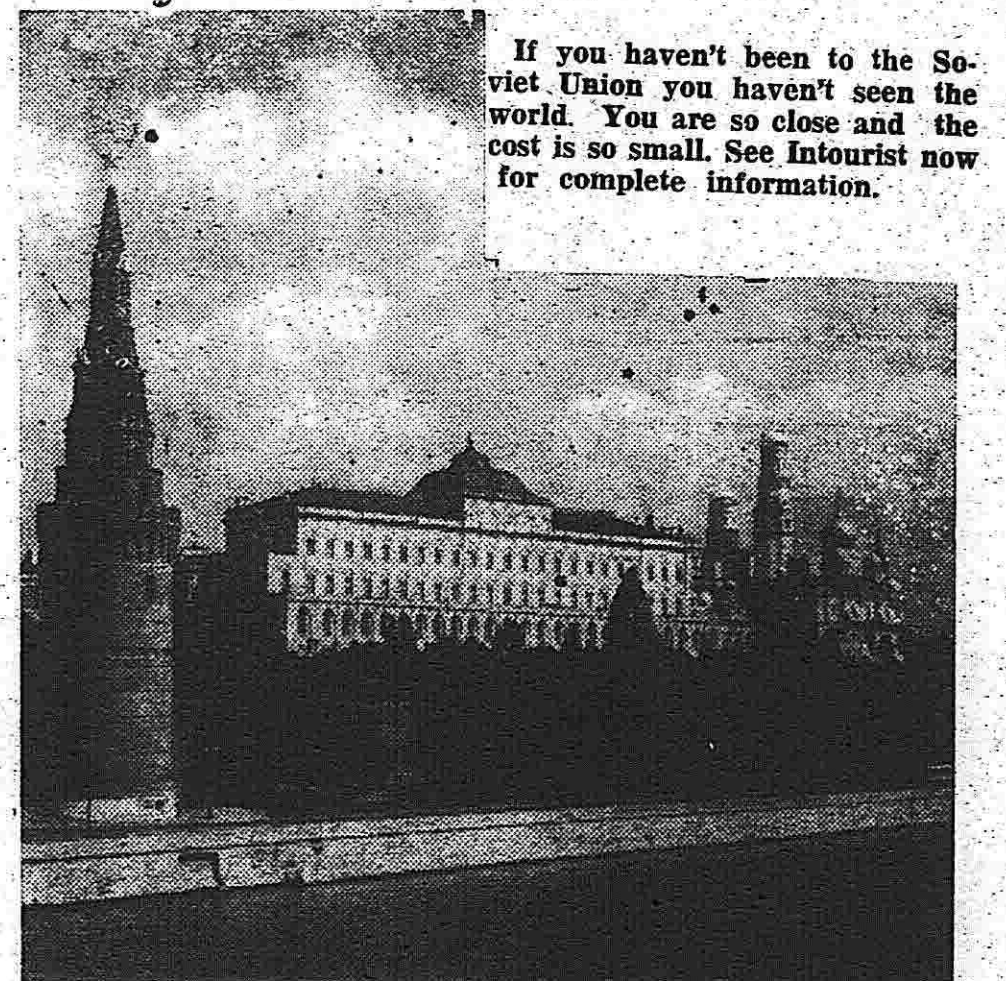
Six-Foot Sandwich
NEW YORK, Nov. 21, (Reuters).—A restaurant here is advertising a six-foot-long sandwich—big enough to feed 25 people—for \$28.50.

The sandwich, in the shape of an outside French loaf, is filled with a dozen different kinds of meats and cheeses, anchovies, red and green peppers, and vegetables. A breadknife is included in the price.

For lesser appetites the restaurant also concocts three—four—and five-foot sandwiches.

CARE-MEDICO
The office of CAREMEDICO has moved from its former location on Jade Nadir Pash-toon to Char-Rah-Sidar at the Sherdel Apts., First Floor next to Hochstet Construction Co. CARE-MEDICO is temporarily without a telephone. As soon as one is assigned, the number will be posted in this paper.

FOR SALE
Ford Galaxie in good condition, phone 20222



Welcome To Moscow.

You will be delighted by your visit, fascinated by your experience. You will form new friendships, gain rich impressions, add much to your knowledge of life. You will enjoy the world famous traditional Russian hospitality. At Moscow's restaurants, you will be offered not only Russian but oriental and European cuisine. All types of services are offered in Moscow's hotels.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +14°C. Minimum 0°C.
Sun sets today at 4:48 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:42 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, NO. 199

KABUL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1965, (QAUS 1, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Sites Surveyed For Dams On Amu, Panj Rivers, Reza Says

KABUL, Nov. 22.—A topographical survey on prospecting sites for dams, geological drilling and hydrological research work is going full speed ahead in connection with the multi-purpose project for exploiting the irrigation and power potential of the Amu and Panj rivers in areas near the Hazrat Imam, Chah Ab and Kunduz river confluence.

The contract for the project, which will be implemented jointly by Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, was signed last year. Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, Minister of Agriculture

and President of the Water and Soil Survey Department, said on Sunday that the plan includes eventual construction of reservoir dams and hydro-technical complexes for irrigation and production of power.

He said the dams will be eight to 15 metres high in the Klifi and Termez areas, 30 to 40 metres high in the Kunduz river valley and 70 to 80 metres high on the Kokcha and Panj rivers. In certain areas in Badakhshan the height of the dams will reach 300 to 350 metres.

Also attending the conference was the water of the Amu river near Sher Khan Bandar was estimated at 40 billion cubic metres. With the construction of dams and by regulating this flow it will be possible to irrigate large tracts of land the exact estimate of which will be known after the survey.

The project is expected to produce over 16 million kilowatt of electricity. This represents 60 to 80 billion kilowatt hours annually.

The centre of the survey activities at present is at Hazrat Imam where 64 Soviet and a number of Afghan experts and workers are working.

Zabuli Reappointed As National Bank's President

KABUL, Nov. 22.—Abdul Majid Zabuli has been reappointed President and Fazel Mohammad Khairzadeh as Vice President of the Afghan National Bank. Prof. Ghani Ghafari has been appointed acting chief executive and Hukam Chand as assistant chairman of the high council of the bank.

Rumania Ready To Mediate In Vietnam, Reports Say

VIENNA, November 22, (Reuters).—RUMANIA is ready to mediate in the Vietnam war, and has already held secret exploratory talks with the United States, it was reported here Sunday.

Officials accompanying the Rumanian Prime Minister, Gheorghe Maurer, on a visit to Austria disclosed that their government was willing to act as peacemaker between the United States and the North Vietnamese.

Their announcement coincided with a visit to the Rumanian capital, of Bucharest, by a U.S. senate mission headed by Senator Mike Mansfield. One high Rumanian official here said Senator Mansfield's mission was "obviously aimed at exploring the chances of bringing about peace in Vietnam".

Rumania is regarded as almost the only Soviet bloc nation still on speaking terms with China, which has given powerful support to the Viet Cong.

The Rumanian officials here said secret exploratory talks were held in Bucharest last June between the U.S. Ambassador to Rumania, William Crawford, and Rumanian Foreign Minister, Corneliu Manescu.

They did not disclose the outcome of these talks or whether there had been any move to take up Rumania's mediation offer.

They suggested, however, that the United States could negotiate with North Vietnam and the Viet Cong, either together or separately.

These officials indicated that the Rumanian Prime Minister's absence from Bucharest during Senator Mansfield's visit would not bar any discussions on Vietnam.

Asian Education Ministers Attend Week's Conference

BANGKOK, Nov. 22.—Education ministers from 11 Asian nations will attend a weeklong UN conference on education beginning today. Afghanistan is represented by Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziafi, Deputy Minister of Education, in the conference.

The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) announced Sunday that four other nations—including India, Nepal, and the Philippines—would be represented by high-ranking educational leaders.

Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Mongolia have announced they would not attend. Although Indonesia pulled out of the United Nations earlier this year, it will legally remain a UNESCO member until 1966.

Also attending the conference which will study long-range educational plans for Asia will be the Soviet Union. Officials said it was the first time that the Soviet Union had been invited to the conference.

The United States, Britain, New Zealand, Australia, and several other nations are expected to send observers to the conference. Countries that will send education ministers are Ceylon, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and South Vietnam.

Chinese Ambassador Meets Maiwandwal

KABUL, Nov. 22.—Ambassador of the People's Republic of China Cheng Feng met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at 10 a.m. Saturday.

A Foreign Ministry source said the discussions centred generally on the expansion of economic relations between the two countries.

Rhodesia Calm In Spite Of Oil Sanctions, Censorship Laws

SALISBURY, November 22, (Reuters).—PETROL flowed freely at the pumps at service stations here Sunday despite the United Nations Security Council's call upon all countries to cut off Rhodesia's oil supply.

Most White Rhodesians Sunday appeared to be ignoring angry reaction elsewhere in the world over their country's seizure 10 days ago of its independence from Britain.

Rhodesians did not appear particularly anxious over the sanctions Britain has set in motion, the Security Council call on all states to sever economic ties with Rhodesia, nor the U.S. decision to turn back 9,500 tons of Rhodesian sugar already on its way to America.

The atmosphere today was one of careless leisure and confidence that "UDI"—the unilateral declaration of independence—will work out all right.

The Sunday Mail quoted an oil company spokesman as saying Rhodesia could hold out against an oil embargo for five or six weeks, with rationing. The spokesman also warned that neighbouring Zambia—whose oil imports pass through Rhodesia from Mozambique—would suffer, too, should an oil embargo take place.

The Johannesburg Sunday Express Sunday said the Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith arranged to obtain oil from Portugal in the event of an embargo oil supplies are assured, sanctions or not," the newspaper said.

It said oil for Rhodesia "will come from Angola, via Mozambique and South Africa. Portugal in anticipation of an assured market is to spend 30 million rand (15 million Sterling) on the Angolan oil fields in the next five years."

The large blank spaces in Rhodesian newspapers, indicating where government censorship has been applied, were something else that did not seem to bother White Rhodesians.

Rhodesians move Saturday to make Rhodesia's censorship laws illegal by revoking two orders issued by the British governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, during the pre-independence state of emergency—must be seen in the light of the fact that any newspaper editor disobeying them could be sent to jail by the Smith regime.

But the position of the judiciary in Rhodesia is a factor Smith's government must examine in all its future plans.

The High Court Judges, headed by Chief Justice Sir Hugh Beadle, have merely stated their intent to continue to carry out their duties "according to the law," but without stipulating which law.

It is felt in legal circles here that the first test of the judges' allegiance will come in the courts.

Iranian Deputy Minister Leaves For Tehran

KABUL, Nov. 22.—Mohammad Yagana the Iranian Minister of National Economy and Parwez Behrozi assistant governor of the Iranian National Bank who had come to Kabul five days ago to discuss trade and banking relations between Afghanistan and Iran and the establishment of an Asian Development Bank left for Tehran Sunday.

During their stay here they also met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

France Silent On First Orbiting Attempt

PARIS, Nov. 22, (Reuters).—French officials maintained strict silence Sunday about France's first attempt to put a satellite in an earth-orbit and thus join the United States and the Soviet Union as a full-pledged space power.

The launching of the 88-lb. (40 kg.) satellite, dubbed A-1, aboard a three-stage diamond rocket from Hammaguir in the Algerian Sahara is scheduled to take place any time between now and November 30, the Armed Forces Ministry has announced.

Success would make France the first nation besides the Soviet Union and America to place one of its own satellites in orbit using one of its own rockets. American launching vehicles have been used to orbit British, Italian and Canadian satellites.

India Protests Chinese Intrusion

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22, (Reuters).—India told China Sunday that Chinese troops entrenched in considerable numbers on the Sikkim-Tibet boundary seem to be determined to create incidents across the border.

In a protest note about an incident Saturday, the Indian government urged the Chinese government "to order its troops to put a stop to their aggressive and provocative actions across the Sikkim border."

The note said forty armed Chinese crossed Kongra Pass and intrude two and a half miles into North Sikkim Saturday but withdrew after seeing an Indian patrol party.

Three Fires Break Out Here Saturday Night

KABUL, Nov. 22.—Three fires broke out in Kabul last night. The biggest in Boria Froshi, destroyed six shops. The other two fires were in private houses.

The fire in the house of Gul Ahmad in Sher Shah Maina was put out with the help of the local police before the arrival of the fire brigade.

The police said the fire was caused by a stove pipe setting the ceiling afire. The loss was said to be insignificant.

The fire in Boria Froshi, which was put out by the fire brigade, caused a loss of Af. 15,000.

The third fire broke out in the house of Dr. Abubaker, occupied by Miss Rose Amesar, a member of the Asia Foundation mission in Kabul. This fire, put out by the local police in Shar-e-Nau, was also caused by a wall stove.

Dr. Anas Appointed Adviser To Prime Ministry

KABUL, Nov. 22.—The Prime Ministry announced that His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Dr. Mohammad Anas, former Minister of Education, as adviser to the Prime Ministry.

The Prime Ministry plans to set up a board of advisers comprising people with knowledge and experience in order to make use of their talent in a practical way.

Success would make France the first nation besides the Soviet Union and America to place one of its own satellites in orbit using one of its own rockets. American launching vehicles have been used to orbit British, Italian and Canadian satellites.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21494 Ext. 03
22851 Ext. 4, 5 and 6.
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 19
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:—
Govt. Printing House
NOVEMBER 22, 1965

Smith's Racist Supporters

The Portuguese and South African governments' policy with regard to Rhodesia and their stand on racial discrimination and colonialism will undoubtedly be condemned once again by an overwhelming majority of the United Nations members during the current session of the General Assembly.

These two nations, instead of supporting the United Nations resolutions calling upon Ian Smith's illegal government to give up its policy of racial discrimination against the African population of Rhodesia have backed the Salisbury regime. In addition, they have consistently ignored the many calls made by the United Nations and international conferences to end their policies of apartheid and colonialism.

Portugal has been guilty of stubbornly denying freedom to the people of several African territories and South Africa has been refusing to grant basic human rights to the African majority in the country.

What is more deplorable is that certain nations have failed so far to sanctions suggested by the United Nations against the governments of South Africa and Portugal in order to make them see reason with regard to their policies.

Portuguese colonialism and South Africa's policy of apartheid are sure to be discussed by the General Assembly again this year. The debate should have a new significance in view of these two countries' support for the policies of Ian Smith's government.

The two resolutions on Rhodesia passed by the United Nations Trusteeship Committee and then by the General Assembly were not supported by South Africa and Portugal. This means that they are not only determined to continue their own policies condemned by the United Nations time and again but are prepared to support any other regime following similar policies.

When these two governments' conduct is considered by the United Nations it can be hoped that nations which have refused to join the majority of the UN membership to condemn their policies or support the sanctions suggested against them will have second thoughts on

U.S. Still Considering Nuclear Force

By John Hightower

Support is reported growing in the Johnson administration for the United States to take a strong new lead next year to bring about creation of a NATO nuclear force despite French and Soviet opposition and apparent British cooling off.

President Johnson is expected to make basic decisions on the U.S. policy line following consultations in Washington in two weeks with West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard. The whole movement has been on dead centre for a year so far as NATO is concerned. For several months the issue of a nuclear weapons force has been hotly disputed within the administration.

In recent weeks, however, Johnson has directed policy makers to move ahead with planning but is withholding final conclusions on the U.S. course pending the conference with Erhard and probably follow-up consultation with other chief European allies.

Erhard's views are considered of vital importance because essentially the proposed and disputed NATO nuclear force represents an effort to give West Germany a hand in its control and a voice in policy of the West's nuclear defenses. With Britain, France and the USSR as nuclear powers already, many U.S. officials are convinced that sooner or later West Germany will have either its own national nuclear power or full partnership in some international system.

Combined UN Development Programme Recommended To Assembly For Action

A new "United Nations Development programme" designed to strengthen aid to the world's developing countries for economic and social growth, has been recommended to the UN General Assembly.

The development programme, as outlined in a resolution approved by the assembly's Economic and Social Committee Nov. 11, would bring together two existing operations with combined resources of some \$150 million a year for financing field activities carried out by 12 international organizations in more than 125 countries and territories. The assembly is scheduled to vote on the proposal before the current session ends.

Effective Jan. 1, 1966, the UN Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance—the two largest UN sources of economic and social aid—would be consolidated into the new development programme.

This action would help streamline administration of the operations, simplify organisational procedures, and meet increasing aid requests, the committee recommendation says.

At the same time, the "special characteristics and operations" of the two programme would be maintained, and support for their work would be pledged separately, as at present.

Through the expanded programme of technical assistance, established in 1950, the United Nations and 10 related agencies have been aiding developing countries in the development of resources, industrialisation, economic planning, social services, labour, agriculture, education, health, aviation, shipping, postal services, telecommunications, meteorology and atomic energy.

In the past 15 years it has assisted some 150 countries and territories.

The United Nations stands for justice and equality among all peoples and nations of the world. When these two issues are brought up, the entire UN membership should speak with one voice. Abstention or negative voting can only be interpreted as reluctance to accept these two basic principles which the United Nations should attempt to implement throughout the world.

Johnson shelved the whole problem last December so far as the United States is concerned primarily because of prospective elections in West Germany and France this year. In Germany, Erhard won a new lease on his political leadership. In France, President Charles de Gaulle is considered certain of re-election next month.

Erhard is due in the U.S. Dec. 3 for conferences with Johnson either in Washington or at the President's ranch in Texas. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Under-Secretary Ball and Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara as well as White House Adviser McGeorge Bundy reviewed the European situation in talks with Johnson in Texas two weeks ago.

There are understood to have been other talks during the past week in Washington.

New uncertainty seems to have been introduced into the confused situation by Britain.

U.S. officials are becoming convinced from their contacts with British diplomats and officials that Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labour government is cooling off on the whole NATO nuclear weapons project for two reasons.

Strong elements of the British leadership are said to be less and less interested in taking Britain out of the nuclear weapons field as a national power. Secondly, Wilson and Foreign Minister Michael Stewart think some agreement with the Soviet Union may be

possible on a treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

But the USSR is against West Germany's getting access to weapons even in a NATO collective system. Some British officials are said to be could be traded to the Soviet Union for a nuclear weapons non-proliferation agreement they would have a good bargain.

In U.S. there is some support inside the administration for the British view. There is also a reluctance to create any avoidable antagonisms in relations with de Gaulle.

Chairman Chet Holifield, Democrat-California, of the Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, said recently closer policy coordination within NATO would be one approach to the problem. He also referred to the fact that the United States already has nuclear weapons in West Germany in an evidence that West Germany Europe's nuclear defence.

John G. Palfrey, member of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, said in a speech he thinks an "inadequate extension" of the present U.S.-German nuclear weapons arrangement might solve the German problem. This pointed to the possibility of the U.S. putting strategic nuclear missiles as well as short-range tactical weapons into Germany on a two-key control system. The tactical weapons now there are wholly controlled by the United States.

The only country which has decided to maintain economic relations with Rhodesia is South Africa, but it will not be possible for South Africa to buy all the tobacco products of its neighbour. If the Security Council's resolution without delay, Rhodesia will not have time to dispose of its tobacco stocks.

Similarly, if member nations stop the export of oil to Rhodesia, she would begin to feel the effects. Even Portugal, under pressure from other countries, may block the present pipeline which extends through its African colony to Rhodesia. As is indicated by its vote of absence in the Security Council, France may keep its relations with Rhodesia.

As to the possible supply of oil by South Africa, the report said that South Africa itself imports oil.

Exporting countries of the world should, however, ensure that large quantities of oil are not exported to South Africa. The best and only way to make the racialists in Rhodesia grant equal rights to the Africans is to implement these economic measures as fast as possible.

A letter in the same issue of Anis deals with the recent fire in the Ahmad Shah Sarai.

Some of those whose shops and goods were destroyed in the fire describe the situation created soon after the fire broke out and refer to the inquiry undertaken in respect of the major fire in the same sarai two years ago. The commission which was appointed to collect actual information about the fire did not fulfil its task.

During the last two years, said the letter, there have been four fires in the same sarai. The shop owners want to know how fires break out one after another in the same sarai.

When the last fire broke out two weeks ago, the shopowners tried their best to save as much of their goods as they could, but it was all in vain because large crowds made it impossible to rescue anything.

The letter expressed the hope that the government will help those who lost all they had in the fire.

Yesterday's Heyward carried an editorial entitled "Better Quality Wheat Seeds."

Attempts are under way, said the paper, to industrialise agriculture in Afghanistan. In addition to distributing fertilisers to the farmers and preparing plans to irrigate more of the land, the Agriculture Ministry has been doing its best to provide machinery to the farmers and to acquaint them with modern techniques of agriculture.

One of the latest steps to help increase wheat production in Afghanistan is the introduction of a new wheat variety.

Continued on page 4

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "Effectiveness of Economic Pressures".

On Saturday evening, said the paper, the Security Council passed a resolution requesting the member nations to use every type of economic pressure against Rhodesia, including the prohibition of oil exports to that country.

This resolution was sponsored by Bolivia and Uruguay as a compromise between the British draft and that of the African countries. We feel, said the paper, that effectiveness of economic measures against Rhodesia will depend entirely upon the speed with which they are implemented.

If Britain and the USA does not import chrome and stop imports of tobacco one-sixth of Rhodesia's trade will be affected. Being a member of the Commonwealth and enjoying the advantage of customs-free exports to Britain, Rhodesia has been saving \$9 million annually. It may be hoped that not only will Britain herself take economic blockade measures against Rhodesia but other Commonwealth countries will also be persuaded to follow the same policy.

The only country which has decided to maintain economic relations with Rhodesia is South Africa, but it will not be possible for South Africa to buy all the tobacco products of its neighbour. If the Security Council's resolution without delay, Rhodesia will not have time to dispose of its tobacco stocks.

Similarly, if member nations stop the export of oil to Rhodesia, she would begin to feel the effects. Even Portugal, under pressure from other countries, may block the present pipeline which extends through its African colony to Rhodesia. As is indicated by its vote of absence in the Security Council, France may keep its relations with Rhodesia.

As to the possible supply of oil by South Africa, the report said that South Africa itself imports oil.

Exporting countries of the world should, however, ensure that large quantities of oil are not exported to South Africa. The best and only way to make the racialists in Rhodesia grant equal rights to the Africans is to implement these economic measures as fast as possible.

A letter in the same issue of Anis deals with the recent fire in the Ahmad Shah Sarai.

Some of those whose shops and goods were destroyed in the fire describe the situation created soon after the fire broke out and refer to the inquiry undertaken in respect of the major fire in the same sarai two years ago. The commission which was appointed to collect actual information about the fire did not fulfil its task.

During the last two years, said the letter, there have been four fires in the same sarai. The shop owners want to know how fires break out one after another in the same sarai.

When the last fire broke out two weeks ago, the shopowners tried their best to save as much of their goods as they could, but it was all in vain because large crowds made it impossible to rescue anything.

The letter expressed the hope that the government will help those who lost all they had in the fire.

Yesterday's Heyward carried an editorial entitled "Better Quality Wheat Seeds."

Attempts are under way, said the paper, to industrialise agriculture in Afghanistan. In addition to distributing fertilisers to the farmers and preparing plans to irrigate more of the land, the Agriculture Ministry has been doing its best to provide machinery to the farmers and to acquaint them with modern techniques of agriculture.

One of the latest steps to help increase wheat production in Afghanistan is the introduction of a new wheat variety.

Continued on page 4

Diplomatic Wives Organise To Raise Funds To Help Earthquake Victims

When in the autumn of 1962 the diplomatic ladies of Kabul decided to hold a benefit film show to raise funds for the victims of an earthquake in Iran perhaps none of them had any idea that they were taking the first steps towards the formation of a permanent body with the broad scope of activities which the Diplomatic Wives' Organisation of Kabul has today.

FIRST MEETING

A meeting was held at the Indian Ambassador's residence, at which, in the presence of Dr. Aziz Seraj, then President of the Health Department in the Ministry of Education, the Diplomatic Wives' Organisation was founded with the aim of raising funds through various benefit functions to help worthy causes. Mrs. Steeves, wife of the American Ambassador, was elected chairman.

On Dr. Seraj's advice the DWO decided that its first task should be to help equip kindergartens for teachers' children at the Zarghona, Malalai, Majdabai Heravi and Rabia Balkhi Schools. Again a series of benefit film shows was arranged. The first social event was a tea party held in 1963 at the Khyber Restaurant and attended by HRH Princess Bilquis. A garden party with a fashion show followed in May and the DWO collections rose to Af. 30,000. Invited to the kindergartens they had helped to equip the diplomatic ladies were able to see the result of what had been done with their help.

FILM SHOWS

In August 1963 a filmshow helped the DWO collect 650 dollars for the Yugoslav victims of the Shkup earthquake.

In December 1963 the idea of supplying equipment for a clinic for disabled children was born and new activities were undertaken. At that time a new chairman, Mrs. de la Mare, wife of the British Ambassador, was elected and the constitution of the DWO was drawn up. Mrs. de la Mare introduced Ikebana, Japanese flower arrangement to Kabul. Her training courses for diplomatic and Afghan ladies, now so actively continued and enlarged by Mrs. Masaki, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, helped a lot in creating closer contact with the Afghan ladies and in promoting new activities.

The 1964-65 winter season was very busy in the life of the organisation. A number of tea parties, soirées with concert programmes and other functions brought big amounts to the fund for crippled children's clinic. A benefit tea party which Mrs. Cimino, wife of the Italian Ambassador, gave in January and Mrs. Steeves's benefit film show of "The Parent Trap" brought Af. 65,000 to the fund. Meanwhile the DWO collected warm clothes and shoes from different embassies and presented them to the Red Crescent Society on Dec. 5, 1964.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

From the Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital the DWO got a list of the most urgently needed equipment for the crippled children's clinic and immediately ordered it from Czechoslovakia and West Germany.

A big summer dance party in

Shirini Pilau:

SWEET RICE

2 cups carrots, sliced in one inch strips.

1 cup water.
4-5 tbsp. butter.
1 cup almonds, blanched and sliced.
2-3 tbsp. butter.
1 cup candied orange peel.
4-5 breasts of chicken.
2/3 cup water.
1 tsp. salt.
1 tsp. pepper.
1 tsp. poultry seasoning.
2 tsp. saffron.
2 cups rice.
1 tsp. salt.
2 qt. water.
2 tsp. salt.
1 cup butter.
2 tsp. saffron.

Wash, clean and quarter the carrots lengthwise and then cut into one inch pieces. Cook the carrots in one cup water until the water is gone. Sauté the carrots in butter. Sauté the almonds in three tbsp. butter. Add candied orange to the sautéed carrots and let cook on a very low fire about 15 to 20 minutes. Parboil the (Contd. on page 4)

Mrs. Mazeria and Mrs. Moltmann at Autumn Ball last Thursday.

300 Enjoy Fund-Raising Autumn Ball At Press Club

THREE hundred people attended the diplomatic wives organisation of Kabul autumn ball held last Thursday evening at the Press Ministry Club. This was the eighth function held by the Organisation during the last four years to raise funds to set up a hospital for retarded children.

Mrs. P. N. Thapar, wife of the Indian Ambassador and president of the organisation, in her speech thanked all those who had helped

the organisation fulfill its pledge, making it possible to extend medical help to retarded children. She said the organisation has already bought some equipment, which is now being used in the orthopaedic department of the Wazir Akbar Khan hospital until the children's hospital can be set up.

Dr. Aziz Seraj, president of the Health Department of the Ministry of Education thanked the organisation for its humanitarian efforts, and added that they will soon be able to get an appropriation from the government which will be used to set up a clinic for the handicapped.

He said he has discussed the possibility of setting up a number of classes for the deaf and mute with a team of Colombo Plan doctors who visited Afghanistan. He hopes that with the help and cooperation of other centres for the deaf and mute they will be able to give help to handicapped persons in this country.

The members of the Diplomatic Wives' Organisation decorated two Press Club salons one of which was used for dancing and the other for playing bingo for the Thursday Ball. Over 41,000 afghanis were raised.

All About Women

Instruments For

Decoration, To Play

For playing or for decoration, Afghan musical instruments are interesting and colourful. Tambors, rababs, flutes, and drums are to be found in stores scattered throughout Kabul.

The music store opposite the Sultan Hamid Photography Studio carries a variety of instruments both Afghan and foreign. Gracefully shaped miniature and large tambors, both plain and inlaid can be purchased there.

Rababs, both old and new are available as well as both metal and wooden flutes and recorders from Afghanistan and Pakistan. Wooden, metal and ceramic drums are also on display.

Expert instruction in tuning and playing these instruments is given.

Aside from Afghan instruments, the harmonium, accordion, sitar, guitar, and mandolin, can be found there. The proprietor also tunes and repairs many instruments.

Instruments are also available in antique shops near the Pakistan Embassy (on both sides), near the American Embassy, near Char-e-Ansari, near the Jeshan grounds, and on Sher Shah Mina two blocks past Demazang.

NEW MEMBERS

New members are Mrs. K. Alexandrov (USSR); Mrs. J. Miresevic (Czechoslovakia); Mrs. A. Syrdeli (UN); Mrs. G. Whitridge (Great Britain); Mrs. G. Kanoy (Bulgaria); Mrs. H. Masaki (Japan); Mrs. W. Tomkowski (Poland); and Mrs. S. Kansoh (UAR).

Tambours

Soviet Note Requests U.S. Action In Laos Be Condemned

MOSCOW, November 22, (Tass).—The Soviet Union proposed that the co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Laos (USSR and Britain) jointly condemn the aggressive military acts of the United States in Laos and warn the government of the United States of the possible serious consequences of such actions.

It is officially reported that the Soviet draft of a joint message of the co-chairmen to the governments of Geneva conference member-countries was handed over on November 18 to counsellor T. Brimelow of the British Embassy in Moscow. The draft calls upon the United States government "to end at once the bombings of Laos, to withdraw its military and paramilitary personnel from Laos and renounce the use of Laotian territory for the purpose of widening the war in South Vietnam and for provocative actions against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

The draft recalls that American planes operating from bases in Laos and Thailand bombed and strafed Xieng-Khouang and Sam-Nuea provinces. As a result of the raids many citizens were killed and grave material damage was inflicted.

Such actions of the United States undertaken in the context of widening the war in Vietnam gravely endanger peace in Laos.

Shastri May Visit Washington Soon

MADRAS, Nov. 22, (Reuters).—The Indian Prime Minister, told reporters here Sunday it might be possible for him to visit Washington soon.

Asked to comment on a reported statement by the Pakistan Foreign Minister Bhutto that Pakistan would not lag behind if India decided to manufacture the atom bomb, Shastri said "as I have already said we will try to avoid further proliferation of nuclear weapons."

Speaking to Congress Party workers Shastri commented that Pakistan had continued its attempts to intrude into Indian territory after the ceasefire. Pakistan's occupation of some posts in the Rajasthan area was, he said, wrong, unjust and unfair.

He said India would very much like the United Nations and its observers to persuade Pakistan to withdraw from Indian territory. "If Pakistan does not agree to do so, then there is no alternative for us except to throw them back from the posts," the Prime Minister added.

Earlier, Shastri told reporters it might be possible for him to visit Washington soon.

Abbasi Leaves For Federal Germany

KABUL, Nov. 22.—Mohammad Ibrahim Abbasi, President of Radio Afghanistan, left Kabul for Germany yesterday at the invitation of the Federal German government.

During his three-week stay Abbasi will visit Federal German radio and television establishments and cultural institutions. After his visit to West Germany Abbasi will go to the United Kingdom at the invitation of the British Broadcasting Corporation to visit BBC establishments, and cultural organisations in Britain.

IWC Schaffhausen

The super-antimagnetic and waterproof self-winding INTERNATIONAL INGENIEUR automatic highest precision for professionals and sportsmen

International Watch Co. SCHAFFHAUSEN/SWITZERLAND



Palmero Needs Piped Piper To Fight Rats

PALMERO, Sicily, Nov. 22, (Reuters).—Hunger crazed rats pouring out of sewers this weekend spread terror in a small working class suburb west of Palermo.

They bit about 10 people, including children, mothers kept their children indoors while men fought the rats with traps, poison and cats.

DWO...

(Contd. from page 3) the beginning of this month, at a small ceremony in the same hospital, the members of the DWO presented the promised equipment for crippled children's clinic, on which the organisation spent most of the money collected from benefit activities.

Recently the DWO organised a tea party with bingo for ladies only, at which HRH Princess Bilquis and Princess Khatol were present, and a big autumn dance was held on Nov. 18 at the Press Club.

For all these benefit functions of the DWO every embassy in Kabul donates food, drinks and presents for the raffles. But it would have been very hard for the DWO to accomplish its aims without the active participation of the Afghan ladies. According to the constitution of the DWO, members of this organisation are the wives of heads of missions and two Afghan ladies, who serve as liaison officers. The DWO owes a great deal for the success of its activities to Afghan ladies like Mrs. Sedika Seraj, Mrs. Alia Etemadi, Mrs. Saleha Etemadi, Mrs. Farzi, Mrs. Nasser Zia, and Mrs. Rokya Etemadi.

The interest shown in the activities of the DWO by HRH Princess Bilquis and Princess Khatol contributes a lot to their popularity. Great assistance has been given to the DWO by the Ministry of Press and Information, which makes the Press Club available for use free for benefit parties. Radio Afghanistan, Mr. Majid Zabouli, President of Bank Milli, and many other commercial firms which donate prizes for the raffles.

The DWO has noble aims and we hope that with the valuable assistance of the Afghan authorities it will be able to achieve them as successfully as it has since it was formed.

Shirini...

(Contd. from page 3) chicken with the seasoning and saffron for 20 to 25 minutes. Cook rice as you would for chalu.

After putting half the rice in the pot, arrange half of the chicken, half of the carrots and orange peel and half of the almonds over the rice.

Add some more rice, chicken, the rest of the orange peel, carrots, and almonds and the remaining rice. When ready to serve, add two tablespoons of saffron to the rice and mix.

Makes 4 to 5 servings.

(Contd. from page 3) chicken with the seasoning and saffron for 20 to 25 minutes. Cook rice as you would for chalu.

After putting half the rice in the pot, arrange half of the chicken, half of the carrots and orange peel and half of the almonds over the rice.

Add some more rice, chicken, the rest of the orange peel, carrots, and almonds and the remaining rice. When ready to serve, add two tablespoons of saffron to the rice and mix.

Makes 4 to 5 servings.

FRENCH CLUB Thursday, Nov. 25 at 8:30 p.m.

ST. CATHERINE'S BALL Prizes for the most imaginative hats

Reserve your table at the French Club from 5-7 p.m. or phone 23225.

U.S. Estimates N. Vietnamese In Chu Prong At Division

PLEIKU, South Vietnam, Nov. 22, (Reuters).—UNITED STATES Military Commanders estimate that a full division of North Vietnamese troops is operating in the Chu Prong range above the Ia Drang battlefield where new fighting broke out Sunday.

A division, it is believed, could range from 5,000 to 8,000 men and there is a growing feeling in Pleiku, the central highlands capital 35 miles (56 kms), northeast of the battle area, that the North Vietnamese are preparing a trap for U.S. Vietnamese forces.

Fighting was reported Sunday between about a battalion of the U.S. first air cavalry and a Viet Cong force of unknown size in the Ia Drang Valley, some 200 miles (320 kms) Northwest of Saigon and near the Cambodian frontier.

The engagement was described as light to moderate but no detailed reports or casualty estimates have been received.

Sunday's fighting is near the area where the heaviest fighting of the Vietnam war took place last week, American military commanders claimed a major victory over the North Vietnamese, who have fought several bloody battles with U.S. and South Vietnamese troops in the region in the past month.

Maurice Sauve, Canada's Minister of Forestry, who was elected chairman of the session, warned that world was losing the battle against hunger.

Appealing to political, economic and religious leaders throughout the world, the Canadian Minister said, "If our generation, at the most crucial moment in the memory of man, fails to win the war on hunger, much of the blame will be theirs before the bar of history."

The task was not impossible. Scientific and technical answers were known and the remaining barrier was the problem of communicating them effectively to developing countries. This was basically an educational problem.

Some U.S. commanders are worried that the North Vietnamese would be willing to stay in the area after taking such heavy casualties.

Recent intelligence reports indicate that the Chu Prong range is a vital and extremely large base area, containing supply and staging depots for North Vietnamese forces infiltrating into South Vietnam.

However, the belief is growing that the North Vietnamese are staying and fighting not just to protect a base, but to trap the American and South Vietnamese into a situation which could be fought to a dramatic and smashing Viet Cong victory.

The North Vietnamese have not previously appeared to be ready to stay and fight on a big scale. Many feel the battles of the last 10 days could be meant to entice the Americans into the hills.

A disturbing factor for the Americans is that nearly all the

actions have been close-range infantry attacks with automatic and small arms, it is felt the North Vietnamese may be keeping their heavy artillery and mortars in reserve.

ADVTS.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB Bridge Tournament for Pairs Wednesday, November 24th 8 p.m. Entrance fee 50 Af. per person. Non-members fee Af. 50. Unique prizes.

FOR SALE Ford Galaxie in good condition, phone 20222

FOR SALE 1957 Mercedes 220 S new motor, new tires tax upaid 1,100. Call 20540.

Beirut - Athens Istanbul - Rome

These are places which you may have wanted to see for a long time. Why not include all or some of them in your next trip to Germany or USA? There are no additional costs (except for your stay of course)!

There are many other stop-over possibilities, also to other parts of the world! May we therefore suggest that you call us or your Travel Agent when you are planning your next trip? We will gladly tell you all about it!



Lufthansa

Kabul: Shar-e-Nau. Phone: 22501

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature Max. 15 C. Min. 4 C. Sun sets today at 4:45 p.m. sun rises tomorrow at 6:41 a.m. Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, No. 260

KABUL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1965. (CAUS 2, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Many Rhodesians Demonstrate; UK Committed To Oil Embargo

BULAWAYO, November 23, (Reuters).—TWO thousand Africans staged a noisy demonstration in Mpopoma township here overnight despite police efforts to break it up.

After a day of strikes in this industrial centre called by African leaders of its independence, the chanting, shouting demonstrators lined both sides of Cleary Drive, a thoroughfare through the township, threw bricks and tossed boulders and dustbins into the road.

Five truck loads of police drove back and forth through the crowd.

Police with dogs ordered some Africans standing nearby to clear the road of stones and dustbins obstructing it.

One bus of the Rhodesian omnibus company was reported to have been stoned but the company's offices were closed to newsmen trying to check.

The company later said the bus service for whites in Bulawayo would be withdrawn today because of a staff shortage.

Among the vehicles at which the demonstrators threw stones were two cars carrying South African, British and American newspapermen and a car belonging to a local newspaper.

The strikes in Bulawayo and Gwelo were the first time since the country's seizure of independence from Britain 11 days ago that Rhodesian Africans have responded on a large scale to calls for a general strike.

In London, British Foreign Minister Michael Stewart said Monday that Britain is now committed to oil sanctions against Rhodesia.

Stewart, answering questions in the House of Commons, defended Britain's vote for an oil embargo against the regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith at a U.N. Security Council meeting Saturday.

Stewart was asked by opposition Conservative member Lady Woodhouse whether Britain's support of the U.N. resolution meant that London was "now committed to breaking all economic relations with southern Rhodesia including the imposing of an oil embargo?"

The Foreign Minister replied.

Interior Ministry Names Governors, Deputy Ministers

KABUL, Nov. 23.—The Ministry of Interior announced the following appointments Monday:

Abdul Wahab Malikyar, former President of the Rural Development department as first Deputy Minister; Amanullah Mansouri, former President of the Textile Company as Second Deputy Minister; Fakir Nabi Alefi as governor of Kunduz; Dr. Mahmood Habib, former Director-General of Literature, the Ministry of Press and Information as the Governor of Kapisa; Azizullah Khogyani, Director-General of the Education and Health Department in the Ministry of Planning as Governor of Laghman; Mohammad Alim Nawabi, former President of the Administrative Department in the Prime Ministry as Governor of Badghis; Sultan Aziz Zikria, President of the Customs Department in the Finance Ministry as Governor of Herat; Abdul Habib Khaliki, former Governor of Laghman as Governor of Logar; Abdul Malik, Deputy Governor of Herat as Governor of Zabul; and Sayyed Kassim, Deputy Chief of the Protocol Department in the Foreign Ministry as Governor of Faryab.

Keshawarz, Masa Appointed Advisers To Prime Ministry

KABUL, Nov. 23.—His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawarz, the former Minister of Agriculture and Engineer Mohammad Hussein Masa, the former Minister of Interior as advisers to the Prime Ministry.

The Prime Minister's office had announced Sunday that a board of advisers comprising men of knowledge and experience in various fields will be set up in the Prime Ministry so that use could be made of their views both in the practical and the theoretical manner.

Dr. Mohammad Anas, the former Minister of Education is the third person that has been appointed to the advisory post in the Prime Ministry.

She disclosed Monday she had written to Prime Minister Harold Wilson asking for protection should she be arrested in Salisbury. Wilson's office continued today the letter had been received but made no comment on it.

The 22-year-old Miss Todd, whose father is restricted at his Rhodesian farm, has repeatedly called for Britain to send troops to Rhodesia to assume power there and protect the Rhodesian people.

Police with dogs ordered some Africans standing nearby to clear the road of stones and dustbins obstructing it.

One bus of the Rhodesian omnibus company was reported to have been stoned but the company's offices were closed to newsmen trying to check.

The company later said the bus service for whites in Bulawayo would be withdrawn today because of a staff shortage.

Among the vehicles at which the demonstrators threw stones were two cars carrying South African, British and American newspapermen and a car belonging to a local newspaper.

The strikes in Bulawayo and Gwelo were the first time since the country's seizure of independence from Britain 11 days ago that Rhodesian Africans have responded on a large scale to calls for a general strike.

In London, British Foreign Minister Michael Stewart said Monday that Britain is now committed to oil sanctions against Rhodesia.

Stewart, answering questions in the House of Commons, defended Britain's vote for an oil embargo against the regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith at a U.N. Security Council meeting Saturday.

Stewart was asked by opposition Conservative member Lady Woodhouse whether Britain's support of the U.N. resolution meant that London was "now committed to breaking all economic relations with southern Rhodesia including the imposing of an oil embargo?"

The Foreign Minister replied.

He regards the fifth republic which gave France new political stability as his work, achieved against opposition at home and

Some restrictions were placed on such flights when the military conflict broke out between India and Pakistan.

The Pakistani aviation authorities and PIA have also agreed to allow Indian nationals to travel between India and Afghanistan by Ariana Services.

Some restrictions were placed on such flights when the military conflict broke out between India and Pakistan.

The Pakistani aviation authorities and PIA have also agreed to allow Indian nationals to travel between India and Afghanistan by Ariana Services.

Many Rhodesians Demonstrate; UK Committed To Oil Embargo

BULAWAYO, November 23, (Reuters).—TWO thousand Africans staged a noisy demonstration in Mpopoma township here overnight despite police efforts to break it up.

After a day of strikes in this industrial centre called by African leaders of its independence, the chanting, shouting demonstrators lined both sides of Cleary Drive, a thoroughfare through the township, threw bricks and tossed boulders and dustbins into the road.

Five truck loads of police drove back and forth through the crowd.

Police with dogs ordered some Africans standing nearby to clear the road of stones and dustbins obstructing it.

One bus of the Rhodesian omnibus company was reported to have been stoned but the company's offices were closed to newsmen trying to check.

The company later said the bus service for whites in Bulawayo would be withdrawn today because of a staff shortage.

Among the vehicles at which the demonstrators threw stones were two cars carrying South African, British and American newspapermen and a car belonging to a local newspaper.

The strikes in Bulawayo and Gwelo were the first time since the country's seizure of independence from Britain 11 days ago that Rhodesian Africans have responded on a large scale to calls for a general strike.

In London, British Foreign Minister Michael Stewart said Monday that Britain is now committed to oil sanctions against Rhodesia.

Stewart, answering questions in the House of Commons, defended Britain's vote for an oil embargo against the regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith at a U.N. Security Council meeting Saturday.

Stewart was asked by opposition Conservative member Lady Woodhouse whether Britain's support of the U.N. resolution meant that London was "now committed to breaking all economic relations with southern Rhodesia including the imposing of an oil embargo?"

The Foreign Minister replied.

He regards the fifth republic which gave France new political stability as his work, achieved against opposition at home and

Some restrictions were placed on such flights when the military conflict broke out between India and Pakistan.

The Pakistani aviation authorities and PIA have also agreed to allow Indian nationals to travel between India and Afghanistan by Ariana Services.

Some restrictions were placed on such flights when the military conflict broke out between India and Pakistan.

The Pakistani aviation authorities and PIA have also agreed to allow Indian nationals to travel between India and Afghanistan by Ariana Services.

Some restrictions were placed on such flights when the military conflict broke out between India and Pakistan.

The Pakistani aviation authorities and PIA have also agreed to allow Indian nationals to travel between India and Afghanistan by Ariana Services.

Some restrictions were placed on such flights when the military conflict broke out between India and Pakistan.

FAO Head Urges Larger Scale Food Surplus Operations

ROME, November 23, (DPA).—SECRETARY-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, (FAO) Dr. Benay Ramjan Sen, today told the FAO General Assembly here that food surpluses in the future should be internationally handled on a much bigger scale than at present.

In addressing the first working session of the 13th General Assembly of the FAO, Sen said that the FAO should be called upon to take a more direct part in controlling and supervising operations so that surpluses did not interfere with domestic production of individual countries.

Dr. Sen added that the FAO was preparing an indicative world plan for agricultural development "to make it possible for those concerned to see the problem of agricultural development as a whole and thus lay the basis for adequate, well-directed and concerted action."

Looking ahead to 1975 and 1985, Sen said, the plan would indicate the goals for production, trade and consumption that must be reached if the present disastrous trends are to be reversed.

Developing nations, he said, "must face up early and squarely to the implications and needs of future production if a world hunger crisis is to be avoided."

Chinese Journalists Hail Afghanistan's Economic Progress

KABUL, Nov. 23.—The Chinese journalists delegation left Kabul yesterday after a week long visit. A member of the delegation said the journalists will visit Pakistan before returning home.

At the airport the delegation, told Bakhtar: The development of the national economy and national culture of our friendly neighbour (Afghanistan), particularly the achievements in developing irrigation and highway construction, have left us a deep impression.

"We are confident in its prosperous future. From all these we have seen the concrete example of the industrious and courageous Afghan people."

"During our short stay, we have also deeply felt that there exists a profound friendship between the peoples of China and Afghanistan. Such friendship is not only based on a long history of 2,000 years and more, it has also achieved new developments on new basis."

"The economic co-operation and cultural exchange between the two countries are being strengthened. At the same time the contacts between the journalists of the two countries are becoming increasingly closer."

During their visit the journalists were received by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maidwandwal.

In a speech to the National Institute of Advanced Studies, he said the refusal of Cuba to join such a scheme would be a serious obstacle.

But the step should be taken with or without Cuba, he said.

The senator arrived in Brazil yesterday on the first leg of a Latin American tour.

USSR Submits Draft Resolution To UN On Intervention

UNITED NATIONS Nov. 23 (Reuters). The Soviet Union Monday submitted a draft resolution to the U.N. main political committee to condemn intervention of any state into the domestic affairs of another. The proposal will likely set the stage in committee debate for Soviet charges against U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

The proposed draft demands that "armed or any other type of intervention in the domestic affairs of states, as well as any acts directed against the just struggle of peoples for national independence and freedom, should be halted forthwith and should not be permitted in the future."

KABUL, Nov. 23.—Professors from various departments of the College of Medicine have volunteered to receive Red Crescent patients at the Society's Central Clinic according to a set programme daily starting at 2 p.m.

The Red Crescent Society is reported to have thanked the professors for their humanitarian gesture.

KABUL, Nov. 23.—Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Rawan Farhadi, Director-General of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry has been appointed Secretary to the Council of Ministers. This is in addition to his Foreign Ministry post.

KABUL, Nov. 23.—Professors from various departments of the College of Medicine have volunteered to receive Red Crescent patients at the Society's Central Clinic according to a set programme daily starting at 2 p.m.

The Red Crescent Society is reported to have thanked the professors for their humanitarian gesture.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4,5 and 6.
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency, at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

NOVEMBER 23, 1965

PM's Advisory Board

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's decision to create a board of advisers within the Prime Ministry will be widely welcomed since the members, chosen from among experienced men of knowledge, will be expected to express their honest and objective views on various national issues. The formation of the board should therefore not be interpreted as provision of jobs for those who cannot find any other positions.

To make the board effective it will be necessary to define its functions and indicate the scope of its work. In other words, it should be made clear in what specific fields and in what manner the board will advise the Prime Minister on national issues.

As the magnitude of the problems we have to face grows we need extra brains to discuss them and find solutions for them. Those who have so far been appointed as members of the board are all former Ministers. They have had a great deal of experience in public affairs and specially in fields in which they have been trained and have worked. To utilise their talent and experience in a rational manner is a wise step.

In fact the idea should be pursued further and efforts should be made to utilise the services of persons in other fields who have held important posts in the government and are now out of office. The setting up of an advisory board within the Prime Ministry was a real need and it is good that important individuals have been appointed as its members. But the country can also make use of the services of persons with a clean public record in other positions, notably in the university and in institutions dealing with social or economic developmental projects.

It should also become part of this new concept that it is not the government which has to find jobs for people. On the basis of their training and experience all the people of Afghanistan should work in whatever capacity they can best serve the country. They could hold posts within the government or outside it.

By appointing a board of advisers for himself the Prime Minister has shown the way. What is now necessary is that this new idea of making the best use of the available talent

TWO WEEKS IN SAUDI ARABIA

An Afghan press delegation recently paid a visit to Saudi Arabia. Following is a report by Sayed Bariman, a member of the delegation.

Flying over Tehran, Damascus and Beirut at night was a very interesting experience. Each capital seemed to be a collection of lights.

The Jet Boeing 720 of Saudia Arabian Airlines took us to Jeddah where we arrived an hour before sun rise.

At the airport we were met by General Khan Mohammad, Afghan Ambassador in Jeddah, and some other members of the Afghan Embassy and our host. We were taken to Alandra Hotel, which is a big hotel in Jeddah. Although the capital of Saudi Arabia is Riyadh, most foreign embassies are located in Jeddah which is an important commercial port on the Red Sea. The Saudi Arabian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also located in Jeddah.

The hotel where we stayed was decorated in an interesting way. In the lounge and restaurant Sudanese waiters dressed in special costumes served the guests with a touch of warmth. The complexion and features of the Sudanese and their warm treatment of guests was a new experience for us. Sudanese are seen in all hotels of Saudi Arabia and it seems that they have special taste and talent in hotel management and in receiving the guests. Their clothes are very interesting for tourists to see.

In the morning of Oct. 24 we went to the Ministry of Publications which has some of its departments in Jeddah and some in Riyadh. The reason for this is that a number of well-known papers of Saudi Arabia are published in Jeddah. They include Almadina, Akaz, Anadawa.

During our meeting with the President of the Publications and Administrative Deputy Minister of the Publications Ministry, cultural relations and the need for exchange of press delegations between the two countries were discussed.

Visits to schools and women's Welfare Institutions were also included in our programme. We visited an experimental school also a secondary school for girls. We also visited the Women's Welfare. In the Women's Welfare Institution, headed by a young enlightened and educated woman, special attention is paid to proper treatment of women and children.

While we were in institution a photographer wanted to take a group picture, but the president of institution objected to it because women in Saudi Arabia are still under purdah.

In the evening we met editors of newspapers such as Almadina, Akaz and Andawa and visited their printing houses. First, we thought that the newspapers are run by the government, but we soon found that they are run with private capital and the employees are paid from revenues earned through subscriptions and advertisements. The newspapers are sent to Mecca, Medina and Riyadh by plane and car.

Television is one of the youngest institutions. No more than two months old. We inspected the television station on our second day in Jeddah. It is located in a modern 3-storey building and has been operating on an experimental basis.

With the arrival of the Afghan delegation in Jeddah a number of sides were shown on TV. Next morning we were in Mecca to pay our respects to Ba'tullah. From Jeddah to Mecca

the road is paved and there are two traffic lanes. The distance is 100 kilometres and can be covered in one hour.

Beautiful and modern edifices caught our eye in Mecca. Non-Muslims are not allowed to go to Mecca. Likewise, according to Islam, hunting and slaughter are prohibited in the area. A new two-storey mosque, which is large and beautiful, is being built by government of Saudi Arabia. This surrounds the old Aram mosque. When this mosque is completed the older mosque will be demolished to provide more room for pilgrims.

Next afternoon we went from Mecca to Medina by car. The road from Jeddah to Medina is paved and is 420 kilometres long. The distance can be covered in five hours.

In Medina we paid tribute to the holy spirit of Prophet Mohammad. It is here that his holy mosque is located. We also visited the University of Islamic Sciences where students from all over the Islamic world come to study.

We also visited Zeheran which is a port on the coast of a lake. We saw the oil refinery there.

In Riyadh we were received in audience by His Majesty King Feisal. His Majesty praised the people of Afghanistan and expressed gratitude for the progress which Afghanistan has achieved in recent years.

We had talks with several leaders of Saudi Arabia and discussed the good relations existing between the two countries and also the need for exchange for cultural delegations.

Our stay in Saudi Arabia was very interesting and instructive and we were received with warm hospitality.

PRESS At a Glance

In an editorial entitled "Officials' Cars" yesterday's *Islah* said that the speedy completion of tasks entrusted to government agencies is the most important aim of every official to perform their duties efficiently. Officials require facilities such as cars.

The city is fast expanding and long distances have to be covered. It would be a great waste of time if officials were to move about in city buses. At the same time, if cars were to be provided to all of them a large amount of foreign exchange would have to be spent. Welcoming the appointment of a special committee by the Wolesi Jirgah to study the car problem, the paper proposed that the government should make cars available to those officials who are ready to pay the price in instalments.

Discussing the advantages of this system, the paper said that when an official owns the car he will take care to maintain it properly and the government will be saved a great deal of trouble. Besides, the standard of living will rise at least among the officials of the government.

In any discussion of the problem, added the paper, we should not forget that we are living in the age of speed and it is essential that we should have the facilities to move fast.

In a letter in the same issue of *Islah*, Mohammad Sarwar suggested that Parliament should open some schools in the Jaghatoo Woleswali. This district with a population of 60,000 needs several schools. At the moment it has none.

In another letter Noor Adebyar from Sia Oon of Hodeh province said that the Guzara Woleswali should see that water is properly distributed among the farmers in the district. The stream flowing through the area, with the Harirode river as its source, first passes through Hasanabad. The farmers in this locality unfortunately are not careful. They use as much water as they want and little is left for the people of Guzara.

In another letter Aqa Gul complained about high rents for the rooms in the sarais. Most of those living in the sarais have to pay rents demanded by the owner. There is neither a standard rate nor any law to regulate rents. The sarai owners go on raising the rents every month since there is no one to stop them.

Aqa Gul requests the Kabul Municipality to appoint a committee to lay down standards for the rooms and fix the rates which should be displayed at the sarai gates so that there is no argument about them.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial on the Spread of Nuclear Weapons.

The present tensions in some parts of the world, particularly Asia, and the possibility that those countries which do not have nuclear weapons may develop them in the near future make it imperative that a non-proliferation treaty should be signed as soon as possible.

Last week the UN General Assembly suggested that the 17-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference should be convened once again. The chances of success of this conference are very little because two atomic powers, France and the People's Republic of China are not represented on it. Even if an agreement is reached, how can it be binding on these two countries? That is why the resolution adopted by the Afro-Asian countries assumes importance. This resolution calls for a world disarmament conference in which China and France should also participate. However to arrange such a conference will take a long time.

The paper expressed the hope that the General Assembly will achieve these objectives.

Contd. on page 4

BAGHLAN

Baghlan Supplies Cement, Sugar, Linen To The Nation

Baghlan is bordered by Parwan on the east, Samangan and Bamiyan on the south, Kunduz and Takhar on the north and Samangan on the west.

The Andarab river, which has its origin in the Hindu Kush mountains, flows through Baghlan. Before the Andarab reaches Puli Khumri and Khenjan and Doushi rivers join it.

There are two dams built on the river in Puli Khumri and the two hydroelectric plants there produce about 11,000 kilowatt hours of electricity. The availability of power in Baghlan has contributed a great deal towards the expansion of industry in the province.

The Ghory Cement Factory, located near Puli Khumri, produces 400 tons of cement daily.

The Baghlan sugar factory produces 99,000 kilograms of sugar daily. The electricity produced in Puli Khumri is also used in the Karkar coal mines.

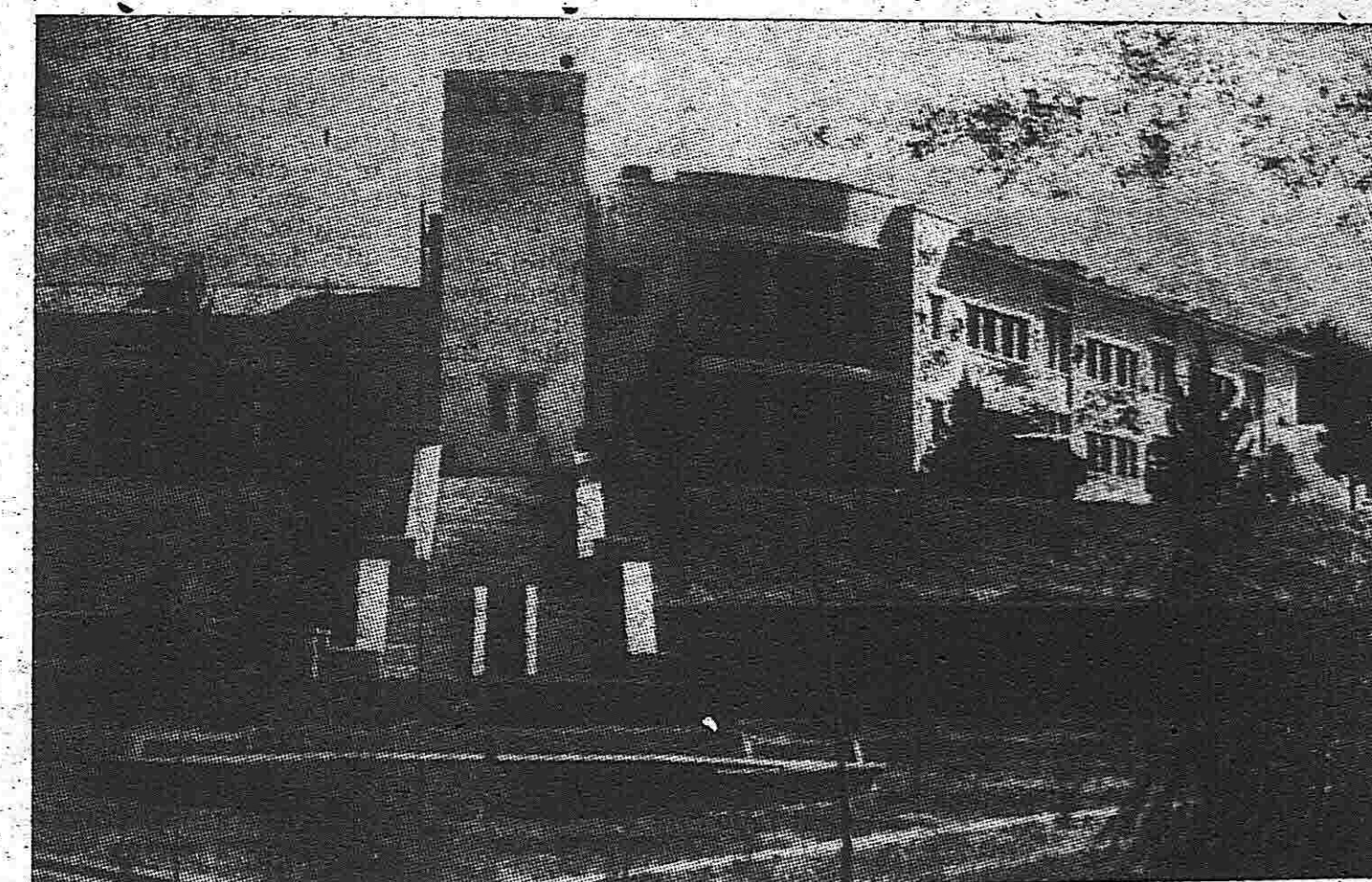
The textile plant of Puli Khumri, which has an output of 74,000 metres of cloth in 24 hours, uses some 1,200 kilowatts of power.

Its rich soil and the abundant water supply makes Baghlan one of the important agricultural areas of the country. Wheat and rice are traditional crops of Baghlan and in recent years cotton has also become important.

Cultivation of sugar beet was popularised in the province more than 20 years ago when the sugar refinery plant was set up there. The Baghlan mountains, which are branches of the Hindu Kush,



The sugar refinery in Baghlan is one of the oldest factories in Afghanistan. It produces 99,000 kilograms of sugar in 24 hours.



A view of the hotel in Khenjan at the foot of the Hindu Kush mountains.

Contd. on page 4



A Walk In The Wallian Valley

By Our Staff Reporter

Serendipity has always been one of my favourite words. It is not quite as long as supercalifragilisticexpialidocious of Mary Poppins' movie fame, but its meaning is similar—an unexpected happy discovery. One is not supposed to look for serendipity according to the definition of course, but I have frequently found it by climbing to the top of a mountain.

This particular day we were camping along the Andarab River. It was only our second day on a three-week trip around Afghanistan. Since one of the expedition's purposes was to gather material for articles we were feeling compelled to collect some in-

formation even if it was a Friday and not too much, besides a description of the scenery, offered itself at this spot just over the Salang Pass on the road to Puli Khumri and Baghlan.

The mountain across the valley looked a little too forbidding for our first attempt so we crossed the road behind our campsite and followed a barely visible path up the empty hillsides. Reaching the first false summit we discovered the small path led into a much wider rutted road going through melon patches.

Here we had our first of four encounters with the people who lived overlooking and within the formation even if it was a Friday and not too much, besides a description of the scenery, offered itself at this spot just over the Salang Pass on the road to Puli Khumri and Baghlan.

The research branch of Kabul University helped the Ministry of Agriculture in raising karakul. A Soviet expert, also worked on the karakul co-operative in Balkh, Jousjan, Kunduz, Faryab, Badghis and Takhar provinces, reports Ismail Yunusi, Director of Agriculture for Baghlan province.

The 12,500 acre farm, located just outside the city of Baghlan on the left of the Kabul-Baghlan highway, has been one of the important scenes of agricultural experimentation during the last five years. This is the biggest experimental farm in the country.

The main object of these experiments has been breeding improved crosses of karakul, finding improved food for karakul sheep from locally available and cheap feedstuffs, increasing cotton and sugar beet production and developing and popularising improved methods of agriculture.

Experiments on pasture and agronomy are conducted by two Bulgarian experts. Seventeen different varieties of cotton are cultivated on the farm to study their growing habits and resistance to diseases.

Experiments are also being carried out on sugar beets. The province of Baghlan is the main supplier of beets to the sugar mill in Baghlan city. Owing to unfavourable weather conditions last year the beet output was 35,000 tons less than previous years.

Rains postponed seeding resulting in a meagre harvest. This year about 11,500 acres of land was planted with sugar beets and the harvest is estimated at 60,000.

Wheat and vegetables are also grown on the farm. At this year's independence anniversary celebrations at the agriculture pavilion in Baghlan 64 varieties of wheat grown on the Poose Eshan farm were exhibited.

Some 13 acres are allocated to tomatoes, corn, melons, watermelons, beans, eggplants. Besides the 125 farmers employed on the farm,

By Our Staff Reporter

This first encounter was a brief one. The melon-guarding shelter was occupied by a woman who did not welcome us eagerly, although she urged the dog to stay in his place and gestured to the home of the owners of the field. We left the music of her radio and wandered on up the hill to the place she had called Char Baghs.

It was when we reached the house at Char Baghs that we first saw what was on the other side of the mountain. At one distant end the road bounded the valley. On the other three sides high barren peaks surrounded the green wheat and rice fields which were ranged in no particular order along the roving Wallian River.

Three brothers lived in the house. One had been sick for six years with stomach trouble. He had been to Kabul and to Puli Khumri for treatment but still the disease persisted. As we ate a nearly ripe melon we discussed schools and water. One of the sons was in the third grade in Khenjan. The stones at the water source made it impossible to enlarge the jouie and irrigate more land, the brothers explained.

We walked beside their fast-flowing jouie along the side of the mountain, and finally down through a wonderful orchard to the edge of the valley where we sat on the roots of a mulberry tree and watched a man threshing wheat with his five oxen.

His name was Abdul Rahman, he told us, as he circled the threshing floor. The mulberry, apricot, and plum orchard in which we were sitting was older than his father to whom it belonged. He himself had just returned from two years in the army in Faizabad.

Leaving the oxen to his sister he came over to the fence and told us that now he helped take care of the family's wheat, corn, and rice fields as well as their horses and orchard.

He had not gone to school. It was still too far for his brothers and sisters to go, he said, although there was now a four-year school in Khenjan. The malaria eradication man came to talk to the people in the valley once a month. Abdul Rahman understood that threshing was done by machine some places like where I came from. He had never seen such a machine.

We left Abdul Rahman and the shade of the orchard reluctantly and jumped from dike to dike across the fields to the river spanned by several logs planted in rock piles on both ends and so safely above the river which flowed rapidly even in late August.

A family of Uzbeks had built summer homes at river's edge to make maximum use of the water. One house was cooled by a fan driven by water power. We observed other skilful uses of water.

Experiments are also being carried out on sugar beets. The province of Baghlan is the main supplier of beets to the sugar mill in Baghlan city. Owing to unfavourable weather conditions last year the beet output was 35,000 tons less than previous years.

Rains postponed seeding resulting in a meagre harvest. This year about 11,500 acres of land was planted with sugar beets and the harvest is estimated at 60,000.

Wheat and vegetables are also grown on the farm. At this year's independence anniversary celebrations at the agriculture pavilion in Baghlan 64 varieties of wheat grown on the Poose Eshan farm were exhibited.

Some 13 acres are allocated to tomatoes, corn, melons, watermelons, beans, eggplants. Besides the 125 farmers employed on the farm,

Contd. on page 4

Contd. on page 4

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. 15 C. Minimum 2 C.
Sun sets today at 4:46 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:44 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, NO. 201

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1965, QAU 3, 1344, S.H.

PRICE Af 2

US Denies Rumania Offered To Mediate In Vietnam War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (Reuter).—The U.S. State Department Monday denied reports that Rumania had offered to mediate in the Vietnam war.

The department said in a statement that the United States had not asked Rumania to mediate nor to American knowledge had Rumania sought such a role.

Officials accompanying Rumanian Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer on a visit to Austria said Sunday Rumania was ready to mediate in the Vietnam war and had already held secret exploratory talks with the United States.

The U.S. State Department, in a statement issued by its official spokesman, Robert McCloskey, acknowledged that there had been regular diplomatic contacts by the U.S. with the Rumanians.

In these contacts the United States said it would welcome any information Rumania could offer regarding a Vietnam settlement, but Rumania had not provided any indication of a willingness on North Vietnam's part to come to the conference table.

"Since Rumania maintains diplomatic relations with Hanoi, we have, of course, discussed the Vietnamese situation with the Rumanian government, just as we have with many other governments," the statement said.

"We have consistently made clear that we welcome any advice or information that the Rumanian government or other governments might offer with regard to a settlement in Vietnam," the statement added.

In answer to questions, McCloskey said there had been no recent diplomatic contacts with the Rumanians in Bucharest, except for the weekend visit by Senator Mike Mansfield, democratic leader in the U.S. Senate, and four fellow legislators.

McCloskey noted that William Crawford, the U.S. Ambassador, who was mentioned in Vienna reports as having had the contacts, had actually left the post several weeks ago, and was succeeded by Richard Davis.

McCloskey also said another reported contact between the Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, and the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Corneliu Manescu, had taken place as long ago as October 14.

Sudan Parliament Allows Banning Of Communists

KHARTOUM, Nov. 23 (Reuter).—The Sudan Parliament today passed a constitutional amendment to allow the government of Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub to ban the Communist Party.

The Constituent Assembly passed the amendment at its third and final reading by 140 votes to 17.

The amendment enables the government to introduce a new law this week officially banning the



An Afghan trade delegation is visiting the People's Republic of China.

In the picture Mohammad Akbar Omar, the President of the Trade Department at the Ministry of Commerce, who headed the delegation, is seen with Lin Hsiwen, Assistant Minister of Foreign Trade of China.

French Trade Fair Opened In Peking

PEKING, Nov. 23 (DPA).—The French tri-colour and the People's Republic of China's Red Flag with the five golden stars were fluttering side by side here Monday.

The occasion was the opening of Peking's Lord Mayor Peng Cheng of the French Industry Exhibition, the biggest foreign economic show ever staged in China.

During the two-week exhibition 345 French firms are showing their products in stalls covering a surface of 23,000 square metres. They hope to find the interest of the People's Republic of China state trading institutions.

The main emphasis is being laid on a large variety of French machinery, motor vehicles, electrical products, ships and optical instruments.

France's economy represented by more than four hundred businessmen, directors and specialists including the heads of French foreign trade organisations.

One of the businessmen is Bernard de Gaulle, nephew of French President Charles de Gaulle.

China's Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Li Fong and senior economic functionaries attended opening ceremonies.

Communists, confiscating party property and dismissing its 11 members of Parliament.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 23.—A telegram has been despatched to Beirut on behalf of His Majesty the King congratulating President Charles de Gaulle on the anniversary of the Lebanese independence.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the great leader of Pushtunistan, who is now on a provincial tour of Afghanistan, arrived in Grishk Monday afternoon from Peshawar. After lunch the Khan left for Kandahar.

JALALABAD, Nov. 23.—Prof. Debits, an anthropologist at the University of Moscow, together with Mojawir Ahmad Ziyar, a member of the Department of Philology at the College of Letters, arrived in Jalalabad five days of anthropological research in Laghman. They will continue their research in Jalalabad.

Wallian Valley

(Contd. from page 3)

As we returned across the valley and climbed over two huge rocks to return to the highway. The water had been taught to flow between the two rocks and then down under the road and into another valley.

We visited endless hospitals, schools, highways, power projects, and agricultural experimental farms in the next few weeks. And I understood the facts of infrastructure in which their directors immersed us a little better because of our five-hour walk in the Wallian Valley.

Govt. Forces Smash Dominican Rebellion Without Firing Shot

SANTO DOMINGO, November 23 (AP).—DOMINICAN armed forces smashed a tiny rightist rebellion early Monday in the heart of the country without firing a shot.

Commodore Francisco J. Rivera Caminero, Armed Forces Secretary, said 47 persons had been arrested in connection with the plot. No members of the military were involved, he said.

The small band of conspirators, government sources said, captured a radio station in Tamboril, a small community South of Santiago, the nation's second city, and held it for two hours before giving up without a fight. The rebels also attempted to cut road access to Santiago but made no effort to get into the well-guarded city, whose normal complement of army and airforce units was reinforced Saturday by patrols of the U.S.

While in the radio station, the rebels played a tape recording proclaiming themselves the "democratic revolutionary government" of the Dominican Republic. The broadcast identified the movement's leader and President as Alcibades Espinoza, a member of the Conservative National Civic Union.

U.S. Marks Second Anniversary Of Kennedy's Death

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (Reuter).—A cold drizzle falling from grey skies matched the mood of sadness here yesterday at the United States honoured John Fitzgerald Kennedy on the second anniversary of his assassination.

Hundreds of Americans and a sprinkling of foreign tourists stood with bowed heads as Nicholas Katzenbach, the Attorney General, placed a wreath from President and Mrs. Johnson on the late president's grave at Arlington national cemetery.

President Johnson and his wife attended a Roman Catholic church near their Texas ranch, at which a memorial service was conducted by a Catholic priest, a Protestant clergyman and a Jewish rabbi.

Johnson, addressing the congregation at almost exactly the hour Kennedy was assassinated, said of him: "no one of us who lived on that terrible November day will ever be able to forget what happened then or what we lost there."

Poose Eshan

(Contd. from page 3)

four graduates of the College of Science and the School of Agriculture are working there.

Plans to expand the farm are being considered. The provincial Department of Agriculture has received some machinery from the Department for Construction of Canals in the province to turn the area into cultivable land.

Agricultural education is emphasised in Baghlan province. Besides the extension course, there is an agricultural school. At first it was to turn out graduates from ninth grade but later it was decided that the students should continue to eleventh or twelfth grade. The agriculture students, besides attending classes, spend part of their time working on the farm and take part in experiments under the direction of experts.

There are three laboratories for the experts' own experiments and for teaching purposes.

Several attempts were made on his life and he only narrowly escaped the machine-gun fire of would be assassins in August 1962.

Not a small part of the nation see in him the guardian of stability, who has given France new status as a world power.

In the cross-fire of mounting domestic and foreign criticism, especially of his foreign policy, De Gaulle determinedly holds fast to his principles. His renewed candour means that his initiatives will continue to influence world politics.

ADVTs.

PRESS REVIEW

Contd. from page 2

make every effort to include the People's Republic of China and France in the 17-nation Geneva Conference particularly because the non-proliferation treaty has not been signed by these two countries.

Any agreement on non-proliferation, added the paper, should specifically forbid the use of nuclear weapons and it hoped that the big powers will come to terms on this issue.

Eshkol Expected To Form New Israeli Govt.

JERUSALEM, (Israeli Sector), Nov. 23 (Reuter).—The Israeli Prime Minister, Levi Eshkol, will today submit the resignation of his outgoing government to president Shazar, authoritative sources said Sunday.

The President, is expected to ask Eshkol to form a new government following the victory of his Labour alignment at the recent general elections.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

Bridge Tournament for Pairs Wednesday, November 24th. 8 p.m. Entrance fee 50 Af. per person. Non-members fee Af. 50. Unique prizes.

FOR SALE

Ford Galaxie in good condition, phone 20222

Committee Studying Cause Of Sarai Fire Starts Inquiries

KABUL, November 24.—THE committee inquiring into the cause of the fire in the Ahmad Shah Sarai has begun its investigations in the Ministry of Interior after completing preliminary studies.

The committee which is headed by Abdul Satar Shalezi, the Interior Minister, questioned a number of people in this connection Tuesday afternoon.

The Interior Minister told a Bakhtar reporter that the main issue before the committee at present was to find a suitable market place for the merchants whose shops were burned so that they may continue their business.

Shalezi said preliminary studies show that the cause of the recent fire in Ahmad Shah Sarai should be sought in the light of the previous fire which broke out in the same Sarai two years ago.

The committee has been studying the file on that fire. The file is incomplete but nevertheless it has been useful.

The Interior Minister said after the file is completed we can then compare the result of our investigation and observations on

(Contd. on page 3)

UN Body Approves Calling World Disarmament Meeting

NEW YORK, November 24, (Tass).—THE first Committee of the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution Tuesday on convocation of a world disarmament conference.

It approves the proposal for a world disarmament conference to which all countries should be invited, adopted by the second conference of heads of State and government of non-aligned countries in Cairo in October 1964.

The resolution urges necessary consultations with all countries with the object of setting up a widely representative preparatory committee which would take proper steps for convening a world disarmament conference not later than 1967.

According to DPA the United States has asked that an "exploratory committee" should debate which countries should participate in the preparatory committee. U.S. sources have indicated that China's participation in the exploratory talks might be useful. They voiced doubt, however, that Peking would be willing to do so in the present situation.

Another question is whether France intends to attend a world disarmament conference. France was the only member of the political committee that, abstained when the resolution was voted upon.

The French delegation abstained because French President de Gaulle holds the view that disarmament talks cannot lead to positive results because disarmament would be contrary to human nature.

Greek, Argentine Ambassadors Present Their Credentials

KABUL, Nov. 24.—Miltiades Delivani, Greek Ambassador at the court of Kabul, presented his credentials to His Majesty the King at 11 a.m. Tuesday.

Later, accompanied by Attalah Nasser Zia, President of the Protocol Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he laid a wreath at the mausoleum of His Majesty late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

Ferreira Soaja, Argentine Ambassador at the court of Kabul, presented his credentials at 12 noon Tuesday to His Majesty the King and later laid a wreath at King Nadir Shah's mausoleum.

Medicine Control Dept. Established

KABUL, Nov. 24.—A Medicine Control Department has been established in the Institute of Public Health. It will check all the medicines manufactured at the medicine depot.

An official of the Institute of Public Health said the department also controls all medicine imported from abroad.

Only after the department has checked samples of medicines can they be imported for commercial purposes, he said.

The official also said that the department will assist the medicine depot in preparing various kinds of serum and germ-free water for medical purposes.

Import of these serums will be banned once the need can be supplied by the depot here.

One Killed, 2 Injured In Traffic Accident

KABUL, Nov. 24.—One person was killed and two injured when a car bound for Nangarhar skidded off the road and hit a wall in Mahipar gorge on Monday.

The condition of the two injured is reported to be satisfactory.

Italian Prime Minister Congratulates Maikandwal

KABUL, Nov. 24.—The Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro has congratulated, in a telegram, Mohammad Hashim Maikandwal on his appointment as the Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

Recalling Prime Minister Maikandwal's recent policy speech, Yafali said the new government will follow the principles of a mixed, guided economy.

Yafali went on to say that in general planning first priority will be given to raising the standard of living of the people.

"Great efforts will be made to create a prosperous and progressive society," he added.

The Finance Minister said the government will give serious consideration to finding ways of accelerating economic development and bringing about a relative justice in the distribution of national income. Yafali also said special attention will be paid to increasing food production. Referring to Prime Minister's policy speech once again he said the government's policy is to economic.

U Thant Orders Financial Survey Of UNEF

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Nov. 24 (Reuter).—U Thant, the Secretary-General has ordered a new survey of the UN's emergency force in the Middle East in view of its "acute and uncertain financial situation."

He appointed a six-man team which will leave for the Gaza strip where the UN has been supervising a ceasefire between the United Arab Republic and Israel.

"without delay," an official spokesman said.

"In view of the acute and uncertain financial situation affecting it," the Secretary-General has decided to have a new survey made of that operation with particular reference to its functioning and cost," the spokesman said.

U Thant requested that the investigation team report back to him not later than December 10.

The UN has had difficulties in financing the force because some states have refused to pay their assessments.

The Soviet Union has refused to pay on the grounds that the force was illegally authorised by the General Assembly.

The Soviet Union insisted that Israel, Britain and France, as aggressor states, should be made to pay for the force.

The estimates for the force of about 4,500 men for 1966 are \$18,519,000 according to a recent UN report. This is a reduction of \$392,000 compared with the current year.

About \$8,500,000 of next year's estimates are for reimbursement

to governments for pay and allowances to contingents serving the force, set up in 1956 following the Suez crisis.

Bhutto Arrives In Moscow For Talks On Kashmir

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (Reuter).—Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, arrived in Moscow Tuesday for talks on Kashmir and other Indo-Pakistan problems.

He said he hoped to have meetings with both Alexei Kosygin, Soviet Prime Minister, and Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister. Officials said his first meeting with Gromyko was expected Tuesday afternoon.

Informed sources said Bhutto was likely to discuss Soviet Union's invitation to President Mohammad Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri, India's Prime Minister, to meet in Tashkent. The offer was first made in September.

Wilson To Meet U.S. President On World Questions

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, Nov. 24 (Reuter).—British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, will meet President Johnson on December 17 for talks on a broad range of world questions.

The announcement of the Wilson's trip to the United States follows London reports that he plans to address the United Nations General Assembly in New York in mid-December.

Wilson was to have addressed the assembly earlier this year but the plan was postponed because of the crisis over payments for UN peace force.

(Contd. on page 4)

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul Hotel; Shari-Nan near Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

Ministry Of Education Plans More Specialised Schools

KABUL, NOVEMBER 24.—THE Ministry of Education will encourage the establishment of institutes of specialised education to teach students who fail to pass high school entry examinations vocational skills under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Education.

This was decided at a meeting of the Ministry of Education Tuesday presided over by Prime Minister and Education Minister Mohammad Hashim Maikandwal.

Matters relating to the further education of primary and middle school graduates from the capital and the provinces were also discussed at the meeting.

It was decided that a number of brilliant ninth grade graduates should be allowed to enter high schools and vocational schools at the beginning of the new academic year in March. The rest of these graduates should be made available to various ministries running schools of specialised training.

As regards the sixth grade graduates from the provinces, it was decided that the top ten graduates should take high school entry examinations and each province should send the best according to their quotas to the capital to enter the boarding schools.

The authority for deciding who should go to boarding schools in the capital has been delegated to the provinces because it saves time and energy previously spent by the students in coming first to Kabul and then finding out whether or not they can attend a boarding school.

Raising Living Standard Comes First, Yafali Says

THE Finance Minister, Abdullah Yafali, has told a Voice of America correspondent in an interview held in Kabul recently that the government will endeavor to develop the country with the help of a planning system.

Recalling Prime Minister Maikandwal's recent policy speech, Yafali said the new government will follow the principles of a mixed, guided economy.

Yafali went on to say that in general planning first priority will be given to raising the standard of living of the people.

"Great efforts will be made to create a prosperous and progressive society," he added.

The Finance Minister said the government will give serious consideration to finding ways of accelerating economic development and bringing about a relative justice in the distribution of national income. Yafali also said special attention will be paid to increasing food production. Referring to Prime Minister's policy speech once again he said the government's policy is to economic.

Yafali also said that attempts will be made to increase investment and to curb imports of luxury goods. Priority will be given, he said, to the import of capital goods. Stabilisation of the currency, maintenance and expansion of export markets also figures prominently in Afghanistan's plans, Yafali added.

The Minister of Finance explained that the government will make a detailed study to determine the existing natural and human resources which can be counted upon during the years of development to come.

The interview was broadcast by the Voice of America recently.

Wilson To Meet U.S. President On World Questions

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, Nov. 24 (Reuter).—British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, will meet President Johnson on December 17 for talks on a broad range of world questions.

The announcement of the Wilson's trip to the United States follows London reports that he plans to address the United Nations General Assembly in New York in mid-December.

Wilson was to have addressed the assembly earlier this year but the plan was postponed because of the crisis over payments for UN peace force.

(Contd. on page 4)

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4.5 and 6.
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
or local currency at the
official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at—
Govt. Printing House

NOVEMBER 24, 1965

Governor's Role

The people of the country place their highest hopes in the governors and local administrators who implement governmental policies at the grass-roots. Since the Ministry of Interior has announced the appointment of new governors for several provinces it would be appropriate to emphasise the importance of the duties of all governors.

Explaining the policy of his government to the Wolesi Jirga, the Prime Minister said that in selecting members of his cabinet he had been guided by the desire to form a group which would represent the new spirit and ideology of Afghanistan. The new cabinet is composed of young men of talent and experience who can help in speeding up the progress and prosperity of the country, particularly because they are anxious to serve the people with honesty and are free from any political bias.

Similar characteristics should be sought in the new governors. It is true that members of the cabinet are key figures and implementation of the government's policies depends largely on them. But they can get nowhere if their efforts are blocked by men in different parts of the country who do not cooperate with them.

While the Ministry of Interior is responsible for the appointment of governors and is itself in charge of the country's administration, the governors have to deal with all aspects of the social, economic and political life of the people. Not only should they represent the young and educated sections of society but they should also be able to deal with the people in such a way to make them feel that the government is their own.

The Prime Minister has said that his government will function as a servant of the people. The role of governors is vital if this concept is to be translated into reality. The governors have to see that the local administrators are responsive to the people's needs and are helpful to them. These administrators should try to familiarise the people with the idea that changes making for social progress and evolution can be effective and meaningful only if they themselves are in-

FOOD OUTLOOK ALARMING, SEN SAYS

The world food outlook is alarming, with the prospect of serious famine in some heavily populated areas during the next five to ten years, B.R. Sen, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), warned on Monday.

For nearly seven years there has been no appreciable increase in food production per head of world population. In the Far East and Latin America, production per head is less than it was 25 ago.

Sen, was making his keynote policy speech to the 79-nation conference of FAO in Rome. In the presence of many Ministers of Agriculture this conference meets every two years to plan the fight against world hunger.

He said scientific techniques held out "glittering prospects" of abundance in the future, but the real problem was whether food production in the developing countries could be increased fast enough to meet needs two decades ahead.

"Heroic efforts will be necessary on the part of the developing countries," Sen said. "This is no time for fatigue either in thought or action."

The world today had no frontiers. "We cannot see one part of humanity disintegrate in starvation and death without the rest of us being deeply involved."

Mankind had always dreamt of a world community. "We are one now without being quite conscious of it. Let us together face the future."

Sen warned that up to half the world's population suffers from

hunger or mal nutrition and the number is growing.

To avoid any "serious breakdown," he appealed for a four per cent yearly increase in food production over the next few years, against the world's two and a half per cent annual population increase.

Crash programmes of industrialisation, he said, failed to secure economic growth unless based on a parallel development in agriculture.

Sen listed the obstacles to greater food production by developing countries. Among them were lack of real incentives, instability of farm prices, crippling interest rates for farm credit, insecure tenure, lack of trained staff, and illiteracy.

Turning to commodities, Sen said "the recent international negotiations on sugar and the attempts to renew negotiations on cocoa have indicated that developing export countries are no longer satisfied with arrangements for stabilisation at minimum prices."

These countries sought stability at remunerative levels so as to plan their economic development. In some cases, commodity arrangements might have to be supplemented by financial compensation.

International aid had been stagnating. At the same time, the burden of debt on developing countries was becoming heavier.

"It now represents over 15 per cent of the national income of these countries, and the service of public debt represents over 12 per cent of exports," he stated.

The failure of the international

payments mechanism, leading to increased inflexibility in monetary and economic policy, had had severe repercussions on developing countries. The discussions going on about international liquidity were of interest not merely to a handful of industrialised countries but had worldwide implications.

There was a particularly important need to "enlarge the discussion at a truly international level." It might be possible to combine a solution of the international liquidity problem with stabilising receipts of primary producing countries.

Any new mechanism, Sen said, must be flexible and "not wedded to crippling orthodoxies."

In a "radical change" in the world of agricultural surplus situation in the last two years, there were less surpluses in the United States and Canada, while the long-term possibility existed of Western Europe producing surpluses.

Among ways of dealing with the problem, Sen noted an Argentine proposal for a world food fund to buy surpluses of developing exporting countries which became burdensome to them, for the needs of other developing countries.

Work was now under way, Sen stated, on the indicative world plan for agricultural development, which was discussed at the world food congress in 1963.

This plan, which would provide a framework for concerted individual policies, would look ahead to 1985, with 1975 as an intermediate date.

In a letter in the same issue of *Amis Radio Afghanistan* answered some of the questions raised by Entezar in an article in the paper some time ago.

Referring to the campaign against illiteracy Entezar suggested that Radio Afghanistan's broadcasts of news and features should be in the people's language, which should be simple and colloquial. Radio Afghanistan in reply said that news should be broadcast in such a way that people understand it but this does not mean that it should be broadcast in a colloquial language.

There are two reasons for this. First, the radio has the responsibility of raising the standard of the language. Secondly, even if there were possibilities of broadcasting news in a colloquial language, it would be difficult to decide which type of spoken language should be used.

Take Dari, for instance, said the letter. It is spoken in one part of the country in one way and in another part in a different way. The radio, of course, is trying hard to make use of simple language in its broadcasts.

Referring to Entezar's second suggestion the letter said that the radio has taken note of it and will try to organise literacy courses for its listeners. But unless inexpensive radio transistors are provided for the farmers and masses of the illiterate people, such courses will not be of help.

The letter added that the radio has in view two new programmes. One is called "Education Through Radio" and the other "Farmers' Sufficiency time will be allotted for these programmes. But until the 10 kw medium-wave transmitter is in operation it will not be possible to start these programmes.

Yesterday's *Ishtar* carried an editorial on cattle tax. Because of the limited income of the state, said the paper, development work is limited. One of the important sources of income for the state is cattle tax. The Wolesi Jirga has recently appointed a committee to study this subject.

According to a law passed in 1933, a committee is appointed to take a census of cattle, and the tax is based on this census. But unfortunately the situation is different. The committee does not go to the villages to count the cattle. The tax is charged on the basis of registrations made

General Kazak replaces Soviet General Pavel I. Batov. According to "Tass" Batov was released from his duties "at his own request made for health reasons".

General Kazak is a candidate member of the Soviet Communist Party. He has served as a commanding officer of the Lenin-grad military district.

According to "Tass," his appointment has been made following an agreement between the member countries of the Warsaw Pact.

PRESS

In an editorial on officials' cars yesterday's *Anis* referred to the committee appointed by the Wolesi Jirga to enquire into the use of cars by officials and said that representatives of different ministries have been appearing before it to answer questions. Perhaps the Wolesi Jirga has taken interest in the issue in order to save the state a lot of extra expenditure.

A car today, said the paper, is not a luxury. Mobility is necessary to prevent delays in official work. In our country where public transport is neither regular nor comfortable, independent transport facilities are essential.

Considering the officials' needs placing cars at their disposal is justified. It is however known that sometimes official cars are misused, regulations should be drafted to prevent such misuse. But officials whose work requires them to be mobile should have the free use of official cars.

The paper expressed the hope that those in charge of city buses should see that officials do not have to waste time waiting for buses.

Criticising the proposal made by *Ishtar* in one of its editorials a few days ago, the paper said that the government cannot import cars for sale to officials on an installment basis. This, said *Anis*, is neither possible nor feasible. Why should a civil servant use his own personal car for official work?

In a letter in the same issue of *Amis Radio Afghanistan* answered some of the questions raised by Entezar in an article in the paper some time ago.

Referring to the campaign against illiteracy Entezar suggested that Radio Afghanistan's broadcasts of news and features should be in the people's language, which should be simple and colloquial. Radio Afghanistan in reply said that news should be broadcast in such a way that people understand it but this does not mean that it should be broadcast in a colloquial language.

There are two reasons for this. First, the radio has the responsibility of raising the standard of the language. Secondly, even if there were possibilities of broadcasting news in a colloquial language, it would be difficult to decide which type of spoken language should be used.

Take Dari, for instance, said the letter. It is spoken in one part of the country in one way and in another part in a different way. The radio, of course, is trying hard to make use of simple language in its broadcasts.

Referring to Entezar's second suggestion the letter said that the radio has taken note of it and will try to organise literacy courses for its listeners. But unless inexpensive radio transistors are provided for the farmers and masses of the illiterate people, such courses will not be of help.

The letter added that the radio has in view two new programmes. One is called "Education Through Radio" and the other "Farmers' Sufficiency time will be allotted for these programmes. But until the 10 kw medium-wave transmitter is in operation it will not be possible to start these programmes.

Yesterday's *Ishtar* carried an editorial on cattle tax. Because of the limited income of the state, said the paper, development work is limited. One of the important sources of income for the state is cattle tax. The Wolesi Jirga has recently appointed a committee to study this subject.

According to a law passed in 1933, a committee is appointed to take a census of cattle, and the tax is based on this census. But unfortunately the situation is different. The committee does not go to the villages to count the cattle. The tax is charged on the basis of registrations made

General Kazak replaces Soviet General Pavel I. Batov. According to "Tass" Batov was released from his duties "at his own request made for health reasons".

General Kazak is a candidate member of the Soviet Communist Party. He has served as a commanding officer of the Lenin-grad military district.

According to "Tass," his appointment has been made following an agreement between the member countries of the Warsaw Pact.

(Contd. on page 3)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Ardu Programme:
8:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 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 4775 Kcs. on 62 m band

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

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0830
Herat-Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1600
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-0800
Kabul-Mazar-Herat
Departure-0900

IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0845
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-0940

P I A
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

AEROFLOT
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow
Departure-1030
T M A

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1100
Arrival-1650
Khost-Kabul
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1605
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0830
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut
Departure-1030
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1330
Beirut-Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-1030
Kandahar-Kabul
Departure-0830

INDIAN AIRLINES

New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1210
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-1300
P I A
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20158-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24272
New Clinic	20045
D'Afghanistan Bank	22082
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	20783
	20582
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318
Afghan Booking Office	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20992

95 P.C. TEXTBOOKS PUBLISHED HERE

The Ministry of Education has succeeded in publishing locally 95 per cent of the available text books. According to Sami Makhosbi, Director of the Department for provision of text books and other teaching materials at the Ministry of Education, by the end of the next year all text books will be printed here.

The Department has also prepared and published a catalogue of all the books published by the Ministry of Education during the last 14 years.

In 1952 the Department compiled 13 different kinds of books in Paktu and Dari.

From 1955 to 1964, 95 newbooks were compiled by the Department. When the Department is approached for the preparation of a text book for a class, the curriculum of the subject is reviewed and the Department looks for authors, compiler, or translator. A special regulation specifies the qualifications which such persons should have.

After the book is compiled and submitted to the department, it is checked from the point of view of quality, and also whether it will serve the planned purpose of the course. In addition, it will be checked whether all the details of the curriculum are incorporated in it. A commission consisting of a number of university professors, and senior teachers of the schools is entrusted with the task of evaluating the books.

After the book is approved by this commission, the Department authorises its printing.

In regard to the teachers' reactions to the new books published by the Ministry of Education, Makhosbi said, no complaints expressing dissatisfaction with these books have been received. "However, we do get some unfavourable comments on some of the text books in use in schools. These books were mostly published and distributed before the Ministry embarked on revising the textbooks, and they are going to be replaced by new books anyway," he said.

The programme for the revision of all the text books in use in the schools was devised with the collaboration of the Departments for Secondary and Primary Education of the Ministry and senior teachers from all over the country. In regard to distribution of books, an official of the Department said apart from the fact that books are distributed free of charge to pupils of all schools, the Ministry of Education has always had a shop to sell textbooks to interested persons. Also, to help more people buy books more easily the Ministry has authorised the Education Press to print a number of books, over and above the number ordered by the ministry.

Soviets Agree To Sell India Subs

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24, (DPA).—Indian Defence Minister Yashwantrao Chavan told Parliament Monday recent Soviet-Indian negotiations on the purchase of Soviet ships for the Indian navy had been successful.

He said a contract on the purchase of submarines and other vessels had been signed.

Chavan added, however, that he could give no further details, since this would not be in the public interest.

Reports here said the Soviet Union had agreed to sell India four submarines.

India had turned to the Soviet Union after negotiations with Britain came to naught last year, when Britain would not grant favourable credit terms.

The British also reportedly claimed they could not deliver the required submarines for two to three years.

KABUL, Nov. 24.—Dr. Andrei Thompson, a member of the United States National Health Institute in New Delhi met Dr. Mohammad Omar, President of the Public Health Institute to discuss matters of mutual interest. Afterwards Dr. Thompson visited the Departments of Micro-biology, bio-chemistry, and environmental hygiene in the Institute.

Referring to the price of books he said, unfortunately it cannot be standardised as the cost of producing them changes. The subject covered in the book also affects the price. The department, recently has drafted a new set up of regulations in regard to payment for writing and translating text books for the Ministry of Education. The draft was approved by the Ministry of Education and it is now in force.

Cancer Society Warns Of Importance Of Early Care

An American Cancer Society recently published a pamphlet titled "1966 Cancer Facts and Figures". The Pamphlet says "cancer is a disease that is characterised by abnormal growth and spread of cells". If this growth process is not controlled, the patient will die. Methods of controlling cancerous tissue include surgical removal, exposure to x-rays or radioactive substances, and the taking of various drugs.

The causes of cancer seem to vary depending on the particular part of the body where it occurs. For example, skin cancers appear primarily on areas frequently exposed to direct sunlight. And according to the Society, research indicates that most lung cancers are caused by cigarette smoking.

Cancer is a slowly developing disease, but very hard to cure unless caught in its early stages. It usually starts as a localised growth on the surface of some tissue such as the skin, or the lining of the mouth. Here a cell, or perhaps a few cells, have undergone changes that make them malignant, or cancerous. The cells multiply, and eventually there is a very small growth on the spot. Then, some of the cells leave the original cancerous body, and penetrate the tissue on which the body is growing.

For time, the cancer remains localised, even though it has invaded the underlying tissue. Eventually, however, the disease develops into a more serious stage. Some cells break off and are carried by the blood or lymphatic system to other parts of the body, where they continue to multiply. At this stage, death is almost inevitable.

During the early years of this century hardly anyone who fell victim to the disease survived it. Today, with early diagnosis and treatment, half of all cancer victims can be saved. In fact there are one million four hundred thousand Americans alive today who have been cured of cancer. The Society stresses the importance of periodic checkups to catch cancer early and treat it.

The previous regulations were out-of-date since the conditions in the country have changed greatly since they were endorsed.

"Under the old regulations authors only received meagre compensations for their work, and it was not always easy to find someone of adequate ability and calibre who was prepared to work for the Department," he said.

There are certain signs by which cancer can be detected in its early stages. There are "cancer's seven danger signals." They are: unusual bleeding or discharge; a lump or thickening in the breasts or elsewhere; a sore that does not heal; a change in bowel or bladder habits; hoarseness or cough; indigestion or difficulty in swallowing; and a wart or mole. If any of these ailments last longer than two weeks, the Society recommends that you see a doctor.

OAU Committee Concludes Talks

NAIROBI, Nov. 24, (DPA).—

Oscar Kabona, Tanzania's Minister for Regional Administration has described the just-concluded talks here on Rhodesia of the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) Defence Committee as "very successful".

The meeting had been called in with Kabona on the chair to decide on a combined OAU policy vis-a-vis the Rhodesian break away government of Premier Ian Smith.

It had been interrupted once since its opening on Friday, when committee members visited Lusaka on Sunday.

Kabona said the committee's decisions would be passed on to OAU member countries, and their nature could not be revealed at present.

The decision of OAU can have large application and can be a great threat to Smith's regime.

Fire Committee
(Contd. from page 1)

the recent fire with the one two years ago and draw proper conclusions.

Shalezi said that in addition to finding a market place for the merchants the committee will also resort to other ways of helping those who have suffered losses in the fire.

(Contd. on page 4)

Britain's Losses

Through Strikes Improving Yearly

The extent to which time is lost in Britain through strikes compares favourably with that in many other leading industrial countries throughout the world. This is clearly shown by figures issued by the International Labour Office (ILO).

The number of days lost through industrial disputes in Britain in 1964, the ILO statistics show, was only 170 per thousand workers employed. The average for 18 industrial countries, including Britain and eleven other countries in Europe, was 339. Britain had the seventh best record of all the 18 countries.

Countries with a higher proportion of days lost per thousand workers than Britain in 1964 included Ireland with 1,580 days (the highest rate), Italy with 1,270 days, the United States with 850 days, Canada with 570 days, and Australia with 460 days.

When compared with the other industrial countries' experience over the ten years, 1955-64, Britain's rate, though higher than in 1964, was still better than the average. The average number of days lost annually in Britain in 1955-64, through industrial disputes was 224, but the annual average for the 18 countries was 366. Britain had the sixth best record over the whole decade.

Countries with a higher annual average rate of loss than Britain over the ten years 1955-64 included the United States, with 1,044 days (the highest rate), Italy with 875 days, Canada with 597 days, Denmark with 509 days, Belgium with 498 days, and Ireland with 495.

No Effect On Prices Despite Fire In Sarai

After Sarai Ahmad Shahi, a major wholesale market in Kabul, burned down the prices of a large number of consumer goods were expected to soar higher.

Prices did rise but not for the goods which were stored in that Sarai.

Suit length and heavy woolen materials used for making coats are now from 50 to 80 afghanis higher than one month ago. Perhaps the weather, and the rush to purchase these goods is to blame. If the weather is to be blamed then by the end of winter prices will become normal again.

However it is not clear why the prices of green and black tea are now unstable. Rubber boots and shoes are now more expensive. On sunny days, people do not remember to prepare for the winter, and boots are sold cheaper than on cloudy and rainy days when more want to buy them.

Johnson To Meet Erhard In December

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, (Tass)

—The White House Press Secretary Moyers said Monday in Johnson City where President Johnson is resting after his operation, that the President would meet Chancellor Erhard of the Federal Republic of Germany on December 2 or 3, that is a day earlier than planned.

The White House Press Secretary said that the agenda of the meeting had not yet been settled.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

years ago. This is not a fair approach since the number of cattle may have increased or decreased since the registration.

The paper expressed the hope that the committee will act according to the provisions of the law so that justice may be done to both the cattle-owners and the state.



Col. M. Gul Bahar President of Ariana Afghan Airlines (middle) seen on arrival at Karachi Airport from Lahore on November 16, with Air Marshal Asghar Khan, President, PIAC and Dr. S. Ghauzy, First Secretary, Afghan Embassy in Karachi (right).

Kenyan Minister Asks For Sense Of Mission In FAO

ROME, Nov. 24. (Reuters).—Kenya's Agriculture Minister, Bruce McKenzie Tuesday called for a more vigorous sense of mission in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

McKenzie told the FAO's plenary conference here that there were many things wrong with the organisation. Its present performance was both inadequate

and unreal.

He said in many cases experts sent by the FAO to developing countries were of poor professional standard—some were too old and frail for their work, others "have been born idle".

The Kenyan Minister said the FAO should decentralise from its headquarters in Rome and send more of its executives out into the world to see for them-

self the brutality of what was happening on the ground.

He said the FAO was a magnificent conception which should and could be the springboard of hope but it must be invested with a new, "a more determined, a more vigorous sense of mission and a more immediate sense of purpose".

Ho Chi Minh Repeats Four Conditions For Vietnam Talks

HANOI, NOVEMBER 24. (Hsinhua).—HO Chi Minh, President of North Vietnam, reiterated the four-point stand of the North Vietnamese government on the settlement of the Vietnam question in a letter of reply to Prof. Linus Pauling of the U.S.

President Ho Chi Minh writes that the U.S. imperialists have brazenly trampled underfoot the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam, plotting to turn South Vietnam into a new-type colony and military base of the U.S., with a view to dominating Southeast Asia, preparing for a new World War.

The letter stresses: "having suffered heavy defeats in their 'special war', the U.S. imperialists have, in addition to the existing 600,000 puppet troops, brought into South Vietnam 200,000 U.S. and satellite troops, in order to expand their war of aggression. This constitutes a grave threat to the security of the peoples of Southeast Asia

and to world peace." The letter recalls that for several months, while frantically intensifying and expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam, the U.S. government has been clamouring that it does not intend to expand the war and is ready to negotiate.

"The peoples of the world, including the American people, have come to realise more and more clearly that this is not a peaceful talk on the part of the U.S. rulers, whose policy is to negotiate from a position of strength, to perpetrate ever more horrible massacres and cause ever greater devastation, in order to compel the Vietnamese people to lay down their arms and give up their legitimate aspirations," it continued.

"U.S. aggression," says Ho Chi Minh, "is the sole root and direct cause of the serious situation prevailing at present in Vietnam and in Southeast Asia. Consequently, it is our view that the most correct way to a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem is the one expounded in the March 22, 1965 statement of the South Vietnam national front for liberation, the only authentic representative of the people of South Vietnam, and in the four-point stand of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

Underground Test Ban Debated In UN Committee

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 24. (DPA).—As the General Assembly Political Committee Wednesday opened debate on the proposed extension of the nuclear test ban treaty to underground tests.

Soviet delegate Semyon Tsarapkin told the committee the Soviet Union was willing to agree to an extension of the treaty to underground tests but that the United States by its insistence on the spot control and inspection of such test ban were preventing the conclusion of an agreement.

Tsarapkin claimed that the stationing of control personnel on Soviet territory would be used by certain military circles for espionage.

An effective control of the underground test ban without the stationing of observers on Soviet territory was possible as technical progress would allow the detection of illegal underground tests by other means.

The United States insisted on the spot inspection because Washington was not at all interested in an underground test ban. The United States wanted to continue its own underground testing of nuclear weapons, Tsarapkin said.

Sarai Fire

(Cont'd from page 3)

The two newly appointed Deputy Ministers of Interior Abdul Wahab Malikyar and Amanullah Mansoori are also members of the committee.

Other members of the committee are Col. Abdul Shukoor, commandant of the police and gendarmerie forces; Ismatullah Bhatay Saraj chief of the Municipal Construction Department; Major Abdul Hakim, commandant of the security forces in Kabul and investigator Abdullah from the Kabul Police headquarters.

WILSON-JOHNSON (Cont'd from page 1)

Topics to be discussed will probably include British North Atlantic policy in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, Rhodesia, Vietnam, U.S.-British-Soviet relations and the proposed non-proliferation nuclear treaty.

It will be the first meeting between the two leaders since December 1964.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 4:30, 7, 9 p.m. Italian French film **MACISTE ALLA CORTE DEL GRANKHAN** with Faris translation.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 2, 4:30, 7, 9 p.m. Italian French film **MACISTE ALLA CORTE DEL GRANKHAN** with Faris translation.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4, 6:30 p.m. Indian film **ALADIN LAILA**.
BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4, 6:30 p.m. Indian film **HONGKONG**.

FOR RENT
Mercedes Benz 190, 1963 model, in good condition, customs unpaid.
Phone: 28934.

FOR SALE
Ford Galaxie in good condition, phone 20222.

FOR SALE
Mercedes Benz 180, model 1965, Excellent Condition, Customs paid, \$ 1100.
Telephone: 22689



TO ATHENS - PRAGUE WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A.

CSA MONDAY: ATHENS PRAGUE

CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES HOTEL SPINAR TEL 2022

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. 15 C. Minimum 2 C.
Sun sets today at 4:46 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:44 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, NO. 202

KABUL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1965, QAUS 4, 1344, S.H.

PRICE Af 2

Highest U.S. Casualty Rate In South Vietnam Last Week; Johnson Expresses Concern

AUSTIN, Texas, November 23. (DPA).—WHITE House Press Secretary Bill Moyers Wednesday expressed President Lyndon Johnson's "personal anguish," at the mounting American casualties in Vietnam.

Asked for the President's reaction to the Defence Department announcement that 240 Americans were killed and 470 wounded last week, Moyers declared: "I do not know of any situation which concerns the President more and I do not know of any matter that causes him deeper personal anguish or a matter over which he grieves more than the loss of American lives in Vietnam or anywhere else that Americans sacrifice for a great cause."

According to AP, savage fighting in the central highlands and elsewhere in Vietnam left 240 American dead last week. This was by far the highest weekly toll and nearly one-quarter of the total of all U.S. combat dead previously counted here, official figures released Wednesday disclosed.

Coup In Congo Topples Govt.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Nov. 25. (AP).—A military coup d'etat Thursday overthrew the Congolese government. The coup was led by army commander Lt.-Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, who dismissed President Joseph Kasavubu and assumed the powers of chief of state.

Mobutu, named Colonel Leonid Mulamba to form an all-party government. The apparently peaceful and bloodless coup came during the night. The whereabouts of Kasavubu and Premier-designate Evariste Kimba are not immediately known.

Girl Scout Director Here

KABUL, Nov. 25.—Miss Signe Daejier, Director of the World Bureau of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, arrived in Kabul yesterday to visit the Afghan Girl Scouts' Association and discuss membership of the Afghan Girl Scouts' Association in the Afghan Sarandoy Tolena. Mohammad Nasim, President, and some Sarandoy associates were present at the airport to receive her.

Dr. Ziaee Speaks At Education Conference

KABUL, Nov. 25.—Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Deputy Minister of Education, who is attending the ECAFE Education and Planning Ministers' Conference in Bangkok said in a statement that important activities have taken place in various fields of education during the past three and a half years at the recommendation of the South and Southeast Asian Education Ministers' Conference.

For example, he said, in the international field a planning institute has been established in Paris and, after two years of preliminary studies, is now paying attention to practical plans for various regions.

He said the International Development Association (IDA), which is active along with the World Bank, has considerably expanded its activities in the field of education. It has sent planning missions to all regions in Southeast Asia.

Discussing qualitative improvements in the field of education Ziaee said educational budgets in most countries, including Afghanistan, have considerably increased and planning departments

have been established in all ministries of education. Similarly bilateral and multilateral assistance in the field of education and economics have increased in all countries of the region.

Many institutes of specialised training, he said, have been established in these countries through international aid and through affiliation agreements. This has resulted in an increase in the number of local experts and technical personnel.

Ziaee, who is leading the Afghan delegation at the conference, suggested that the best way of overcoming educational difficulties in member countries is through a system of multiple aid on an international and bilateral basis.

He said in most countries, including Afghanistan, there are two problems threatening the future of education unless some effective measures taken against them.

On the one hand, he said, these emanate from the need to further slow down the already slow rate of education at all levels to keep pace with the rate of economic development.

On the other hand, he said, the growing number of unemployed people at all levels creates problems of great significance unsettling the social balance.

Ziaee said if the system he proposed was accepted without any reservations, it will be possible to launch useful agricultural and industrial projects with due priority given to increasing the productive capacity in each country. In this case it will be possible for industry and agriculture to absorb trained personnel.



HRH Ahmad Shah with Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at the Kabul airport this morning after his return from Iran.

Prince Ahmad Shah Returns Home From 18-Day Iran Visit

KABUL, November 25.—HIS Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, and his wife, Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol, who had gone to Iran 18 days ago at the invitation of Her Royal Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi, President of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, returned home by plane this morning.

At the Kabul airport their Royal Highnesses were welcomed by HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Her Royal Highness Princess-Bilquis and some other members of royal family, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, members of the cabinet, generals of the Royal Army, the Mayor of Kabul, officials of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, and members of the Iranian Embassy in Kabul.

As HRH Prince Ahmad Shah alighted from the plane the national anthem was played.

Later, accompanied by General Khan Mohammad Minister of National Defence, His Royal Highness inspected a guard of honour.

HRH Prince Ahmad Shah shook hands with those present at the airport to welcome him.

Assadullah Saraj, Afghan Ambassador in Iran, accompanied His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah to Kabul.

102 Get Certificates For Completing Teaching Course

KABUL, November 25.—DR. Mohammad Akram, Deputy Minister of Education, presented certificates to the graduates of the seventh summer courses launched by the Institute of Education yesterday at Malalai High School for Girls.

One hundred and two trainees passed out of a total 176. One hundred and fifty two participated in the examinations. The graduates include ten grade 12 and 15 grade 10 and 11 students.

Dr. Mohammad Akram said the latest developments have led people to have greater hopes in education: "If we make use of the opportunity and take firm steps," he said, "people will certainly extend greater cooperation. Positive results in education persuade people to offer further cooperation."

Before the presentation of certificates, Mohammad Yaseen Azim, Vice-President of the Institute of Education, read a report on summer courses since their establishment.

He said the courses, which were started several years ago, were being attended by teachers from Kabul city and the adjoining areas. The courses, he said, are run by the Ministry of Education, Kabul University and the Columbia team of experts from the Institute of Education.

The courses aim at raising the educational standards of men and women teachers and the promotion of better methods of education.

This year's courses registered 30 more trainees than in the previous year.

Carrier Rockets Launched In Pacific By USSR

MOSCOW, Nov. 25. (Tass).—New launchings of carrier rockets into an area in the Pacific were carried out in the Soviet Union in accordance with the USSR's space programme.

The operation of all systems, and the flight of the rockets passed normal, with the rocket boosters of the last-but-one stage hit the planned target area with great precision.

The tests planned for this stage of the programme have thus been successfully fulfilled.

Tass is authorised to state that the area of the Pacific Ocean within a circle of 40 nautical miles radius and the centre 35 degrees 05 minutes north and 175 degrees 43 minutes east, announced on October 31 of this year, is fully free for shipping and flights of aircraft as of Nov. 25, 1965.

In connection with the extension of the programme of scientific research aimed at further studying the outer space, the Soviet Union will fire rocket boosters from Nov. 25 to Dec. 25, 1965, into a circular target area in the central Pacific with a radius of 40 nautical miles and the centre 0 degrees 5 minutes south and 163 degrees 45 minutes west.

Tass has been asked to announce that to ensure safety the Soviet government requests the governments of other countries using the sea-lanes and air-lanes in the Pacific to instruct appropriate bodies to advise ships and planes not to enter the sea and air space of this area from noon to midnight local time every day.

Assadullah Saraj, Afghan Ambassador in Iran, accompanied His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah to Kabul.

Assadullah Saraj, Afghan Ambassador in Iran, accompanied His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah to Kabul.

Asian Education Ministers Hold Third Session

BANGKOK, Nov. 25. (Reuters). The conference of Asian education ministers at its third session Wednesday formed two commissions to consider and report on the problems of education in Asia.

Commission one, headed by the vice-chancellor of Delhi University, Doctor C. D. Desimukh, will hold discussions on the needs and perspectives for long-range educational developments at all levels within the existing and envisaged social and economic framework of the member states.

It will also discuss methods of formulating national educational plans of the member states.

Commission two, headed by the Pakistani Permanent Secretary of Education, W. B. Kadri, will take up the technical and qualitative aspects of educational development at all levels.

The recommendations of the two commissions will be presented to the plenary session of the conference on November 27.



I travelled by AIR ... KABUL-HERAT it took only 3½ hours & cost only 750 Afs... how comfortable & relaxing... refreshments excellent!

I travelled by ROAD (but never again) KABUL-HERAT it took 2 days & I wasted not only my time but also my money... about 450 Afs. ... my head is still buzzing!



Tel: 24731-2-3

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
Temporary telephone: 24235
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

Food For Thought

Your daily life is your
example and your religion.
Khalil Gibran

Welcome Trend In
Education

The question what should be done about the ever-increasing number of our graduates at different levels has been under consideration by our educational authorities for several years. With the increase in the number of schools we are unable to absorb all the graduates turned out by them in governmental agencies.

It is therefore as well that the meeting held in the Ministry of Education on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal discussed ways to encourage specialised education for students who fail to pass high school entry examinations. To give them vocational training under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Education is a step in the right direction. Such a plan will absorb a large number of students who have completed their primary school education and are anxious to continue education in some field for a few more years.

It is not possible to provide facilities for higher education for all students. Such facilities are necessarily limited. But even if we have such facilities, we cannot allow all students to enter institutions of higher learning if we wish to maintain high educational standards. It is therefore appropriate that we should allow only those students to go in for higher education who have the suitable qualifications and are likely to benefit from it. The rest should join specialised schools or employ their talents in other fields to become useful members of the community.

Besides receiving vocational training, such students should be encouraged to go back to their original homes to help the people of their community improve their living standard and learn new techniques of farming and new crafts.

What is most heartening is that our educational authorities have fully grasped the importance of the problem and are doing their best to deal with it in a constructive manner.

Is Conspicuous Consumption Making Moonlighters?

By NOUR RAHIMI

Considering the number of professionally trained men and women the number of experts doing ordinary jobs in Afghanistan may be the highest in the world. There are doctors of medicine working as reporters, radio announcers as hotel desk clerks, engineers working as interpreters and translators, teachers doing clerical jobs, professors running restaurants and government officials doing real estate business.

Some of these people have taken up employment outside their fields because those already there thought they did not need their services; some did so because the jobs outside their fields were more attractive; and there are some who do what they are trained for and do something else on the side.

The first two categories are product of intolerance, greed, nepotism and corruption. As time goes on, and we are socially bet-

ter organised, the problem will be solved. We have already made great headway in shedding the practice of providing and creating jobs for men rather than training men for the jobs.

What concerns us here is the third category, a category of people who are overworked, who look up to its profession and are devoted, despite their displeasure at not being able to devote themselves to their profession entirely so that the nation may benefit from their knowledge and training obtained after long years of study at home and abroad. Even those who do use their training, are forced to seek other types of part time employment. I suspect this category is the largest, but that is not the question. The real question is why this category came into being. What are the underlying reasons for its coming into existence?

The first and main cause may

be the scale of salaries for these experts, or rather government employees, as they are invariably on the payroll of the government institutions. During the last 10 years salaries have increased about 200 per cent. But since prices have risen higher at a more rapid rate, in most cases economic position is no better than ten years ago.

During the last 10 months certain other developments have also taken place which have imposed additional burdens on the domestic budgets while their incomes have been constant. These developments include the new social conditions make on the people. Among them is the increased use of imported clothes by men and women.

While some years ago nobody wearing a suit and an overcoat made of locally produced material felt awkward or inferior the

situation is so changed today that everybody is compelled to sport imported clothes. To be able to afford this they put themselves under a lot of pressure, working longer hours and going without necessities.

The craze for building bigger and better houses and the use of elaborate furniture also make people want to supplement their income by seeking additional work. As a result of this they need to use all their talent and energies entirely for their main job.

We cannot expect junior officials stop such habits. There is pressure which makes them act the way they do. Senior officials and those who make easy money set the pace. To show that the Jones are no better they are people with limited means try and imitate the well-to-do.

Travel Congress Chooses Passport To Peace As Theme

Following is the report made by Abad Wahab Tarzi, President of the Afghan Tourist Bureau, after returning from the 19th General Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations held recently in Mexico City.

The 19th general assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) was held in Mexico City from Oct. 18 to 27. It was attended by 247 delegates and observers representing 63 countries, national and international organisations.

IUOTO membership comprises 94 member nations and 69 associate organisations. The general assembly was opened by the President of Mexico in Mexico City's modern Medical Centre auditorium.

The assembly concluded its deliberations by voting to ask the United Nations to proclaim 1967 "International Travel Year". International Travel Year is regarded

by IUOTO as an instrument to promote the status, prestige and effectiveness of the world travel movement and to enable its members to develop resources, programmes and standards for expanding the tourist boom now in progress.

The worldwide organisation of governmental agencies engaged in promoting international travel joined its forces with UN in fostering tourism as "The Passport to Peace", the theme of this year's IUOTO Congress.

Reports submitted to the Congress indicated that the number of such "passports" has exceeded all previous records. They showed that the number of international travellers is increasing at a rate of 15 per cent yearly. It was estimated that this year 75,000,000 tourists will spend about \$11 billion.

The Union, a world parliament of travel, headquartered in Geneva, endeavours to stimulate and guide the orderly growth of in-

ternational travel, through its regional and technical commissions in the field of research, facilitation, promotion, development, information, statistics and other resources in coordination with its member governments, the United Nations and private industry. Tourism is the largest single item in world trade.

In his concluding address as President of the Union, Basil G. Aikinson of Australia emphasised the remarkable growth in international travel since the last meeting of IUOTO in Rome two years ago.

"We come from all parts of the world," he said. "We have a common purpose which unites us, and the great thing is that we are succeeding. International travel last year increased at a rate close to 15 per cent in number of tourists while tourist spending rose by 13 per cent. In the next ten years the tourist explosion will out-bloom the population explosion."

About two per cent of the total population of the world will travel abroad this year and by 1970 about 34 per cent of the world population—or about 135,000,000 tourists—will be enjoying the benefits of international travel. Personal friendships through millions of tourists visits can in time subdue international arguments. Surely there can be no greater force for peace in the world than the industry which we represent."

IUOTO admitted nine new member nations, the Mongolian People's Republic, Aden, Colombia, Vatican City State, Ecuador, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guinea and Zambia. It installed Arthur Hauilo (Belgium) as the Union's new President and Austin Salvat (Minister of Tourism of Mexico), Todov (Bulgaria) and Amala Sy (Senegal) as Vice-Presidents. At the invitation of Japan, Tokyo was chosen as the venue of the 1967 general assembly.

Need For Automatic Data Processing Equipment

BY MAIWAND

A vital question to be asked whether Afghanistan is really in need of statistical equipment for data processing. From whatever angle one may look at this question, one has to admit that Afghanistan in one stage or another of its planned activities will have to begin handling its statistics some of which are now processed in a foreign country.

The development of data processing systems under the present conditions of Afghanistan's planned economic activities is a good opportunity to integrate all the statistical work handled by different government agencies. Such a system would enable different agencies to be flexible and yet produce unified economic data. It should be so designed that the simpler machine operations can be introduced first, progressing to more complicated machines as we gain experience.

To phase out a plan for organising this new department, an office is needed having the responsibility of planning the system, selecting the equipment, producing a timetable for machine installations, and deciding what agencies will have which machine and at what time.

It has often been said that we Afghans will not be competent to work sophisticated equipment in a short time. This is not correct. I remember vividly the wild suggestions in some foreign press that the UAR would not be able to pilot the passing ships after they took over the management of the Suez Canal. These fears proved wrong because the Egyptians showed their skill in managing the work of the canal even more efficiently than before.

An automatic data processing machine can be simple as a punch card machine and a card sorter. After going through this stage,

more machines can be added as needed. This presumes a well-thought out schedule of machine requirements established before the first installation.

It would also require that the machines purchased in the future be compatible with those already in use. From whatever knowledge I have in this field this is not an insurmountable problem since most makes of equipment can be connected together without great difficulty. There are, however, some items which do not match and combinations of these must be avoided so as to prevent waste.

Some specific problems with which we are now confronted are problems of location, what ministries will use the data, non-government usage, types of training and persons available for training.

There is no doubt that extraordinary precautions must be taken to keep the expensive machinery in a good location where it can be run 24 hours a day. Such equipment must be accessible in all hours.

A determinant of location will be which ministries or agencies will be utilising the new equipment. There are perhaps four ministries which could make effective use of a computer now. Our foreign trade which is being supervised by Joe Gums is sent to Beirut for tabulation, resulting in a few months' delay.

This work can be done within Afghanistan in a few days if we decide to have a computer in our own country. The Ministry of Finance could have more accurate and up-to-date figures on government receipts and expenditures. This ministry can also develop more advanced techniques to hook our trade and other pri-

mary data. (Contd. on page 4)

Modern Trends In The Powers Of The Executive

By SHAFIE RAHEL

One of the inevitable consequences of parliamentarianism is that the authority and importance of the executive is curtailed. But even when the legislature, the judiciary and the executive have equal powers, as a matter of necessity the executive has to enjoy a special position.

A study of President Johnson's administration shows that there is a new trend unparalleled in the constitutional history of the U.S. This development, which tends to augment the executives powers and to give it a bigger say in the country's affairs than the Congress or the Supreme Court, has not only frustrated political scientists but has also confused them because of what has been described as new channelling of authority from the legislature and the judiciary to the executive.

Similarly, in Britain the House of Commons is not the same as it used to be a few years ago. Much has changed there. No one could ever think that a government with such a slender majority as that of the Labour Party could do so much as it has done during the last one year. No one could have imagined that the executive in Britain could become so powerful as it is now.

In some Afro-Asian countries, the executive has completely changed its colour. In most of these countries, which have become independent during the last decade or so, the president of the republic is not only the head of the executive, but something much more.

"Lifetime presidentships" are fast rising in many of the Afro-Asian republics.

The latest surveys in the U.S. show that Congress during the Johnson administration has been the weakest since the inception of the constitution. There are several reasons for this. There are no more powerful speakers and leaders as there used to be. The PRO's and the lobbyists play the most important role in establishing closer relations between Congress and the White House. Most of the young Senators and Representatives look up to the President for support for re-election.

In addition, Johnson's "Great Society" plan has reduced much of the heat in Congress. Not only are the two houses of Congress convinced that great welfare measures are included in the plan for the establishment of the Great Society in America, but the public at large has great expectations from it.

These hopes have put a stop to the conventional quarrels between the three organs of the state and transformed the White House into a new symbol.

Studying the situation of the modern world one cannot but feel that the executive in any country should have vast powers.

In a world in which minute matter, it is most important that decisions should be made without delay. Urgent decisions cannot be made by parliaments which have hundreds of members. Besides, in terms of atomic wars, there is no time to refer the matter of retaliating against the enemy's attack to a parliament.

The power of decision-making is the latest addition to the power of the executive.

STUDENT SPECIAL



High school students take exams as school year closes in Kabul. (Left: Aisha Durrani, Right: Isteqal).

Winter: Chance For Literacy School Boom

By TEKEY

In the last issue of the student page, we talked about whether the Ministry of Education might develop programmes during the winter to help students avoid vacation blues.

Last Saturday's Anis in an editorial suggested that clubs should be set up to promote and popularise winter sports such as skiing, ice skating and ice hockey. The editorial, however, admitted that this could not be done in a matter of one or two years.

In this article we would like to make a few suggestions as to how students could use their time during the winter usefully so that, on the one hand, they are not bored and on the other, they make a contribution to the advancement of their people.

First of all, the university stu-

dents can set up seminars to help the provincial teachers with the subjects they teach. As we know most of the teachers do not hold higher degrees.

It is true that, Kabul University runs workshops in Kabul during the winter to help provincial teachers get up to date in their chosen fields. Most of these teachers are unable to come to Kabul. In some parts of the country schools remain open during the winter. If Kabul University discusses the problem with interested university students, perhaps such workshops could be opened in many parts of the country, even in smaller towns and villages.

We should like to mention that students should not take teaching jobs in schools during their vacations because when they

leave there will remain a gap which will not be easy to fill.

Some of the university students and many of the high school students could teach adult literacy courses. Here, again, we have such courses in Kabul and in some of the larger cities.

If the provincial officials approach the talented students and provide necessary equipment such courses can be opened in almost all the villages in the country. Three months is sufficient time for teaching, such courses since they can be resumed the following year and the people who are in these courses have the time as their farms do not require their presence.

The organisation of such courses needn't pose any kind of financial problem to any of the provinces. All the village mosques which are heated any way can be used as classrooms at times when services are not being held. The provinces may have to provide stationery for the students but they can regain their money by selling the pencils and paper needed by those enrolled in the courses.

The students in collaboration with the Rural Development Department, can also work towards improving the standards of health in their villages. If the Rural Development Department provides them with the necessary information, booklets, diagrams, and photographs they will be able to do a great deal by talking to the villagers on matters related to water supply, eating habits and clothing.

There are many more things that the students can do if they are encouraged by the provincial officials, their schools, the Ministry of Education and the University. The three month winter vacation can be a period during which students can act as agents of social change and social revolution to improve living standards in the countryside.

A geometry exam in progress at Malalai. Examinations are usually given from the first to the fifteenth of Qaus for grades seven to eleven. Exams are given in one subject each day. The students in first to sixth grades take their exams from the 15th to the 30th of Agrab. The twelfth grade students in Kabul and other parts of the country where students are given winter vacation take their exams from the 15th to the 30th of Qaus.

In the warmer parts of the country where recesses come in the summer, exams are given during the month of Jauza.

Student Hails End Of "Awful" Chadaries

By Abdul Kader 12 B, Ghazi School

One of the very important things that has happened in the reign of our present King, H. M. Mohammad Zahir Shah is the giving of freedom to Afghan womanhood. All the progressive minded men of the nation, have been delighted at this event. Many foreign nationals who have been in this country for six or more years remember how our streets looked with the women walking under those awful chadaries.

It was a very difficult thing to do away with the chadaries. Many people thought, was impossible because it was against religion, and also because it was against the habit and way of life of the people.

The first small bunch of volunteers who promised the government that they would go un-

veiled in the streets were really courageous women. There were all kinds of possibilities of their being beaten by some ignorant fanatic or of being scolded and cursed. Nothing of the kind happened, fortunately, thanks to the adaptability of the Afghan women. The only thing the volunteers had to undergo was the curious looks of all Afghan men, and even women who were still under chadaries. The brave volunteers knew that all eyes on the street were focused on them.

In a week's time many women and girls followed the example of volunteers, and people seemed to get used to the sight and stared less and cared less. Such a revival of life came to the city that it was impossible to compare it with old days. Where women are employed in offices

and banks one can see a district change in the atmosphere of these places. Now it has come about that they can vote for their candidates standing for election to Parliament, and this is also a result, and benefit, of their being unveiled. Another has been the development of co-education at the University—now girl students sit in the same classes with boys.

In the Grand Loya Jirgah there were some educated women who pleaded for an improvement in the condition of Afghan women and a few clauses were put in our new Constitution to benefit women and give them their rights as free and equal partners in the development of

End Of School Year Brings Last Edition Of Special Page

THE twentieth and final edition of the Student Special Page for this year is published in today's Kabul Times.

We have tried to fulfill four basic purposes in putting out this page. First, we have tried to provide articles at the level of eleventh and twelfth grade English students. We have not always succeeded in making them simple enough but we hope the introduction of one article, at least, every week which has been Easy To Read has helped in this area. We are grateful to Mr. Atesh, head of the AIT English Department.

Easy To Read:
When Children Hit A Dozen Point

Anwar and his wife have 12 children. The mother cooks, cleans, and washes clothes and children. Sometimes she says, "Oh, I think there should be two of me!" One night Anwar saw his wife was very tired. He said to her, "I will stay with the children. You go visit your mother and rest. His wife was happy to go. She sent the children to bed after supper and said to her husband, "Don't let any of the children come downstairs for any reason."

Anwar sat in a big chair and started to read. Soon he heard someone walking down the stairs. He didn't turn his head. "Get back up those stairs and stay there!" he called. In a few minutes, the sound came again. Again Anwar shouted as before.

Everything was quiet for an hour. Then somebody knocked on the door. It was Karim who lived next door. "O, Anwar," he said, "have you seen Jamil? I have looked everywhere. I am afraid he is lost."

"No, I'm not," said a very small voice from the top of the stairs. It was Jamil, without his shoes. Anwar thought Jamil was one of his boys, and kept sending him back upstairs when he wanted to go home.

ment for providing much of the material for this column.

Second, we have tried to provide reading material which is fun but also educational. Thus the background stories on world crisis spots and developments in Afghanistan as well as jokes and riddles.

Third, we have tried to give students who are interested in writing an outlet for their talent. We have been pleased with the many contributions from students and teachers. Over 90 entered the My Most Interesting Experience contest and about 50 other articles have been brought to us by students and teachers in the last several months.

Fourth, we have tried to provide our regular readers with information about a variety of academic and specialised as well as provincial schools in Afghanistan.

About 1,800 copies of the Student Special Page are sold each Thursday in addition to regular subscriptions. We have experimented with sending the special edition to some schools in the provinces for the last several weeks and hope to establish a regular system of delivery for them next year.

Students who would like to subscribe to the Kabul Times during the winter may do so for three months for Af. 75. Money may be left with English supervisors along with a detailed map to the student's home or it may be brought to the Kabul Times office.

We very much appreciate the cooperation of English supervisors, teachers and students in making this page a success and of Miss Wilma Oksendahl, our liaison with many of them.

We will appreciate any ideas for next year's Student Special Page.



Make the passing grade 30 or else.

(Contd. on page 4)

Afghanistan Co-Sponsors Resolution In UN Against Use Of Nuclear Weapons

UNITED NATIONS, November 25, (AP).—A RESOLUTION urging suspension of all nuclear weapons tests and requesting the 17-nation disarmament group at Geneva to urgently continue work on a comprehensive test ban treaty was submitted Wednesday to the UN main political committee.

The resolution sponsored by Afghanistan and 25 member countries is expected to come to a vote Friday.

It calls also on all countries to respect the spirit and provisions of the Moscow test ban treaty. The treaty bans nuclear testing in the atmosphere, outer space and under water. Neither France

nor China have signed it.

The Geneva negotiators were asked to continue their work "with a sense of urgency" to ban all nuclear weapons tests in all environments. The resolution suggested the committee take into account "the improved possibilities for international cooperation in the field of seismic detection."

The United States has insisted that on-site inspection stations are needed to plug any loopholes in the treaty, while the Soviet Union has charged the on-site inspections are merely a ruse to allow planting of espionage agents in Soviet territory.

Sponsors of the resolution are Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Sudan, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and Zambia.

Kosygin, Indian Ambassador Meet

MOSCOW, Nov. 25, (AP).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin had talks Wednesday with the Indian Ambassador, Triloki Nath Kaul, at Soviet News Agency Tass reported.

Tass said the meeting was held at the request of the Indian Ambassador. No details on the matters discussed were immediately available.

The meeting took place the same day that the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, saw Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Bhutto arrived in Moscow Tuesday.

During the undeclared Kashmir war in September, the Soviet Union proposed that President Mohammad Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri of India meet at Tashkent to try to reconcile their differences. Both sides agreed in principle, but no date is known to have been set.

Indonesian Official Wants Malaysian Fight Intensified

JAKARTA, Nov. 25, (Reuter).—Indonesia's second Deputy Premier, Dr. Johannes Leimena, was Wednesday reported as saying his country's confrontation of Malaysia must be intensified.

The semi-official English-language Indonesian Herald quoted Dr. Leimena as saying the intensification must take place while Indonesia waited for a political solution by President Sukarno to the recent unsuccessful coup.

In Kuala Lumpur it was announced that a time bomb believed to be Indonesian exploded Tuesday night in a training area near Malacca, Southwest Malaysia.

Some damage was caused in the area, which is attached to a training camp normally by a three battalion Commonwealth brigade. There were no casualties.

Rationing Due To Start Soon In Indian Cities

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25, (Reuter).—India faces a lean winter, with a prospect of widespread rationing to begin soon. Rationing of wheat, rice and sugar is due to start in Delhi before Dec. 8, and by January, the Food Minister, Subramaniam, proposes to extend rationing to cities of more than one million population.

By May rationing will have extended to cities over 100,000 people. The government has asked people to eat more vegetables, eggs and other foods in place of grain, but the prices of these alternatives are beyond the reach of the lowest income groups.

Rationing has been necessitated following failure of the monsoon rains in many parts of India.

The government is drought to start relief works in drought stricken Rajasthan where five million people are faced with famine.

Last year India imported 88 million tons of food grains, yet still needed to import another 6,500,000 tons.

This year, the harvest is estimated to have dropped by three million tons, so that imports must be stepped up to 9,500,000 tons of food grains.

India's main source of supply continues to be the United States, which has sent 32 million tons of grain to this country over the past ten years, in return for payments in rupees.

Role Of Executive

Contd. from page 2

ers of the executive. It is not only in relation to the use of weapons, but sometimes involves the adoption of measures connected with welfare, public health, security and administration of justice.

The responsibility for the preparation of plans has also increased the authority of the executive. In the present world, every nation has certain ideals. In other words, every country envisages an ideal society for its people which can be brought into being through proper planning. Somehow, it is the executive that takes the initiative to draw up plans and thus increases its popularity among the masses of the people. Perhaps, there is more cohesion and harmony among members of the executive than those of a legislature.

Another trend is that contrary to previous practices the executive tries to avoid making use of its authority in a dictatorial way. This has resulted in closer relations between the people and their governments.

That is why one can say that the governments of today are gradually increasing in popularity.

Emir Of Kuwait Dies From Heart Attack; Brother Rules

KUWAIT, November 25, (AP).—THE ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Abdullah Salem el Sabah, aged 70 died Wednesday at 5 p.m. (1400 GMT) the cabinet announced Wednesday night.

The head of this tiny oil emirate collapsed during the opening of the fourth consecutive term of the National Assembly Oct. 26.

The cabinet appointed his brother Crown Prince Premier, Sheikh Sabah al Salem al Sabah as Emir of Kuwait and Finance Minister.

The cabinet, which met in an emergency session Wednesday night, declared 30 days official mourning. All television and radio programmes will be replaced by koranic readings.

The funeral will be at 3 p.m. local time (noon GMT) Thursday.

Abdullah al Salim al Subah was no longer just another Sheikh with a small income. He became a man with millions of pounds sterling.

But when the oilmen gave him a magnificent Rolls Royce, he gave it away, when they gave him a luxurious yacht with gold-plated baths and fittings, he sold it. He warned his people that the old laws against alcohol would still stand.

The statement says that on Nov. 14 a group of students submitted a petition to the Rector of Kabul University demanding that students receiving less than 50 per cent marks in their subjects should be given a chance to take another examination. This rule, the petition said, should be applied no matter in how many subjects a student failed to receive less than 50 per cent marks.

The passing grade at the university is 50 per cent.

The students also demanded that 75 per cent attendance in class should not be necessary for being allowed to sit in examinations and that the examinations should be both oral and written.

The written examinations carry 40 per cent and oral examinations 60 per cent marks.

The students urged that no probation should be placed on students who fail in the same class for more than two years and that because of the coming Ramadan month and their month-long vacation in the summer the final examinations this year should be postponed.

At its meeting on Nov. 21 the university Senate decided that a second chance for taking examinations should be given in accordance with the rules already in force.

Under this rule students have

Wolesi Jirgah

Approves Parts Of Internal Duties Law

KABUL, Nov. 27.—The Wolesi Jirgah in its Thursday's session approved Articles 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Internal Duties Law of the House law with certain amendments.

The House which met at 9:30 in the morning was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the House.

Members of ex-Premier Moise Tshombe's Conaco Party Alliance pounded their desks and shouted when the coup proclamation was formally read into the parliamentary record.

Interior Ministry Names Governors

KABUL, Nov. 27.—The Ministry of Interior said Thursday that Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, the Governor of Nangarhar, has been appointed Governor of Kabul, and General Mohammad Azim, the former Minister of Public Works as the Governor of Nangarhar.

Dr. Mohammad Dilawar, the former Governor of Ghorat has been appointed governor of Chahkhanur and Mohammad Tahir Safi, former President of the Tribal Affairs as the Governor of Ghorat.

UN Asks UK Not To Put Base On Mauritius

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 27, (Reuter).—The General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee called on Britain Friday to desist from establishing a military base in the Indian ocean colony of Mauritius and to lead the territory to speedy independence.

By 77 votes to none with 17 abstentions, the Committee expressed deep concern over British plans to detach certain islands from the territory of Mauritius for the purpose of establishing a military base.

The formal resolution invited the British "to take no action which would dismember the territory of Mauritius and violate its territorial integrity."

France Successfully Launches First Satellite Into Space

PARIS, November 27, (DPA).—FRANCE will launch three more space satellites next year, a press conference following Friday's successful launching of France's first satellite was told here Friday night.

Meanwhile the satellite A-1 was continuing to orbit the earth every one and three-quarter hours, tracked and operated from the "Diana" network of ground stations.

Another network station, named "Iris", is collecting the technical data emitted by the satellite. Observers noted that France, which spared no effort and expense to develop its own atomic bomb, has now become the third space nation after the United States and the Soviet Union.

Its entry into space came eight years after the start of the first Soviet "sputnik", but succeeded at the first attempt.

French officials stress that the three-stage "Diamant" missile and A-1 satellite as well as Hamaguir base were all developed in France.

Contd. on Page 4

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow w's Temperature
Max. 12C. Minimum -3 C.
Sun sets today at 4:46 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:44 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy
VOL. IV, NO. 203

Kabul University Senate Reaffirms Grading System

KABUL, November 27.—In statement issued on Thursday afternoon Kabul University's Senate reaffirmed its decisions made on Nov. 21 in regard to certain demands made by a number of students about the grading system and the timing of this year's final examinations.

The Senate has urged all students and others connected with the university to comply with the university's rules and regulations.

The statement says that on Nov. 14 a group of students submitted a petition to the Rector of Kabul University demanding that students receiving less than 50 per cent marks in their subjects should be given a chance to take another examination. This rule, the petition said, should be applied no matter in how many subjects a student failed to receive less than 50 per cent marks.

The passing grade at the university is 50 per cent.

The students also demanded that 75 per cent attendance in class should not be necessary for being allowed to sit in examinations and that the examinations should be both oral and written.

The written examinations carry 40 per cent and oral examinations 60 per cent marks.

The students urged that no probation should be placed on students who fail in the same class for more than two years and that because of the coming Ramadan month and their month-long vacation in the summer the final examinations this year should be postponed.

At its meeting on Nov. 21 the university Senate decided that a second chance for taking examinations should be given in accordance with the rules already in force.

Under this rule students have

Wolesi Jirgah

Approves Parts Of Internal Duties Law

KABUL, Nov. 27.—The Wolesi Jirgah in its Thursday's session approved Articles 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Internal Duties Law of the House law with certain amendments.

The House which met at 9:30 in the morning was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the House.

Members of ex-Premier Moise Tshombe's Conaco Party Alliance pounded their desks and shouted when the coup proclamation was formally read into the parliamentary record.

Interior Ministry Names Governors

KABUL, Nov. 27.—The Ministry of Interior said Thursday that Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, the Governor of Nangarhar, has been appointed Governor of Kabul, and General Mohammad Azim, the former Minister of Public Works as the Governor of Nangarhar.

Dr. Mohammad Dilawar, the former Governor of Ghorat has been appointed governor of Chahkhanur and Mohammad Tahir Safi, former President of the Tribal Affairs as the Governor of Ghorat.

UN Asks UK Not To Put Base On Mauritius

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 27, (Reuter).—The General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee called on Britain Friday to desist from establishing a military base in the Indian ocean colony of Mauritius and to lead the territory to speedy independence.

By 77 votes to none with 17 abstentions, the Committee expressed deep concern over British plans to detach certain islands from the territory of Mauritius for the purpose of establishing a military base.

The formal resolution invited the British "to take no action which would dismember the territory of Mauritius and violate its territorial integrity."

France Successfully Launches First Satellite Into Space

PARIS, November 27, (DPA).—FRANCE will launch three more space satellites next year, a press conference following Friday's successful launching of France's first satellite was told here Friday night.

Meanwhile the satellite A-1 was continuing to orbit the earth every one and three-quarter hours, tracked and operated from the "Diana" network of ground stations.

Another network station, named "Iris", is collecting the technical data emitted by the satellite. Observers noted that France, which spared no effort and expense to develop its own atomic bomb, has now become the third space nation after the United States and the Soviet Union.

Its entry into space came eight years after the start of the first Soviet "sputnik", but succeeded at the first attempt.

French officials stress that the three-stage "Diamant" missile and A-1 satellite as well as Hamaguir base were all developed in France.

Contd. on Page 4

KABUL TIMES

KABUL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1965, QAUS 6 1344, S.H.

PRICE AL 2

Royal Audience

KABUL, Nov. 27.—The Department of Royal Protocol announced that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ended November 25:

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah; General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of National Defence; Abdul Sater Shalizi, the Minister of Interior, Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbarkeza, Minister of Agriculture; Abdul Wahab Malikyar, Deputy Minister of Interior; Amanullah Mansuri, the Second Deputy Minister of Interior; Touryalai Etemadi, Rector of the Kabul University; Lieutenant General Nasrullah of the Military Academy; Brigadier General Mohammad Osman, the Commandant of the Military School; and Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, the Governor of Kabul. A number of dignitaries from Ghor province were also received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week. The dignitaries had lunch at the royal table.

(Contd. on page 4)

Mobutu Plans To Rule Congo Under Emergency Regime

LEOPOLOVILLE, November 27, (Reuter).—THE Congo's new President, General Joseph Mobutu, has told Parliament he intends to rule the country for the next five years under an emergency regime.

Although General Mobutu, 35, who seized the presidency on Thursday from Joseph Kasavubu, did not define the term, an emergency regime usually means that the military takes over powers normally left to the central and provincial governments.

Announcement of the emergency regime was made in a declaration read to a joint session of parliament by Senate President Sylvester Mundingay.

The declaration, signed by General Mobutu, appeared to bring home to many of the legislators, who began the session in obvious light spirits, the seriousness of the pre-dawn, bloodless coup d'etat.

The sweeping 10-point declaration will also affect the composition of the new government, reformation of the constitutional court, and the organisation of parliament.

Members of ex-Premier Moise Tshombe's Conaco Party Alliance pounded their desks and shouted when the coup proclamation was formally read into the parliamentary record.

Interior Ministry Names Governors

KABUL, Nov. 27.—The Ministry of Interior said Thursday that Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, the Governor of Nangarhar, has been appointed Governor of Kabul, and General Mohammad Azim, the former Minister of Public Works as the Governor of Nangarhar.

Dr. Mohammad Dilawar, the former Governor of Ghorat has been appointed governor of Chahkhanur and Mohammad Tahir Safi, former President of the Tribal Affairs as the Governor of Ghorat.

UN Asks UK Not To Put Base On Mauritius

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 27, (Reuter).—The General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee called on Britain Friday to desist from establishing a military base in the Indian ocean colony of Mauritius and to lead the territory to speedy independence.

By 77 votes to none with 17 abstentions, the Committee expressed deep concern over British plans to detach certain islands from the territory of Mauritius for the purpose of establishing a military base.

The formal resolution invited the British "to take no action which would dismember the territory of Mauritius and violate its territorial integrity."

France Successfully Launches First Satellite Into Space

PARIS, November 27, (DPA).—FRANCE will launch three more space satellites next year, a press conference following Friday's successful launching of France's first satellite was told here Friday night.

Meanwhile the satellite A-1 was continuing to orbit the earth every one and three-quarter hours, tracked and operated from the "Diana" network of ground stations.

Another network station, named "Iris", is collecting the technical data emitted by the satellite. Observers noted that France, which spared no effort and expense to develop its own atomic bomb, has now become the third space nation after the United States and the Soviet Union.

Its entry into space came eight years after the start of the first Soviet "sputnik", but succeeded at the first attempt.

French officials stress that the three-stage "Diamant" missile and A-1 satellite as well as Hamaguir base were all developed in France.

Contd. on Page 4

UN Committee Resolution Calls For Suspension Of All Nuclear Weapons Testing

UNITED NATIONS, November 27, (Reuter).—THE U.N. General Assembly's main political committee called for a suspension of all nuclear weapons testing on Friday.

The Soviet Union abstained on a 35-power resolution to this effect. The United States voted in favour.

The resolution last night also called on the Geneva disarmament committee to continue with a sense of urgency its work on a comprehensive treaty to ban all tests, including those underground.

France also abstained. So did the entire eastern bloc, except Rumania which voted in favour.

The vote was 86 in favour of the resolution, none against, and 13 abstentions.

It now goes to the Assembly for approval, which is virtually certain.

U.S. Delegate William C. Foster, in announcing support for the proposal, emphasised the need for adequate verification of a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing.

"An unverified moratorium would be wholly unacceptable," he said.

The Soviet objections to the resolution were based on reference to "the improved possibilities for international cooperation in the field of seismic detection".

National systems of inspection had proved effective in the case of the limited test ban treaty signed in Moscow in 1963 which barred tests in the atmosphere, outer space and underwater.

The Soviet delegate, Semyon K. Tsarapin said.

The resolution in its operative paragraphs:

1. Urges that all nuclear weapons test be suspended.

2. Calls upon all countries to respect the spirit and provisions of the Moscow test ban treaty.

3. Requests the 18-nation committee on disarmament to continue with a sense of urgency its work on a comprehensive test ban treaty and arrangements banning effectively all nuclear weapons tests in all environments.

According to AP during the Friday debate Japan urged agreement on a complete ban on nuclear tests as "a matter of great urgency and high priority" and called China's test explosions in the atmosphere "most regrettable."

Ambassador Akira Matsui, addressing the General Assembly's main political committee, said

McNamara Arrives For Paris Meeting

PARIS, Nov. 27, (DPA).—U.S. Defence Secretary, Robert McNamara, claimed on his arrival in Paris last night the tripling of U.S. forces in South Vietnam had proved to be the right policy.

He said the Viet Cong monsoon offensive had failed and the communist guerrillas had suffered heavy casualties.

McNamara confirmed that he would be flying to Saigon to make on-the-spot study of developments in the Vietnam war.

McNamara was last in Vietnam in July this year.

The U.S. Defence Secretary is in Paris to attend the NATO conference sittings today.

He said the aim of the conference would be to study ways of ensuring that America's allies would receive immediate and complete information on nuclear policy within the alliance.

Governors Presented To His Majesty The King

KABUL, Nov. 27.—The Department of Royal Protocol announced that the Interior Minister, Abdul Sater Shalizi, was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gulshana Palace on Wednesday to introduce the newly appointed governors of Pervan, Kapissa, Kunduz, Zabul, Faryab and Badghis.

Greek, Yugoslav Envoys Meet Prime Minister

KABUL, Nov. 27.—The Greek Ambassador, M. Delvany, met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on Thursday, according to an announcement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Yugoslav Ambassador, Mircoivich met the Prime Minister on Wednesday. Discussions during the meeting were centred mainly on the further expansion of relations, including economic cooperation, between the two countries.

AFGHAN WOOL INDUSTRY NEW STORE

Be the first in style this winter—come in and see a rich array of handsome long lasting wools in a variety of color in our new shop at Charra-e-Siderat at the end of the green door bazaar nearest the American Embassy. We have a fabric to meet your every need for coats, skirts, suits, dresses.

And we have blankets too.



KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul".
Telephones:
Temporary telephone: 24285
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
or local currency at the
official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

NOVEMBER 27, 1965

Students' Demands

It has been our declared policy to uphold academic freedom in the university and we believe that the legitimate wishes and aspirations of students should be respected by the university administration. But at the same time we believe that students should not spend their working time trying to get even their legitimate demands accepted and to ensure that their views influence the university's policies.

Last week a group of students brought the working of the entire university to a standstill. Their demands related to the grading system, the timing of their final examinations this year and the treatment of students who fail to get promotion from one class to another two years running. The group tried to persuade other students not to attend classes until their demands were accepted.

These demands cannot be described as legitimate or realistic. But even if they were justified, students should not refuse to attend their classes. They should think of other countries where students have to pay high fees to be able to acquire education. If they do not attend classes they have to spend their own money without learning anything.

It should therefore be the basic policy of our educational authorities to make the students realise that by refusing to attend classes they harm themselves as well as the whole nation.

The statement issued by the university's Senate on Thursday on the students' demands deserves full support. No one of sane mind will ever accept proposals which will undermine all our efforts to raise educational standards in the only centre of higher learning in the country. It is obvious that the demands have been made because of friction among students created by those with a poor academic record.

The students who do attend classes and do their work regularly should not lose their opportunity to achieve high academic standards.

What we should do to meet the students' legitimate demands requires careful consideration.

Retired American Air Force Chief Of Staff Discusses Use Of Air Power In Vietnam War

General Curtis E. Lemay says there was a check on the way targets in North Vietnam could be attacked.

Lemay, retired U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff, was asked by the Associated Press whether there have been restraints on U.S. pilots operating against North Vietnam.

"When I left active duty, there were some restrictions on the number of airplanes that could be used on a mission and also on types of ordinance that could be delivered," Lemay replied.

Asked for comment, the Defense Department said, "We do not discuss tactics followed in carrying out combat air operations over North Vietnam."

Lemay retired Feb. 1, just prior to the first air strike against North Vietnam.

He said "I am not familiar with the activity since I retired."

The founder of the strategic Air Command did not say who imposed the restrictions.

However, since the air attacks started last Feb. 7, a number of senior Air Force and Navy officers have spoken privately and with irritation about the limits they said were established by top civilian officials.

Many of these curbs since have been relaxed much greater leeway is allowed military commanders.

The number of missions to be flown into the north in a given period is subject to approval in Washington.

And military targets in and around Hanoi and its port city of Huiphong are still off limits to U.S. bombers.

Methods Of Water Desalination Increase

As a rule, most regions suffering from shortage of fresh water are situated either on the coasts of seas, or have adequate supplies of salt ground waters. This makes it possible to obtain water on the spot by desalting salt water.

The salts can be removed from water by various physical and chemical methods. A minimum amount of energy theoretically necessary for obtaining one cubic metre of fresh water from the sea is equal to 0.7 kilowatt-hour. In practice the consumption of energy is considerably higher, since energy is required also for pumping the water, which in turn leads to additional heat losses.

Recent years have seen the development of several methods of water desalination—distillation, ion exchange, electrodialysis, freezing and others. Yet the method that is applied in industry most successfully is distillation based on the evaporation of salt water and obtaining fresh water by the condensation of vapour. A serious drawback of the method is the formation of scale on the heat-transfer surfaces in the process of evaporation.

Several methods of scale prevention have now been devised that enable distillation to be used on an industrial scale. These methods, however, are effective only in heating salt water to a temperature of 110 to 120 degrees Centigrade. At more elevated temperatures the scale begins to form rapidly.

One of the likely ways of raising the efficiency of desalination plants is to use them in combination with thermal power stations fired by ordinary or nuclear fuel. The thermal station dissipates plenty of low-temperature heat in its environment, which still can be utilised for desalination. The high-pressure steam raised in steam generators is expanded in turbines, producing electricity, while the steam of low parameters escaping from the turbines (with a pressure of up to 3 atmospheres) is used in distillation plants. Consequently, every kilowatt of steam in the installation leaves the turbine at a higher pressure and generates less electricity.

The Soviet Union has contended that only the Security Council has the authority to conduct peacekeeping operations and that the Secretary-General is merely the Council's agent in carrying them out.

Lemay's statement put on the table said that, in effect, President Johnson has said in less open fashion.

At one stage in the early months of the bombing, one top official said that, in effect, President Johnson was functioning almost like a squadron commander and had Secretary of Defense R. S. McNamara as an executive officer. This officer said the President and McNamara approved or disapproved specific targets to be hit, that top civilian officials determined the way the targets were to be attacked, the size of attack and the type of bombs and rockets to be used.

Defenders of this policy have said it was necessary because the bombings have political as well as a military purpose, that the intent is to limit damage as much as possible to military targets and thus demonstrate to the North Vietnamese that the United States does not want to destroy North Vietnam.

During his 35 years of military service Lemay achieved a reputation as a leader in development of doctrine and practices in air warfare. He has accepted a job with a California electronics firm.

In the exclusive interview, Lemay underscored and elaborated on what he has said previously about the air war against North Vietnam.

"What I propose is stepping up the attack and making it progressively more expensive for the North Vietnamese to continue the war in the south," Lemay said.

"I do advocate attacking more important targets such as airfields with MIG's in them, power plants, oil storage, industrial targets, ports, etc."

Lemay said there is "a real danger" that the Chinese might find it attractive to escalate their support for North Vietnam's policy slowly, hoping to prolong the war, increase our losses and thereby weaken our will and support here at home.

He said "I am not advocating" preventive air strikes against China's atomic installations.

However, the general did not rule out the possibility of such strikes, saying that "if this were the solution arrived at, and if the strikes were directed by the President, the Air Force could do the job."

On other matters the General Lemay expressed his views as follows:

Missile reliability—"The unmanned systems are not as reliable as the manned systems and never will be, although their reliability is improving all the time."

Space—"I think the space for peaceful purposes" policy handicaps us. We can take advantage of peaceful space benefits and still have the advantage of learning for military purposes... Developing military capabilities in space is a task that I think we ought to accept as an unavoidable requirement."

The U.S. army and its helicopter in Vietnam.—"The army has been making some of the same old mistakes we made in our early years because they just don't know enough about air power." (AP)

In this case the construction of atomic power generating and desalting plants appears to be the only possible solution to this problem. Fresh water to be obtained at atomic plants will be non-radioactive, because the coolant of the first circuit which cools the reactor core is separated from the desalting plant by an intermediate water-steam circuit incorporating a steam generator and a turbine.

At present, on the basis of the experience gained in operating the desalination plant at Shevchenko, USSR, plans are being prepared for large atomic power desalination installations.

A fresh water and power generating station with a fast neutron reactor with a thermal output of 1,000 MW is under construction currently at Shevchenko. This installation will have a power generating capacity of 150,000 kilowatts and will supply the town with 100,000 cubic metres of fresh water a day.

Norway Stresses Need For Strong UN Secretary General

UNITED NATIONS, November 27, (AP).—

NORWAY urged Wednesday that nothing be done to hamper the authority of the Secretary-General in the conduct of peace-keeping operations.

Ambassador A. Nielsen, in a speech to the General Assembly's Special Political Committee, said it was of "the utmost importance" that the authority of the Secretary-General not be tampered with.

"Nothing" should be done to curtail his authority to put into effect and carry to a successful conclusion "peacekeeping operation," Nielsen said.

The Soviet Union has contended that only the Security Council has the authority to conduct peacekeeping operations and that the Secretary-General is merely the Council's agent in carrying them out.

In a speech following Nielsen's Soviet Ambassador Nikolai T. Fedorenko again upheld the primacy of the Security Council, stating that "to no other organs, to no other official of the United Nations does the Charter give the right for the decisions on these matters."

Nielsen said it was in large measure due to the effectiveness of the Secretary-General and the prestige of his office that recent peacekeeping operations have been carried out successfully.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg urged that the Secretary-General's authority be maintained.

(Contd. on page 3)

PRESS At A Glance

Wednesday's Anis carried an editorial entitled, "International Campaign Against Poverty." Secretary-General U Thant, said the paper, last week asked for a campaign against poverty. U Thant is conscious of the sufferings of mankind. There are large communities in Asia, South America and even Europe faced with this curable disease.

Referring to the Malthus theory the paper said that the world is beginning to believe that he was right and the population is increasing geometrically.

When we say that half the people of the world are suffering from hunger said the paper, we do not mean that they have no food at all. What we really mean is that they do not eat food which has vitamins and gives energy.

The paper expressed the hope that all countries of the world will cooperate in wiping out this serious threat to mankind.

Thursday's Anis in an editorial on the Education Ministry's policies said there are very few countries in the world where education is completely free. Despite the fact that Afghanistan is faced with financial problems, education here is free of any kind of material restraints. Not only are students from Kabul city given all facilities for study but young students from the provinces can also come to Kabul to continue their studies.

The Education Ministry's latest decision to hold entrance examinations in the provinces for students who wish to enter boarding schools in Kabul or the University of Kabul is a step in the right direction. This decision will give the Ministry sufficient time to adopt other measures for the improvement of education during the winter holidays instead of holding entrance examinations which can be arranged by the provincial directors of education.

At last week's meeting, presided over by Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, the Ministry decided that those students who are unable to pass the entrance examination for the University may be given a chance to enter the vocational institutions of the education and other Ministries. This will help the country to train men for specialised jobs.

Wednesday's Anis carried an editorial on the appointment of advisors to the government. In Afghanistan, said the paper, the practice of obtaining advice and holding consultations is not only a tradition but a religious injunction. It expressed satisfaction that the Wolesi Jirga, the Mesh-rano Jirga, the Cabinet and the Ministry of Press and Information help the government with advice.

Prime Minister Maiwandwal's decision to establish an advisory board for the Prime Ministry is an important step towards improving conditions in various ministries. The government should now try to employ only those who have a thorough knowledge of the country and a clean record of past services.

Thursday's Anis in an editorial on the new governors said that last year the country was divided into 29 units of administration, each headed by a governor. Unfortunately some of the governors did not fulfil the aspirations of the people of their respective provinces and the wishes of the government. That is why the government of Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has appointed new governors.

The new governors, said the paper, are all educated, and it may be hoped that they will work according to the wishes of the government and the people.

The editorial has expressed the hope that the governors will do their utmost to solve the problems faced by their provinces and respond to the wishes of the people on one hand and smooth the way for implementation of the government's development plans on the other.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Jrdn Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 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 4775 Kcs.
on 62 m band.

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

Air Services

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-0945
Khost-Kabul

Arrival-1050
Mazar, Kunduz-Kabul

Arrival-1230
Tashkent-Kabul

Arrival-1510
Kabul-Kunduz, Mazar

Departure-0830
Kabul-Khost

Departure-0830
Kabul-Tashkent

Departure-0900
Kabul-Kandahar

Departure-1300
CSA

Prague, Sofia, Athens-Kabul
Arrival-1040

IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul

Arrival-0845
Kabul-Tehran

Departure-0940
TMA

Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Amritsar-Kabul

Arrival-1515
Herat, Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-1600
Kabul-Amritsar

Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar, Herat

Departure-0830
PIA

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

CSA
Kabul-Athens, Sofia, Prague

Departure-0830
TMA

Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1100

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Maimana, Mazar, Kunduz-Kabul

Arrival-1630
Kabul-Kunduz, Mazar, Maimana

Departure-0830
Kabul-Kandahar, Karachi

Departure-0830
Kabul-Tehran, Damascus, Beirut

Departure-1030
PIA

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24580
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank	22082
	20783
	20682
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20992

Question Bureau First Customs Office Here

The history of customs office in Afghanistan is a fascinating one. We can trace its history back to the beginning of a bureau in the reign of Amer Sher Ali Khan in 1800.

At this period there was an office known as the Bureau of Questioners. The purpose of the questioners' office was to receive customs' duty instead of what was previously known as the offering of presents and gifts to the provincial governors and officials.

The questioners' office consisted of some government officials and it was headed by a man known as Masayel. Masayel or the one who asked questions had two assistants. At that time when the goods were imported into Afghanistan they were taken directly to the sarai where the Masayel with his two assistants went to the sarais to count the goods.

It is interesting to note that the Masayel never asked for cash. He used to charge the importer on two following basis:

1. From every forty pieces of imported goods one piece was taken from the importer as his taxes.

2. From every imported goods weighing 30 seers one seer was charged. After the quantity of the charges was made on barter basis the surcharge itself went to the business man and the money thus earned was given to national treasury.

In case the salesman was not capable of paying in cash for the goods which were taken away from him as surcharge the questioner's office usually agreed to a four-month installment payment. If the businessman were to give more than one thousand pieces of his goods as customs duty there was four month duty grace period for him to hand over the surcharges.

The authority of Masayel was different from the customs official of today. He could, if he wished, continue the grace period for a month. There were no written

contracts between the questioner's office and the traders who imported goods into Afghanistan. It was all done on the basis of mutual trust. This system of customs duty existed up to the period of Amir Abdul Rahman Khan.

During the reign of Amir Abdul Rahman Khan the system of customs duty changed. Big stores called Chabo Tara were constructed and the business men who imported goods were asked first to take the commodities to the Chabo Taras and then the man in charge known as Chabo Tarachi inspected them.

The surcharge, once again, was not on cash basis. There were no cash dealings. Similarly it could either be paid instantly or in installments. The affairs of the Chabo Tara did not enter any account book. However a list

of the customs earned in this way were entered into sheets and the sheets were submitted to the government.

In the reign of Amir Habibullah Khan another step in the direction of improving and regularising the customs affairs in Afghanistan was taken.

On instructions issued by Amir Habibullah Khan, an office called Wojouhat was established. The man in charge of this office was referred to as Sareshta Dare Wojouhat.

A treasurer known as Zabit who received the tax was also appointed. Wojouhat means money.

Later on in this same period the duties of stamping and marking and sorting of the goods were also submitted to this office. This was a general pattern of customs charges and administration up to 1918.

Italy Investing Heavily In Developing Countries

ITALY is beating Britain, France and the German Federal Republic in securing contracts for projects from emerging African and South American nations.

An Italian company is building a complete new city in Africa—it is called Bussa, and will stand on the banks of the Niger in north-west Nigeria. There will be homes for the city's inhabitants, an airport, a hospital, public buildings, a dam, roads and four bridges.

This 30 million pound project is still in progress. The target date for completion is next year, by which time the local population, now living on land about to be inundated by the Aswan dam, will move into 11,000 new homes.

Italian industry can now boast of place names that have become famous because of Italian work—the Kariba Dam in Rhodesia, the Dez Dam in Iran and the Kashmir El Girba Dam in Sudan. In Iraq, an Italian company is supplying equipment to bring electric power to the entire southern part of the country.

In Nicaragua, where a new \$8 million power plant is being constructed, a group of Italian companies are carrying out 60 per cent of the work. Three companies in Milan joined forces to obtain this contract, and the readiness of Italian companies to do this is proving an important factor in beating foreign competition.

Two other factors are also important. One is that Italy, unlike other European powers has not much of a colonial past to stir lingering resentments among the new nations.

The other is that the wages paid to and accepted by Italian workers are estimated unofficially to be eight per cent lower than those of other European companies engaged on similar work.

With this goes the willingness of the Italian, skilled and unskilled, to work and live in less comfortable conditions than those of his British, French and German counterparts.

UN Speech

Contd. from page 2

General should retain a key executive role in the UN.

Goldberg made the following main points:

—The Security Council has primary responsibility for initiating and supervising peacekeeping operations.

—The General Assembly has authority to initiate and supervise peacekeeping operations when the council is unable to act.

—The Assembly has exclusive authority to apportion expenses of peacekeeping operations among UN member nations.

—The cost should be shared fairly among members in accordance with their capacity to pay and with due regard to the international character of the operations.

—Assembly procedures for authorising, supervising and financing peacekeeping operations should provide an appropriate voice for members which bear the principal responsibility for supporting them.

—The Secretary-General is the most appropriate executive agent for managing peacekeeping operations, and should be given every support within the scope of his mandate.

shops, schools and mosques, and erected aqueducts and power lines.

According to the Federal Bank, raw material prices have risen by 3.6 per cent and industrial production costs by 2.5 per cent.

Building costs have gone up 4.4 per cent, the cost of agricultural production 10 per cent, retail prices 3.3 per cent and the cost of living by 3.8 per cent.

Under the Bonn government's announced saving programme, more will have to be paid for alcoholic drinks and rail fares are to be increased.

LABOUR COSTS

The Federal Bank pinpoints the overtaxing of the West German production apparatus and the continuously rising costs, especially labour costs, as the main reasons for the present threat to the economy.

The strong demand on the home market cannot be met out of West Germany's own production because of lacking labour, shorter working hours, and because production capacity is almost everywhere being used to the full.

At the same time, wages and salaries in West Germany in the third quarter of this year were almost eight per cent above the level at the same time in 1964.

Including allowance—such as longer holidays and holiday pay—wages were 13.2 per cent higher last August than in the same month last year, according to the Federal Bank.

These factors have already caused radical changes in the West German trade balance and balance of payments. Imports rose by 22 per cent this year, more than twice as much as exports which increased by ten per cent.

IMPORT BOOM

This resulted in an export surplus of only 600 million marks in the first nine months of this year compared to 5,000 million marks in the same period in 1964.

This again considerably affected the balance of payments, expected close with a deficit of about 7,000 million marks at the end of this year while there was still a surplus of 1,000 million marks in 1964.

The months' long import boom shows clearly that West German industry has lost considerably in competition on its own market to suppliers from abroad, who are frequently able to deliver their goods faster and more cheaply.

In the eyes of economic observers the first task to stop the drift into a serious economic crisis is to use every effort to brake the demand and rising costs.

Erhard and his new government also face a difficult task. They must show concrete success to quell growing public uneasiness at continuing price increases and a possible economic recession.

Economics Minister Kurt Schmuckner has also expressed concern at rising living costs in the first ten months of this year.

Economics Corner

Erhard Warns West

Germans Economic

Recession Possible

Warnings of a possible economic recession are being voiced in West Germany more insistently than ever before although the country's boom is continuing full swing.

West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, in his policy statement on Nov. 10, called on the nation either to consume less or to work more to avert a serious danger to the economy and currency.

He said that "deceptive well-being at the expense of an inflationary development must end with the destruction of our economic and financial order."

The West German Federal Bank in Frankfurt—"Guardian of the mark"—also fears that the German Federal Republic's prosperity may come to an end if the economy continues to be as overtaxed as in the past.

INFLATION SPREADS

Particularly alarming is the fact that inflation has spread in West Germany more rapidly this year than at any time since the 1948 post-world war currency reform, which began the West German "economic miracle."

According to the Federal Bank, raw material prices have risen by 3.6 per cent and industrial production costs by 2

U.S. Wants To Save Vietnam, Not Save Face, Rusk Says

WASHINGTON, November 27, (Reuter).—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said Thursday that United States policy was to save South Vietnam, not to save face in order to bring about peace.

He made the comment at a press conference where he discussed the moves to take the Vietnam conflict away from the battlefield and into the conference hall.

Rusk reaffirmed the willingness of the United States to discuss the communists' four-point programme in talks that might be held.

But he added that he wanted to discuss its own conditions for a peaceful settlement while drawing up by the United States and other governments concerned.

Two of the points in the communists' four-point programme call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam and put forward the demands of the National Liberation Front, the Viet Cong's political arm, as the basis for a settlement.

Rusk said the problem in Vietnam was not one of contact with the communists but of the other side's attitude towards peace and also towards the U.S. offer to hold unconditional discussions in order to try to bring about a peaceful settlement.

He dealt briefly with what the State Department has already acknowledged—that last autumn, nanos offered to send an emissary to meet an American emissary in Hanoi in a move described as "not serious or sincere."

He said that all last year the general attitude of the communists was that they might consider some device to save the face of the United States while they themselves imposed their will on South Vietnam.

"Our attitude was and is that we are not interested in saving face, but in saving South Vietnam," Rusk declared.

As for class attendance is concerned, the Senate at its meeting on Nov. 21 decided to make 65 per cent of attendance mandatory instead of 75 per cent. It decided that students should take a second examination only in subjects in which they have failed to obtain 50 per cent marks. Earlier in such cases students also had to take a second examination in subjects in which they had received less than 55 per cent marks, which is the required average.

In connection with the demand about students failing for the third consecutive year, the Senate said this is against the interest of able students and maintenance and raising of academic standards.

The Senate said that for the month of Ramadan, which begins on Dec. 24, preparations are being made to provide meals to community students on time.

After these decisions were communicated to the students they met again on Nov. 24 and urged that a second chance should be given to students no matter how many subjects they fail in; that the percentage of attendance must be reduced; that class work should not be taken into consideration while giving grades in the final examination; that no probation should be placed on students failing in the same class for more than two years; that the final examinations should start on Dec. 5 and should last until Jan. 4 and that if a satisfactory answer is not given to their demands they will resort to a general strike on Saturday (today) and will refuse to take the final examinations.

At its Thursday meeting the Senate rejected these demands and reaffirmed its decisions passed on Nov. 12.

The Senate's statement says that education and examinations at the university must continue in an orderly manner in accordance with the rules prescribed and that able and patriotic students should respect these rules which are in the interest of the country and the university students themselves.

The statement adds that the Senate will firmly maintain law and order in the university and has told the university students not to allow a section of students advocating disorder to close the university and interrupt the process of higher education in the country. It has warned that elements advocating disorder will have to bear the responsibility of their action on behalf of the entire student body at the university.

FOR SALE
Mercedes 220
Model 1962
Custom duty unpaid
Please contact Mr. Gillet
Tel. 22505

troops from South Vietnam and put forward the demands of the National Liberation Front, the Viet Cong's political arm, as the basis for a settlement.

Rusk said the problem in Vietnam was not one of contact with the communists but of the other side's attitude towards peace and also towards the U.S. offer to hold unconditional discussions in order to try to bring about a peaceful settlement.

He dealt briefly with what the State Department has already acknowledged—that last autumn, nanos offered to send an emissary to meet an American emissary in Hanoi in a move described as "not serious or sincere."

He said that all last year the general attitude of the communists was that they might consider some device to save the face of the United States while they themselves imposed their will on South Vietnam.

"Our attitude was and is that we are not interested in saving face, but in saving South Vietnam," Rusk declared.

As for class attendance is concerned, the Senate at its meeting on Nov. 21 decided to make 65 per cent of attendance mandatory instead of 75 per cent. It decided that students should take a second examination only in subjects in which they have failed to obtain 50 per cent marks. Earlier in such cases students also had to take a second examination in subjects in which they had received less than 55 per cent marks, which is the required average.

In connection with the demand about students failing for the third consecutive year, the Senate said this is against the interest of able students and maintenance and raising of academic standards.

The Senate said that for the month of Ramadan, which begins on Dec. 24, preparations are being made to provide meals to community students on time.

After these decisions were communicated to the students they met again on Nov. 24 and urged that a second chance should be given to students no matter how many subjects they fail in; that the percentage of attendance must be reduced; that class work should not be taken into consideration while giving grades in the final examination; that no probation should be placed on students failing in the same class for more than two years; that the final examinations should start on Dec. 5 and should last until Jan. 4 and that if a satisfactory answer is not given to their demands they will resort to a general strike on Saturday (today) and will refuse to take the final examinations.

At its Thursday meeting the Senate rejected these demands and reaffirmed its decisions passed on Nov. 12.

The Senate's statement says that education and examinations at the university must continue in an orderly manner in accordance with the rules prescribed and that able and patriotic students should respect these rules which are in the interest of the country and the university students themselves.

The statement adds that the Senate will firmly maintain law and order in the university and has told the university students not to allow a section of students advocating disorder to close the university and interrupt the process of higher education in the country. It has warned that elements advocating disorder will have to bear the responsibility of their action on behalf of the entire student body at the university.

FOR SALE
Mercedes 220
Model 1962
Custom duty unpaid
Please contact Mr. Gillet
Tel. 22505

troops from South Vietnam and put forward the demands of the National Liberation Front, the Viet Cong's political arm, as the basis for a settlement.

Rusk said the problem in Vietnam was not one of contact with the communists but of the other side's attitude towards peace and also towards the U.S. offer to hold unconditional discussions in order to try to bring about a peaceful settlement.

He dealt briefly with what the State Department has already acknowledged—that last autumn, nanos offered to send an emissary to meet an American emissary in Hanoi in a move described as "not serious or sincere."

He said that all last year the general attitude of the communists was that they might consider some device to save the face of the United States while they themselves imposed their will on South Vietnam.

"Our attitude was and is that we are not interested in saving face, but in saving South Vietnam," Rusk declared.

As for class attendance is concerned, the Senate at its meeting on Nov. 21 decided to make 65 per cent of attendance mandatory instead of 75 per cent. It decided that students should take a second examination only in subjects in which they have failed to obtain 50 per cent marks. Earlier in such cases students also had to take a second examination in subjects in which they had received less than 55 per cent marks, which is the required average.

In connection with the demand about students failing for the third consecutive year, the Senate said this is against the interest of able students and maintenance and raising of academic standards.

The Senate said that for the month of Ramadan, which begins on Dec. 24, preparations are being made to provide meals to community students on time.

Kuwaitis Honour Late Sheikh Sabah

KUWAIT, Nov. 27, (Reuter).—Thousands of Kuwaitis paid homage yesterday to the late Amir Sheikh Abdullah Al Sabih Al Sabah, while officials prepared for the swearing in of his successor at a special session of the National Assembly today.

The 73-year-old Sheikh, who died on Wednesday of a heart complaint, was buried on Thursday.

As long lines of Kuwaitis waited to sign a condolence book in the palace's glass-fronted entrance hall, foreign delegations offered their personal sympathies to the new Amir, 51-year-old Sheikh Sabah Al Sabih Al Sabah.

Sheikh Sabah is the former Prime Minister and the late Amir's brother.

Raz Mohammad Dies In Central Paktunistan

KABUL, Nov. 27.—A report from Central Occupied Paktunistan states that Raz Mohammad of Kalo Knan, Mardani state, who was a leading figure in the Khudai Khidmatgar party, died of a heart ailment at his residence, an important party figure attended his funeral.

The Italian Ambassador at the meeting also announced his country has pledged \$20 million for the first year of the current plan.

Home News In Brief
KABUL, Nov. 27.—Engineer Abdullah Gul Jan, chief of the Mahipar Hydroelectric Project, left for Frankfurt on Thursday. He is to inspect electrical goods and equipment being manufactured for the project by the Siemens Company. He is also to sign a contract with Keller Company in connection with the construction of a diversion dam.

KABUL, Nov. 27.—Engineer Abdul Wahab Hamidi, chief of the Electricity Board in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, left Kabul for the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation Thursday. Engineer Hamidi will discuss with Soviet authorities matters relating to the Nishloo hydro-electric project.

KUNDUZ, Nov. 27.—Engineer Hammadullah the Minister of Public Works who was formerly governor of Kunduz, bade farewell to the people of Kunduz Friday. The governors of Takhar, Badkhan, and the assistant governor of Kunduz and elders of the province were present at the function.

FOR RENT
At the British Embassy, Kabul one small telephone switchboard and accessories and twelve telephones. The equipment may be inspected between 9 a.m. and noon any day except Sunday. Phone: 29512.

Commenting on Moscow reports that Pakistan was willing to discuss its total relationship with India Shastri said: "Although we have not received any official communication it is in a way a good thing. We have made our position very clear so far as Kashmir is concerned. We may have talks about it, too. But it will be impossible for me to deviate from the stand already taken."

According to a Reuter report from Moscow, Pakistan's Foreign Minister Bhutto left early Friday by air for Prague after three days of talks with top Soviet officials.

Bhutto, who was to have stopped over in Prague for lunch with Václav David, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, was to have gone on to Rumania Friday.

Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, with whom he had three long meetings, was at the airport to see Bhutto off.

Bhutto also had a meeting with Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister.

He told a press conference afterwards that the chances were "fairly bright" of an Indo-Pakistani summit meeting on Soviet territory soon.

But he added that "the ball is entirely in India's court."

Pakistan To Repay Its Loans, Official Tells Diplomats

KARACHI, Nov. 27, (DPA).—A top Pakistan planning commission official told aid-giving nations Friday night that Pakistan would only utilise credits for productive purposes and which it could repay within the agreed time-limits.

The official described as blatantly untrue certain "mischievous" rumours that he said were being spread in world capitals that Pakistan is defaulting on its debt payments.

He claimed Pakistan was paying its debts on schedule and had not even asked for a moratorium.

The diplomats present represented members of the Aid Pakistan Consortium and the Soviet Ambassador.

According to AP, the Soviet Union has increased its credit to Pakistan from \$30 million to \$50 million for the third five-year plan, deputy chairman Said Hasan announced at the meeting.

The Italian Ambassador at the meeting also announced his country has pledged \$20 million for the first year of the current plan.

Home News In Brief
KABUL, Nov. 27.—Engineer Abdullah Gul Jan, chief of the Mahipar Hydroelectric Project, left for Frankfurt on Thursday. He is to inspect electrical goods and equipment being manufactured for the project by the Siemens Company. He is also to sign a contract with Keller Company in connection with the construction of a diversion dam.

KABUL, Nov. 27.—Engineer Abdul Wahab Hamidi, chief of the Electricity Board in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, left Kabul for the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation Thursday. Engineer Hamidi will discuss with Soviet authorities matters relating to the Nishloo hydro-electric project.

KUNDUZ, Nov. 27.—Engineer Hammadullah the Minister of Public Works who was formerly governor of Kunduz, bade farewell to the people of Kunduz Friday. The governors of Takhar, Badkhan, and the assistant governor of Kunduz and elders of the province were present at the function.

FOR RENT
At the British Embassy, Kabul one small telephone switchboard and accessories and twelve telephones. The equipment may be inspected between 9 a.m. and noon any day except Sunday. Phone: 29512.

Commenting on Moscow reports that Pakistan was willing to discuss its total relationship with India Shastri said: "Although we have not received any official communication it is in a way a good thing. We have made our position very clear so far as Kashmir is concerned. We may have talks about it, too. But it will be impossible for me to deviate from the stand already taken."

According to a Reuter report from Moscow, Pakistan's Foreign Minister Bhutto left early Friday by air for Prague after three days of talks with top Soviet officials.

Bhutto, who was to have stopped over in Prague for lunch with Václav David, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, was to have gone on to Rumania Friday.

Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, with whom he had three long meetings, was at the airport to see Bhutto off.

Bhutto also had a meeting with Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister.

He told a press conference afterwards that the chances were "fairly bright" of an Indo-Pakistani summit meeting on Soviet territory soon.

But he added that "the ball is entirely in India's court."

These are places which you may have wanted to see for a long time. Why not include all or some of them in your next trip to Germany or USA? There are no additional costs (except for your stay of course)!

There are many other stop-over possibilities, also to other parts of the world! May we therefore suggest that you call us or your Travel Agent when you are planning your next trip? We will gladly tell you all about it!

TO ATHENS, PRAGUE, WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A. MONDAY: ATHENS

IL IS PROP-JET PRAGUE
CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES
HOTEL SPINZAR TEL 21422

Lufthansa
Kabul - Shar-e-Nou. Phone: 22501

French Satellite

(Contd. from page 1)

by French experts without foreign aid.

According to an AP message from Washington, officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the U.S. space agency, Friday declined immediate comment for the moment on the launch-early Friday of the French A-1 satellite.

A NASA spokesman said it was the prerogative of the U.S. President to send congratulations to the French government, and any NASA remarks along this line should be withheld until the White House has had time to issue a statement.

NASA said that as of Nov. 23 there were 641 objects in space that had been launched by the U.S., 194 by the U.S.S.R. three by the United Kingdom and three by Canada.

Most of these were spent rockets and other space garbage, but the payloads in earth orbit included 154 U.S. satellites, 40 of the USSR, two of the United Kingdom and one Canadian vehicle.

The new launchings of the French A-1 and the Soviet Cosmos 97 gave France one satellite and raised the Soviet total to 41.

In addition, eight U.S. and 10 Soviet deep space probe payloads are in solar orbit, NASA said.

Satellites that have dropped out of orbit, by nationality, total 169 for the United States, 34 for the USSR and one for Italy.

Aside from the United States, the Soviet Union and France, Italy is the only other country physically to have launched its own satellite—Thespian Marco I, which remained in orbit for nine months before falling from the sky Sept. 31. An Italian crew launched the satellite from Wallops Island, Virginia.

The Canadian and United Kingdom satellites were built by those nations but launched by U.S. crews.

Argentine Ambassador Calls On Prime Minister
KABUL, Nov. 27.—Jose Ferreira Soaje, the Argentine Ambassador in Kabul called on Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at 11 a.m. Friday. He was received in the Gulistan Palace of the Prime Ministry.

FOR RENT
At the British Embassy, Kabul one small telephone switchboard and accessories and twelve telephones. The equipment may be inspected between 9 a.m. and noon any day except Sunday. Phone: 29512.

Commenting on Moscow reports that Pakistan was willing to discuss its total relationship with India Shastri said: "Although we have not received any official communication it is in a way a good thing. We have made our position very clear so far as Kashmir is concerned. We may have talks about it, too. But it will be impossible for me to deviate from the stand already taken."

According to a Reuter report from Moscow, Pakistan's Foreign Minister Bhutto left early Friday by air for Prague after three days of talks with top Soviet officials.

Bhutto, who was to have stopped over in Prague for lunch with Václav David, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, was to have gone on to Rumania Friday.

Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, with whom he had three long meetings, was at the airport to see Bhutto off.

Bhutto also had a meeting with Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister.

He told a press conference afterwards that the chances were "fairly bright" of an Indo-Pakistani summit meeting on Soviet territory soon.

But he added that "the ball is entirely in India's court."

These are places which you may have wanted to see for a long time. Why not include all or some of them in your next trip to Germany or USA? There are no additional costs (except for your stay of course)!

There are many other stop-over possibilities, also to other parts of the world! May we therefore suggest that you call us or your Travel Agent when you are planning your next trip? We will gladly tell you all about it!

TO ATHENS, PRAGUE, WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A. MONDAY: ATHENS

IL IS PROP-JET PRAGUE
CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES
HOTEL SPINZAR TEL 21422

Lufthansa
Kabul - Shar-e-Nou. Phone: 22501

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow w/s Temperature

Max. 12°C. Minimum —3°C. Sun sets today at 4:46 p.m. Sun rises tomorrow at 6:44 a.m. Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 204

KABUL, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1965, (QAUS 7, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

25,000 March In Washington To Protest US Vietnam Policy

WASHINGTON, November 28, (AP).—AN army of dissenters marched at the White House and rallied in the shadow of the Washington Monument Saturday in a massive protest against the United States role in Vietnam.

Peace placards glistening in the sun, they paraded in slow-moving circles on sidewalks around the White House then marched to the Monument.

There they heard march leaders demand a Vietnam ceasefire and a negotiated end to the war against Viet Cong guerrillas.

Police estimated that 25,000 people joined the six-hour protest. March organizers claimed between 40,000 and 50,000 people were on hand at the monument rally.

Their signs ranged from simple calls for negotiations and peace—the tone favoured by march sponsors—to demands that U.S.

Majid Reports On ECAFE Petroleum Meeting In Tokyo

KABUL, Nov. 28.—Engineer Abdul Majid, chief of the Petroleum Prospecting Department, and Engineer Abdul Latif Arah, Director of Drilling Operations, returned to Kabul after participating in the third ECAFE symposium on the development of petroleum and natural gas resources held in Tokyo.

Engineer Majid said that the symposium discussed reports on the progress of petroleum and gas industries in the ECAFE member countries, new methods of search for petroleum and gas, geological and geographical mapping, transportation and storage of petroleum and gas and the training of personnel.

The symposium, which lasted from Nov. 10 to 2, heard 164 reports from various countries and organisations. The Afghan delegation submitted three reports and nine maps on the development of petroleum and gas resources.

The latest achievements in finding gas and plans for its exploration in Afghanistan created great interest among the participants. The reports, Engineer Majid said, will be published in the form of a book and distributed to member countries.

The symposium was attended by representatives of 19 ECAFE member countries and six countries outside the region. Representatives of the United Nations specialised agencies and other organisations totalling 162 persons also attended the symposium.

Pakhtu-Russian, Dictionaries Planned
KABUL, Nov. 28.—The Soviet Department of Encyclopaedias is planning to publish Pakhtu-Russian and Russian-Pakhtu dictionaries.

According to Mohammad Akbar Shinwari, a member of the Pakhtu Academy, the Pakhtu-Russian dictionary will have 50,000 words while the Russian-Pakhtu dictionary will have only 35,000 words.

His Majesty Sends Condolence Messages
KABUL, Nov. 28.—A condolence message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to the New Amir of Kuwait, Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah, on the death of the late Amir Abdullah Al Salem.

A similar telegram has been sent to His Majesty King Bauduin of Belgium on the death of his grandmother, Queen Elizabeth.

The ten ministers established three sub-committees or working groups to study the problem of sharing nuclear responsibility. These groups will deal with communications, intelligence, and planning. The exact composition of these working groups was

Students From Seven Colleges Support Senate

KABUL, Nov. 28.—Students of the Colleges of Law, Economics, Theology, Letters, Education, Engineering and Agriculture in a petition yesterday to the Rector of Kabul University have supported the decisions passed by the University Senate in connection with demands made by a number of University students about the grading system, the timing of this year's final examinations and the university policy against students failing for the third year.

The students have said in their petition that they entirely respect the decisions passed by the Senate on Nov. 21.

The petition was submitted to the Rector by the representatives of the students of the colleges. A habshir reporter said that yesterday the students of the Colleges of Engineering, Agriculture, Theology, Education, Letters, Law, and Economics all attended their classes.

In the morning the students of the Colleges of Science and Medicine were not present in their classes while in the afternoon the senior students of the college of medicine attended their classes.

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

U.S. Bombers Cut N. Vietnam Railroad Link With China

SAIGON, November 28, (Reuter).—A two main rail links with China and devastated an anti-aircraft missile support site in the closest ever raid to Hanoi.

A U.S. military spokesman here said bombers blasted six bridges and severed two sections of the railroad running northwest from Hanoi into China's Yunnan province, a main supply route from China to the North Vietnamese capital.

Don Em, southwest of Hanoi, is a key link in the country's air defence system providing assembly and repair facilities for Soviet supplied ground-to-air missile sites ringing the city, military sources said here.

A third American air offensive was reported Saturday. Bombers launched a massive onslaught against Viet Cong guerrillas battling with South Vietnamese troops in the country's biggest rubber plantation 40 miles north of Saigon.

A U.S. military spokesman said fighting erupted just before dawn and was still raging 10 hours later.

A guerrilla force estimated at regimental strength at least 2,000 men attacked a South Vietnamese infantry regiment in the French Michelin plantation.

An American spokesman said

Kariba Dam Line Repaired In Zambia After Explosion

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 28, (Reuter).—Technicians working at top speed repaired the sabotaged power line from the Kariba Dam and restored full electric power to the copperbelt town of Kitwe last night, a power corporation spokesman announced.

Saboteurs dynamited a 110-foot (34 metre) pylon and cut the power line on Friday.

The power corporation spokesman said a technical failure on the power line from the Congo further reduced supplies in the copperbelt area for 40 minutes yesterday.

He told Reuter there had been no dislocation in essential services but a few housing areas had power cuts to reduce the load.

President Kenneth Kaunda, who visited the site of the explosion, said he had urged Britain to send troops to guard the giant Kariba hydroelectric scheme.

The Kariba Dam straddles the Zambesi border of Zambia and Rhodesia.

The President told a political meeting at Ndola in the copperbelt that he had asked Britain for troops but Zambia reserved the right to call for help to guard the dam from any friendly country.

USSR Venus Probes Promise New Information

MOSCOW, Nov. 28, (AP).—The two Soviet unmanned spaceships launched toward Venus this month will pass close to the mysteriously clouded planet on different sides, Izvestia reported Saturday.

The two probes, sent one after another, will increase chances of obtaining authentic information about the planet, the government newspaper said. "Each has its own scientific programme and simultaneously they will explore different regions of the planet."

"Venus 2" and "Venus 3" were launched Nov. 12 and Nov. 16, respectively. The one-ton spaceships are expected to take 34 months to get near Venus.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Temporary telephone: 242285

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half Yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 100
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

NOVEMBER 28, 1965

Students' Rights
And Duties

It will be a healthy develop-
ment if the students of Kabul
University have a say in the
functioning of the institution.
Right now the students are
trying to organise a union of
their own. The existence of
such a union will be fully just-
ified if it helps raise educa-
tional standards and enables
students to utilise their talents
for fruitful work within the
university.

Like other bodies, the union
will have to have rules and re-
gulations for its membership.
The question of qualifications
for membership and the aims
of the organisation will have
to be considered carefully. It
will be a wise step if only
those students are made eligi-
ble to join the union who have
maintained a certain average in
the subjects they study. The
union in any case should not
be allowed to become an in-
strument in the hands of those
who make demands which go
counter to the interests of the
country and prevent steady
improvement in educational
standards in the university.
The authorities should make
sure that the union does not
support the kind of demands
made by a section of the stu-
dents last week.

To ensure that the students
are associated with the univer-
sity's activities the proposed
union should be given complete
freedom to discuss problems
connected with the welfare of
students and proper function-
ing of cultural and recreational
bodies within the university.
They should also be allowed
to bring the students' legit-
imate complaints to the
notice of the authorities.

The students are not only
entitled to but must play an
active role in helping the uni-
versity to develop. If their
views are in accordance with
the best interests of the uni-
versity they are sure to receive
the authorities' attention and
approval.

Meanwhile, the recent
events in the univer-
sity should be studied and
analysed objectively and the
problems facing it solved in an
amicable way. While applying
the principle of democracy, we
should see that academic dis-
cipline is not undermined. We
should not forget that there
can be no democracy without

Customs Regulations Revised In 20th Century

At first customs practices were
very simple and practical but
later on they became more com-
plicated.

Starting with the period of Amir
Amanullah Khan certain changes
were made in the customs prac-
tices. Actually these changes are
the foundation of a modern cus-
toms.

To revise the customs procedures
and draft laws to modernise
the customs in the country a spe-
cialist from Turkey was employed
by the government.

Great efforts were made to bring
about sweeping reforms in book-
keeping. The changes incorporated
in the customs are briefly as fol-
lows:

- A. The name of zabti, the per-
son in charge of the office of wou-
jahat, was changed to customs
manager, and that of the office of
woujahat to customs.
- B. Customs charges were made
in cash.
- C. Charges in kind, rather than
in cash became unacceptable.
- D. An office called the free rate

office was established which fixed
rates and percentages on all kinds
of commodities.

E. Imported goods were classi-
fied in two groups: primary and
secondary. Charges levied were
based on the classification of
goods. During the reign of the
late King HM Nadir Shah (1930)
an ordinance called "customs char-
ges" was promulgated which set
up three categories of duties out
of the nearly dozen old duties:
one cent, one fortieth, commis-
sion, kadimi, jaddi, tela pouli,
srai dari, pai mehri, gozari, and
qapan puli. Under the new ordi-
nance there were charges for in-
coming goods, for outgoing goods
and for goods in transit. The ordi-
nance had several principles:

1. Import Goods.
Religious books such as Holy
Koran, and books on sayings of
Mohammad and their explanations
were exempted from taxes.
- Some commodities, the import
of which might harm the coun-
try, such as opium were banned.

Goods which were considered
necessities were taxed from two
to 30 per cent of the goods which
were considered luxuries such as
silk gowns taxed 50 per cent of
the cost.

2. Export Goods.
Lumber was taxed 85 per cent
pomegranates and other fresh
fruit were taxed 60 per cent. Pis-
tache and other nuts were taxed
50 per cent.

Exports of some goods and some
animals were prohibited. In this
category were flour, rice, cows
and sheep.

The law was amended in the
1944 and customs duties were
levied in addition to the above
categories, on luxury items. In
1956 further amendments were
made in the law which provided
for some changes in the duties of
goods according to rates of the
day. Since then the regulations
have been amended three times to
bring the rates up to date and
make them agree with interna-
tional codes.

Yesterday's Anis carried an
editorial under the caption of
"Our Expectations From the New
Governors".

The division of the country into
29 provinces, said the paper,
offers the young and energetic
governors the chance to serve
their country well. Among their
basic responsibilities is the fight
against illiteracy. They should
secure the cooperation of the edu-
cated class in their provinces and
with their help undertake speedy
measures to make the masses
literate.

Provision of increased opportu-
nities for employment is another
of their major tasks. People in the
provinces believe that employ-
ment is available in Kabul city
alone, but when they come to
Kabul, they realise that it is not
easy to find work. The result is
that they become a social liability
for the residents of the city.

The new governors have also
to deal with judicial cases and
put an end to disputes. Most of
these cases have been pending in
law courts for several years. The
governors can settle most of
these cases by forming jirgahs
and with the help of the elders.

Wishing the new governors
success, the paper said that their
work will be judged after they
have been in office for some time.

In a letter in the same issue of
Anis Malik, Zada said that 20
years ago funds were collected by
the local maliks for the construc-
tion of a school in Islam Abad,
Laghman. But until now the
building has not been completed
and the classes are held in a
mosque. The letter suggested
that the primary school there
should be raised to the standard
of a secondary school. At present
only three students can join the
Nangahar boarding school after
finishing the primary course.

In another letter Sudduridin
Suddi from Dehborie complained
about the lack of children's parks
in Dehborie, Deh Nau, and Karte
Seh. It seems, said Suddi, that
in the original plans for these
areas land was allotted for parks,
but it has been distributed among
the people.

In a third letter an anonymous
writer complained about the man-
ner in which land is distributed
by the Kabul Municipality.

Most of those who have received
new plots of land from the
municipality already own two or
three houses. The letter alleges
that there has been corruption
and graft in the distribution of
land. The writer adds that if his
charge is unfounded, the munic-
ipality should deny it officially.

Yesterday's Anis carried an
editorial entitled "Demonstrations
For What?" It is surprising, said
the paper, that during the last
few days the students of Kabul
University have been making
most unreasonable demands.

The university Senate is trying
hard to raise educational stand-
ards. But by demanding that a
second chance should be given to
them to appear in those subjects
in which they fail and that the
pass marks should be below 50
per cent the students are trying
to bring the standards down.

In the last few years the uni-
versity's expenditure has been in-
creasing while standards have
been coming down. The paper
urges that the interests of the
intelligent and hard working
students should not be neglected.
Kabul University has affiliation
contracts with foreign universi-
ties which will not accept our
students unless we have high
educational standards.

The university Senate's deci-
sions, continues the paper, are
final and binding upon all stu-
dents. They must abide by these
decisions which have been taken
for the good of the country.

After all, concludes the edi-
torial, the members of the Uni-
versity Senate are Afghan and
foreign experts. Their knowledge
of education is greater than the
students.

By PETER ARNECH

ly taking them with him.
Another tried to put a pin from
a grenade as a doctor was taking
his pulse, but he lacked the strength
to remove it and fell back in a
faint. He was shot.

By week's end after four major
actions that brought American
bloodletting to a degree never be-
fore seen in the Vietnam war, the
consensus was that the men of
the 1st Air Cavalry Division had
fought as well as and possibly
better than their older brothers in
Korea and their fathers in World
War II.

Officers pointed out that at Ia
Drang, every man was pumping
shots into the Viet Cong enemy as
they came in waves through the
lightly jungled valley.

In World War II, they said, ab-
out 40 per cent actually fired at
the enemy while the others prop-
ped off shots at the sky or crouch-
ed down in their foxholes. They
figured 60 per cent of the infantry
in Korea used their weapons all
the time.

At Ia Drang, it was 100 per
cent.
The young cavalrymen were
faced with agonising decisions.
One company was split down the

middle by withering Viet Cong
fire from trees and from the grass.
As the survivors crawled away to
regroup, they had to leave some
of the wounded behind. During
the night, enemy troops came near
the regrouped troops and the deci-
sion was made to bring in close
artillery fire.

An American infantryman is
taught that his weapon is every-
thing. One bloody morning at Ia
Drang so many automatic weapons
from dead and wounded Ameri-
cans littered the grass that the
survivors smashed them against
the trees and buried the ammuni-
tion because there were too many
to carry away.

Statistically, Ia Drang has been
a victory so far for the U.S. for-
ces. But the troops at Ia Drang
use the word victory carefully.
Fighting on jungle battlefield, de-
fending bitterly for several days
and then abandoning them, they
are deprived of the satisfaction of
occupation.

"I'll say we've won not when I
see a thousand dead enemy bodies
on the battlefield," one young sol-
dier said. "I'll believe in victory
here when they stop shooting at us". (AP)

Rhodesian Africans Ready For Hardships

In his broadcast speech accom-
panying the declaration of inde-
pendence, the former Rhodesian
Prime Minister made this re-
mark: "I cannot conceive of a
rational world uniting in an en-
deavour to destroy the economy
of this country knowing as they
undoubtedly do that in many cas-
es the hardest hit will be the
very people on whose
behalf they would like to
believe they are invoking sanc-
tions". This involved sentence is
probably the only one in Mr.
Smith's speech which needs to be
looked at twice and to be answer-
ed.

British colonialism may have
been responsible for much harm
in the world but there can be lit-
tle reasonable quarrel with British
decolonisation. It goes without
saying that when legal authori-
ty is restored Rhodesia, democ-
racy and majority rule will be
brought about by the same meth-
ods that have been used in
other parts of Africa. Successive
Rhodesian governments have
sadly neglected African educa-
tion, and neglect must be coun-
tered by vast education crusade
as a first vital priority. There
have been only 30 Africans in
the Civil Service, all of them in
low positions. Before Rhodesia
can become independent legally
African education in Rhodesia
must be brought up to the stan-
dards prevailing in neighbouring
countries, to the north.

Both Mr. Wilson and Mr.
Heath spoke in the House of
Commons of the Rhodesian rebel-
lion as a "tragedy". It seems
unlikely that the crisis can
be resolved without

discipline. Discipline is needed
in any institute of education.

some loss of life. But in the
long run there may be benefits
for Rhodesian people as whole.
Whatever else he has done, Mr.
Ian Smith has cut the Gordian
Knot. As the British liberal news-
paper, The Guardian, put it:
"What does seem certain is
that unilateral declaration of in-
dependence has advanced the
prospects of African rule in Rhod-
esia by several years. Had Rhod-
esia stuck to its existing Con-
stitution Britain would have been
unable, without breaking the
promises of successive British
governments, to interfere to
speed up the process of majority
rule. Now it is a matter of time
before Rhodesia collapses".
(Swiss Press Review)

North Korea Offers
Aid To Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 23,
(Reuters).—Second Vice-President
Rashidi Kawawa said here Fri-
day that North Korea had offer-
ed to send experts to Tanzania
to help in all fields of develop-
ment.

Kawawa was addressing a press
conference following his return
here on Thursday night
from a two-week tour of the Sov-
iet Union, North Korea and
China.

He was accompanied on the
tour by Paul Boman, Economics
Affairs Minister.
Kawawa visited in North Korea
the mission concluded trade, and
technical and scientific coopera-
tion agreements.

PRESS At a Glance

Dari Proverbs:
In An Ant Colony
Dew Is A Flood

If a forest catches fire, both the
dry and wet are burnt.
Meaning: When trouble comes,
it overtakes the guilty and the
innocent alike.

Patience is bitter, but its fruit
is sweet.
Meaning: All things come to
him who waits.

The right answer to a fool is
silence.
Meaning: You will get into trou-
ble if you argue with a fool and
therefore silence is golden.

As long there is "a" fool in the
world, no one will be penniless.
Meaning: A fool and his money
are soon parted.

When God gives, He doesn't ask
whom one is a person is.
Meaning: God blesses without
partiality or without regard for
birth, rank or importance.

Everyone's own country is
Kashmir to him.
Meaning: There is no place like
home.

One flower doesn't bring spring.
Meaning: One swallow doesn't
make a summer.

Usage: Said of a person who
tries to do too much himself.

There is a path to the top of even
the highest mountain.
Meaning: (a) There is no diffi-
culty which cannot be overcome.
(b) Where there is a will
there is a way.

A tree doesn't move unless there
is wind.
Meaning: Where there is smoke
there is fire, or every effect has a
cause.

A river is not contaminated if
you have a drink from it.
Meaning: One of good character
is pure despite criticism.

It's the same donkey, but with
a new saddle.
Meaning: Clothes do not make
the man.

Usage: Said of some one who
has recently gained a high posi-
tion unworthily.

A lion at home and a fox ab-
road.
Meaning: A big frog in a little
pond becomes a little frog in a
big pond. Or, every dog is a
lion at home.

In an ant colony dew is a flood.
Meaning: A little misfortune
means much to one in need.

One who doesn't appreciate the
apple, won't appreciate the or-
chard.

Meaning: If we don't appreciate
little things, we won't appreciate
great things.

I shall build a house behind
you.

MOUNTAIN FLOWERS-FOLK RHYMES FROM KABUL

Char baitis (two couplets) are Dairis answer to Pakhtu's
landais.

The two forms have many si-
milar characteristics. The writers
are often unknown. The char
baitis translated below were made
up by people in Kabul as refer-
ences to places like the Shor Ba-
zaar show.

Neither landais nor char baities
follow any strict poetic forms al-
though char baiti do rhyme. Both
deal with the human emotions of
love, fear, and hatred.

The char-baiti, like much of
Dari poetry, has a general rather
than a specific unity. For exam-
ple, "Your neck is white as win-
ter snow."

Let me take that spot off your
lip with my teeth.
If your heart does not want
any love

May it wander like an Afghan
nomad.
These four lines connect in that
all four relate to the same young
lady and to the love of the speak-
er for her. In this general sense
the verse has unity. There is,
however, no logical progression
(to the Western eye) of one line
to the next. Many of the princi-
ples of writing and understand-
ing Japanese haiku might operate
in connection with these poems.

Landais and Char baiti are ap-
proach with all sectors of the popu-
lation but especially with those liv-
ing in the countryside. Here the
shepherd is seldom seen without
his flute.

I will fashion your figure from
flowers
Steal kisses from your lips.
I will make a hundred pilgrim-
ages each moment.

Like a nightingale to the bou-
quet of your lips.

Let me kiss the curve of your
bowl-like eyebrow.
Let me kiss the tips of your
arrowlike eyelashes.

Lassothrower, let me catch
your tresses.
Let me kiss your mother-of-
pearl teeth.

Twenty-two days have passed
since you left for the north.
My eyes are on your path, my
flesh melts away.

You said you would return to-
morrow.
Here in Kabul they are harves-
ting wheat and barley.

Come to the sickbed where I lie
dying.
Of an illness that has no cure.
Come to my deathbed, hear my
heart crying.

For one brief word from yours.
They combed her hair in the
morning.
And put mascara on her wild
eyes.

And they sent her to school.
To learn the craft of robbing
hearts.

I shall build a house behind
you.

And make combs for your
black hair.
Were it not for the fear of God
in my heart?

I would make you madder with
love than I am.

Your neck is white as winter
snow.
Let me take that spot from
your lips with my teeth.
If your heart does not want any
love,

May God confront you with
wind and rain.

Put blossoms all around you.
You ate the salt and broke the
container.
May you consider the salt I gave
you.

(How harshly you answer my
favours
God make you aware of my
kindnesses.)

O fresh date, let me be your
slaves.
Tell me clearly what you want
that I may serve you.

It is two or three days since I
have been you dancing
But today I am thinking about
you.

May I be martyred by your
two black eyes
I shall sit along your path in
the Shor Bazaar

If it weren't for people watch-
ing.
I would take that spot off your
lips.

A black scarf hid round your
head
You would tell me, so cruel
you are, if you are
If you will me my blood be on
your hands

Or I'll am a young man for
God's sake, have mercy.

I shall produce India ink from
my tears
And with that I will write of
unfaithfulness.

What makes the people of the
day be so
That without a reason, no one
knows you.

You came to the edge of the roof
and showed your face
And you measured your height
with your steps.

You have put on your bride's
garments,
Majnoon and Leila.
Do not put mascara on your
eyes and freshen my wounds.

Why don't you come up on
your roof?
Why don't you inquire about
me?

I am burning with love for you
day and night.
I am Majnoon, why don't you
become Leila?

Cellist Charms Audience With
Pieces By Five Composers

By Our Music Critics
The well-known West German cellist Anja Thauer charmed a
close to capacity audience at Radio Afghanistan Thursday
night with a lively hour and a half performance of works by
five composers—Bocherini, Reger, Schubert, Debussy, and
Maurice.

At times, especially in the Schu-
bert pieces she seemed to be al-
most waltzing with her cello.
Her mastery of technique was par-
ticularly evident in selections by
Debussy and in her entrance before
the intermission, a Spanish dance,
which the audience received war-
mly.

Although only 20, Miss Thauer
is not new to the concert stage
she gave her first concert at the
age of 13 when she had been stu-
dying the cello for only four
years. Her first public perfor-
mance was a concerto for cello
and string orchestra by Boccherini,
a composer whose work she
chose to perform here in Kabul,
too.

At 15 she became a pupil of the
German cellist Ludwig Hoelscher
and a year later she received a
scholarship to study at the Con-
servative National Superior de
Musique in Paris. Here, she stu-
died with Prof. Andre Navarra.

In a year she completed her
studies and was awarded the
Grand Prix, the highest award
which the Conservatory can pre-
sent.

Since then she has toured Den-
mark, France, Finland, Italy,
Sweden, and Spain.

Never a child prodigy, Miss
Thauer has always worked hard

and still practices eight hours a
day. Her mother was once a
well-known concert violinist.

Miss Thauer explains her fa-
vourite works are those by the
masters and the impressionist. The
work of the modern composers
she finds atonal.

Her accompanist, Helmut Schu-
ltes, is a professor at the Music
Academy in Nurnberg and is a
well-known piano soloist in his
own right. He studied with Prof.
Kiesling in Germany.

The two artists left for Tehran
Friday. The concert was spon-
sored by the Goethe Institute in
Kabul. Programmes devoted en-
tirely to compositions for the
cello are unusual even on the
instrument's home ground al-
though Rostropovich filled a Lon-
don hall for nine concerts last
summer devoted to 31 works, es-
pecially for the cello. Kabul mu-
sic lovers were fortunate to have
the opportunity to hear Miss Thauer's
single performance here.

Now that the facilities are avail-
able, perhaps more forms of wes-
tern music such as opera or sym-
phony will also be performed in
Kabul. Obviously the expense
would be great but the possibility
should be considered.

Never a child prodigy, Miss
Thauer has always worked hard



Miss Anja Thauer

Ahesta Bro

The song of ahesta bro is sung
when the bride is taken from her
former home to her new one. The
song is a mixture of happiness
and sorrows. There is happiness
on the part of the relatives of the
bride who sing (step slowly,
but welcome guest step slowly,
and sadness on the part of
the bride who leaves her family
with whom she spent her life,
and who were closest to her.

The bride does not sing. The
song is sung by the rela-
tives of the husband. But
the ahesta bro part is followed
by melancholy couplets which
are written perhaps on be-
half of the bride.

I left the home to meet my fate
From my old and close friends
I'm separated
Friends, and dears, you be
happy.

I'm making a journey from
which there is no return.
The Dari lyrics of the song
follow:

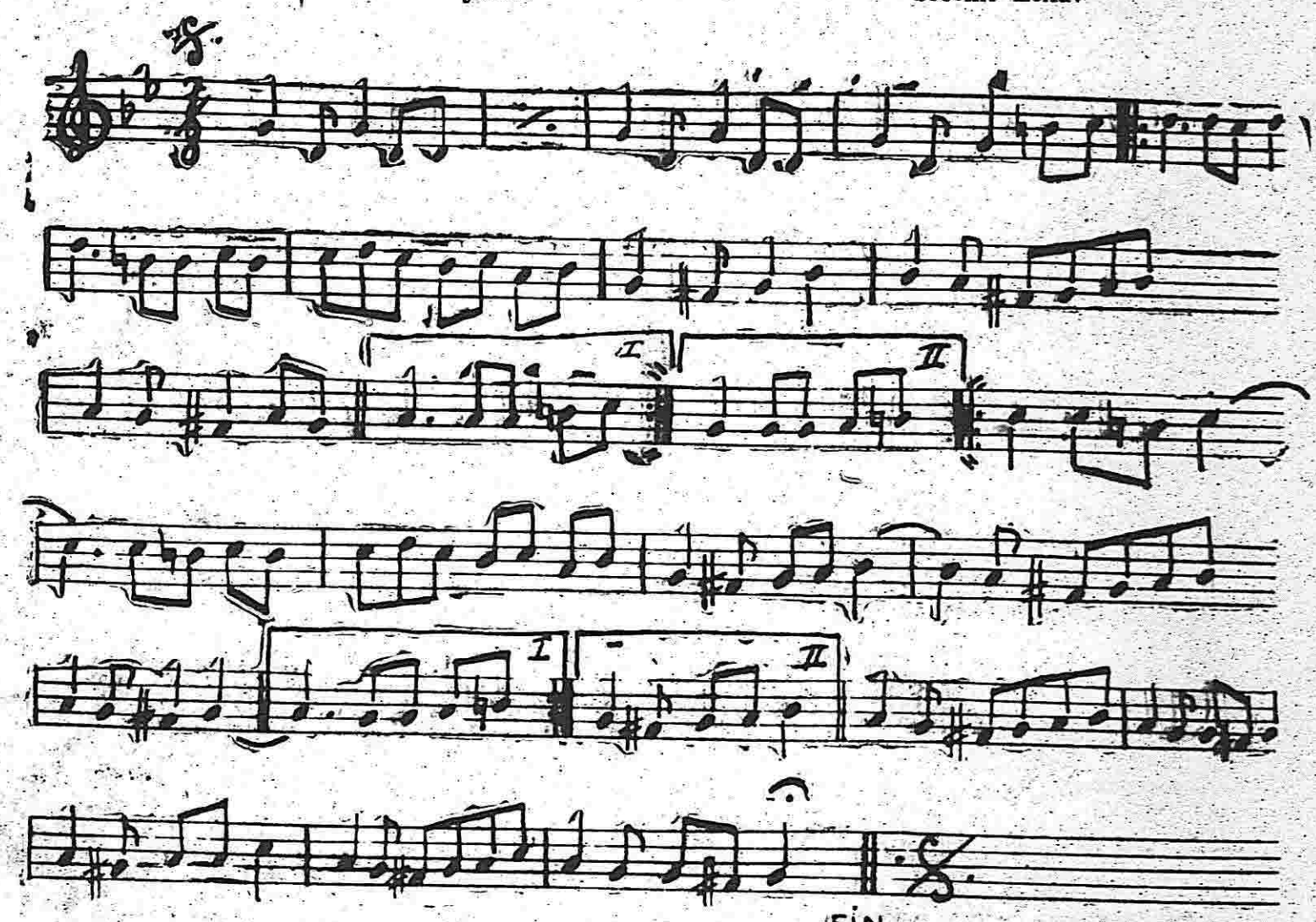
Ahesta bro, mahe man ahesta
bro
As khana baramadin wa gof-

tem khoda.
As yar azize khod shodem zenda
joda,
Yaran wa azizan shoma khosh
bashed.

Kardam safare ke amadan nest
mara.
Ahesta bro, mahe man ahesta
bro,
Ahesta bro, dokhtare khan
ahesta bro.

Az kotale talokan kase ter
nashod
Waz mordan adami zamin ser
nashod
Bia ke berawem pesh ostade
ajal.

Mordan kho hak ast pawan
chara pir nashod.
January will mark the begin-
ning of a new era in relation
Some of the early Afghan
were famed for their
singing of Ahesta Bro. Between
thirty to forty years ago there
was an area in Kabul called
Kharobat. (A part of this area
still exists but many of the
singers and dancers are now in
other parts of the city.)
The music to which these words
are sung appears at the left.



FIN

Nasser Describes UAR Policy In Major Speech To Assembly

CAIRO, November 28, (Tass).—PRESIDENT Gamal Abdel Nasser made a major speech Thursday at the third session of the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic which was opened here. He analysed the country's foreign and domestic policy and a number of important international problems.

"The United Arab Republic," Nasser emphasised, "is coming out for peaceful co-existence, for friendship with all peoples, for

Washington March

(Cont'd. from page 1)

disarmament, against racial discrimination. It supports the policy of non-alignment."

Turning to the UAR's foreign policy, the President said the country was taking steps toward the solution of acute international problems like Vietnam and the Indo-Pakistan and the Indo-Chinese conflicts.

"He said that the UAR condemned and rejected the use of force, as this policy is contrary to the peoples' right to self-determination."

Concerning Soviet-Egyptian relations, President Nasser said: "Our relations with the Soviet Union are steadily growing stronger on the basis of friendship and fruitful cooperation."

The President continued that recently they had witnessed imperialist plotting in Southern Rhodesia.

The President said that this plot is doomed to failure in face of the revolutionary forces of the African peoples.

McNamara...

(Cont'd. from page 1)

cluding representatives of the United States and Britain. The two nuclear powers represented Saturday.

Each of the other eight countries will have a representative on at least one of the three groups. The other eight nations include Italy, West Germany, Denmark, Greece, Turkey, Canada, Belgium and Holland.

France, the only other atomic power within NATO, is not participating. The French government has voiced opposition to pooling nuclear responsibility.

FOR RENT

At the British Embassy, Kabul one small telephone switchboard and accessories and twelve telephones. The equipment may be inspected between 9 a.m. and noon any day except Sunday. Phone: 20512.

FOR SALE

Mercedes 220 Model 1962 Custom duty unpaid Please contact Mr. Gillet Tel. 23505

Beirut - Athens Istanbul - Rome

These are places which you may have wanted to see for a long time. Why not include all or some of them in your next trip to Germany or USA? There are no additional costs (except for your stay of course)! There are many other stop-over possibilities, also to other parts of the world! May we therefore suggest that you call us or your Travel Agent when you are planning your next trip? We will gladly tell you all about it!



Lufthansa

Kabul - Shar-e-Nau. Phone: 22501

OAS Group Writes Economic Declaration In Rio De Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 28, (AP).—Mutual security and economic cooperation were linked as "jurisdictionally binding principles" of the inter-American system Saturday.

It was contained in an economic "declaration of Rio de Janeiro" prepared by a working group of the inter-American conference here.

The declaration, still subject to approval by plenary session Sunday or Monday, set down guidelines for economic amendments to the Charter of the Organisation of American States.

It said that "the principles of solidarity that guide the work of inter-American cooperation in the political and mutual security field must of necessity include the economic and social field" because "greater social justice and more rapid economic progress...are indispensable for the security of the hemisphere."

The declaration called for adoption of the objectives of the Alliance for Progress as the basic policy of the Organisation of American states in economic and social development.



I travelled
by **AIR** ...
KABUL-HERAT
it took only
3½ hours &
cost only
750 Afs...
how comfortable
& relaxing...
refreshments
excellent!

I travelled
by **ROAD**
(but never again)
KABUL-HERAT
it took **2 days**
& I wasted not
only my time
but also
my money...
about **450 Afs.**
... my head is
still buzzing!



Tel: 24731-2-3

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature: Max. +10°C. Minimum -4°C. Sunsets today at 4:43 p.m. Sun rises tomorrow at 6:48 a.m. Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy VOL. IV, NO. 205

Premier Stresses Qualities Important In Governors

KABUL, November 29.—PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal told the newly appointed governors Sunday that they should have qualities and character conforming to the people's expectations from the country's civil servants.

The Prime Minister, who received the governors in his office, added:

"Today all the responsibilities which ought to be entrusted to the government in theory must be carried out by the government."

He said that as indicated in the government's policy statement all governmental acts will be in accordance with the law. The gov-

Mulamba Heads New Government In Leopoldville

BRAZZAVILLE, Nov. 29, (Tass). The new government of the Congo (Leopoldville), headed by Colonel Leonard Mulamba, was sworn in by General Mobutu in Leopoldville Sunday.

The 21-man government includes 12 members of the Congolese Democratic Front headed by Victor Nendaka, and seven members of Tshombe's party, "Conaco".

As was to be expected, the post of foreign minister went to Justin Bomboko, who held it in the Ileo and Aduka cabinets. Victor Nendaka, Bomboko's associate in the so-called Binza group which ruled the Congo in 1960-1964 before Tshombe came to power, is the new minister of transport and communications.

General Mobutu is the leader of the Binza group.

The important post of interior minister went to Etienne Tshisekedi, a Conaco member. He reported that the Congo Parliament gave approval to the Mulamba government at a joint meeting of both chambers. Sunday. General Mobutu and other army officers were present.

Interior Ministry Delegation Returns From West Germany

KABUL, Nov. 29.—A delegation of directors and woleswals from the Ministry of Interior, who had gone to the Federal Republic of Germany and Turkey at the invitation of the two governments, returned to Kabul.

The delegation stayed four weeks in the Federal Republic and three weeks in Turkey.

A member of the delegation said on arrival at the airport that, in addition to studying the provincial administrative structure in the Federal Republic of Germany, members of the delegation visited a number of irrigation projects, hydro-electric plants, city construction projects and factories. In Turkey, too, they studied the country's system of administration.

The delegation expressed appreciation of the warm and cordial hospitality accorded them both in the Federal Republic of Germany and Turkey.

The delegation expressed appreciation of the warm and cordial hospitality accorded them both in the Federal Republic of Germany and Turkey.

KABUL, Nov. 29.—Ferreira Soaja, Ambassador of Argentina, and Miltiadis Delivanis, Ambassador of Greece, who while stationed in Tehran also represent their countries at the court of Kabul, left for Tehran Sunday. The ambassadors came to Kabul last week to present their credentials.

KABUL, Nov. 29.—The Fruit Export Company has exported 450 tons of raisins and pistachio nuts during the past six months.

A company officials said the breakdown is as follows: Sixty tons of pistachios to the United States; 40 tons of raisins to the Federal Republic of Germany and 350 tons of raisins to the Soviet Union.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1965. (GAUS 8, 1344, S.H.)

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at: Khyber Restaurant; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

PRICE Af. 2

British, Yugoslav PM's Congratulate Prime Minister

KABUL, Nov. 29.—The British Prime Minister Harold Wilson in a telegram has congratulated Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on his appointment as Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

The President of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, Peter Stambolic, has also sent a congratulatory message to Maiwandwal on his appointment as Prime Minister.

Tory Leader Warns Wilson On Sending UK Troops To Zambia

LONDON, November 29, (AP).—A CONSERVATIVE leader Sunday warned Prime Minister Harold Wilson against sending British troops to Zambia to help guard the Kariba power dam on the Rhodesian border because it might lead to "a British civil war in Central Africa."

The warning came from Julian Amery, a former Conservative cabinet minister, in a speech to a party rally as Wilson met with his advisers to consider the request for troops from Zambia. President Kenneth Kaunda—and Kuanda's threat that, if he didn't get British forces, he might invite in other foreign troops.

Huddling with Wilson and his key ministers in an extraordinary Sunday night conference at 10 Downing Street was Malcolm MacDonald, special envoy to Africa, who flew home Sunday to report on the tension between rebellious, white-ruled Rhodesia and Britain.

Wilson might announce a decision on the Kaunda request which confronted him with a new dilemma that would also split British political parties on how to deal with breakaway Rhodesia.

Addressing young Conservatives, Amery cautioned: "I am bound to tell you view with greatest concern reports that have appeared in the press so far. I think if British troops are sent to Zambia it could well be taken as a first step towards a British civil war in Central Africa."

Amery asked whether Kaunda wanted "British troops to go to Zambia and take control of the power installations, which are in Rhodesia." That would risk a clash with Rhodesian troops and civil war, Amery said.

"Or is it the idea for African countries to undertake guerrilla raids into Rhodesia while the presence of British troops in Zambia would prevent Rhodesia's retaliating?" he asked.

"And I am quite frankly concerned that if we sent a small force of British troops, pressure might be brought to send more," Amery added.

Later Amery repeated his warning in a television interview. He said that if Britain sent troops to the Kariba power installations "this would be an act of invading."

Cont'd. on page 4

Italian Architect Here For Highway Work

KABUL, Nov. 29.—An architect, Zato Guadagni, chief of the Italian team of consultants entrusted with the task of constructing the Kabul-Herat highway via Hazarajat arrived in Kabul on Sunday.

The United Nations Information Office said the United Nations Special Fund will finance the survey of the project and that a UN expert, Von Millers, will be the head of the project. The Italian team of consultants will look into the work that has already been done for implementation of the project in order to prepare a final report. The report will be ready in Rome before the end of 1965.

Two other important ECAFE conferences are due to follow shortly afterwards—the Asian conference on industrialisation from Dec. 6 to 20 to evaluate the overall progress and problems of industrialisation in the ECAFE region and a conference of experts (from Dec. 8 to 13) to study ways and means of preventing, minimising or controlling the detrimental effects of typhoons in the ECAFE region and their technical and economic effects.

ALL SYSTEMS SET FOR GEMINI 7 FLIGHT

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, Nov. 29, (Reuters).—All systems were ready Sunday for the longest manned flight in the short history of the space age.

First-time astronauts Frank Borman and James Lovell will be rocketed into orbit in their Gemini-7 capsule on Saturday for a two-week trip that will take them around the earth 206 times. Men, rockets, ships, planes and all that is necessary for a space shot were pronounced fit and ready after a simulation exercise that compressed the 330-hour odyssey into 12 hours.

Keeping Gemini-7 aloft for 14 days is only one complicated problem. The big test for America's space team is getting the astronauts into a parallel orbit nine days after the Gemini-7 blast-off in an attempt to rendezvous with Gemini-6.

Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford will try to manoeuvre their Gemini-6 spacecraft to within waving distance of Borman and Lovell.

The plan calls for the two capsules to orbit side by side for two days at 17,500 miles (28,000 kms) an hour.

The Gemini-7 spacemen hope to break the space endurance record of eight days set last August by Gemini-5 astronauts, Gordon Cooper and Charles Conrad. The Soviet record is just under five days.

Yugoslav Republic Celebrates 20th Anniversary

Today, November 29, is the national day of Yugoslavia Republic. Relations between Afghanistan and Yugoslavia have been very friendly in the past several years.

Not only are Yugoslavia and Afghanistan both adherents to the policy of non-alignment but economic and cultural relations between the two nations are also expanding.

We offer our sincere congratulations to the government and people of Yugoslavia on this day and wish them prosperity and happiness. On this occasion we publish this feature which has been prepared by Tanjug.

Is Yugoslavia's dedication to non-alignment and its close ties with the newly liberated countries of Asia and Africa merely an expression of empirical and unorthodox reasoning or do their roots lie in the inception of the new Yugoslav republic?

Reflecting on this matter are apposite as Yugoslavia prepares to observe the 20th anniversary of its transformation in jubilee manner today, November 29. On Nov. 29, 1945, after a war which had caused it exceptionally prodigious material and human losses Yugoslavia also formally repudiated by decision of its National Assembly the former monarchist and centralistic polity and became a federal republic.

If we look back upon the 20 years, we shall see that the Yugoslav republic appears to be both far away and at the same time very close to the moment of its birth.

Between the two wars, about 80 per cent of the Yugoslav population occupied itself chiefly with land tillage; today slightly over half the population lives in the towns and new industrial centres.

Materially, Yugoslavia has not entirely rid itself of former backwardness. Not far from the great trunkroad that cuts through the whole country, linking the West and the Levant, in East Bosnia, a

backward region, in addition to the minarets, it is still possible to see the ancient treading floors upon which horses in their monotonous circular gait thresh out the grain from the ear. The threshing machine has not advanced yet into this entire mountainous region of central Yugoslavia. Yet, the leap that Yugoslavia has made in this era of industry and material civilisation is enormous. Once chiefly an exporter of farm produce and ores, today Yugoslavia is a medium developed industrial-agrarian country, 55 per cent of whose exports are finished products of the manufacturing industry.

Nevertheless, although the Yugoslavs have stepped up the march of time in the material respect, many features of their political and social life are still near the time when their republic was born.

As they were during their struggle against the Axis forces, the Yugoslavs are still sensitive when their independence is in question. This is visible in the fact that Yugoslavia repudiates the policy of alignment with military-political blocs and firmly believes in the policy of non-alignment, of which it is one of the engineers.

These fundamental postulates of Yugoslavia's foreign policy would hardly have been feasible but for their having taken root during the period which preceded the proclamation of the Yugoslav republic. At a time when the allied forces were only beginning to nibble at the "Fortress Europe", in 1943, the Yugoslav National Liberation Army under Marshal Tito already had about 300,000 armed fighters organised in eight corps, 26 divisions and many detached brigades and partisan units.

At that time the Yugoslavs already had two and a half years of the liberation war behind them and had wiped out the occupation forces on over half their territory. They were fighting on their soil against 19 Nazi divisions and 11 divisions of the then fascist Bulgarian and Hungary.

That year, 1943, in the small town of Jajce, lying huddled amongst the mountains of central Yugoslavia, there met a representative body of a people at war—the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia—which assumed the prerogatives of supreme legislative and executive government.

Towards the end of the war, the Soviet Army helped to evict the invaders from the northern part of the country. But the Yugoslavs point out that they freed themselves chiefly by their own resources, that during the war they had themselves formed a new revolutionary government, and consider this to be the foundation of their present independence.

Today all the means of production in Yugoslavia are social, collective ownership (with the exception of the private sector in the countryside, and in the handicraft trades), but the manufacturing enterprises, shops, mines, banks, health institutions and schools are managed, or administered, as the case may be, with very wide autonomy exercised by the people working in them through elected worker councils.

This method of economic management combined with the laws of the market are regarded in Yugoslavia as more efficacious than centralised, total planning; but it is a special social element that the Yugoslavs appreciate in it. They hold that self-management is a formula which can prevent a bureaucratic sect from getting the upper hand over society following the nationalisation of the means of production, and from forcing itself upon the producers.

The fact that during the most difficult hours of its modern history Yugoslavia hammered out the equality of its peoples made it possible for the Yugoslavs to understand the peoples of Asia and Africa and of the other continents under alien domination and to establish ties of cooperation with them during the years of their emancipation.

Freedom of assembly, concluded the paper, is certainly a right guaranteed by the Constitution, but it cannot be allowed to be misused. The students should realise that they themselves are responsible for the consequences of demonstrations.

In a letter in yesterday's *Islah* Abdul Ahad Jumrati supported the views of another writer on the need to control rents for houses and rooms in sarais. Unless the Kabul Municipality enforces laws to control rents there can be no hope of improving the situation.

In another letter Aqa Mohammad Tarkie from Kandahar complained about the prices of Afghan Textile's products. There is no doubt, said the letter, that the textile factory in Gulbahaar is serving the nation. But unfortunately the prices of the factory's products are not the same in all parts of the country. For instance, in Kandahar the textile goods are sold at prices different from those in Kabul.

The letter adds that textiles which are more attractive in colour are more expensive. The writer urged the textile company to pay attention to this problem and see that there is no difference in the prices of those products which are of the same quality but vary in colour. He suggested that the company should appoint a roving price control committee to tour the provinces and keep a check on prices.

In a third letter Abdul Mateen Sa'di referred to the use of carpets in government offices. This, he said, is an expensive practice. Contrary to the claim that the age of a carpet is between 50 and 60 years, a carpet in an office does not last longer than two years because of rough use.

The writer proposes that the floors of government offices should be covered with tiles and the carpets should be exported. He hopes that no more carpets will be used in government offices.

In a fourth letter Mohammad Yaqub Ayubi referred to the recent fire in the Ahmad Shah Sarai and said that the cause of the fire should be made known to the public and from now on commercial sarais should not be built in congested city areas.

The writer added that fires may be breaking out in sarais because the shopowners do not pay income-tax and cheat the public.

agreement contains several hundred can be exported from one country to the other, either free or at reduced tariff rates. Of Australia's exports to New Zealand about 60 per cent will enjoy the new preferential treatment, while of New Zealand's exports to Australia some 85 per cent.

(Contd. on page 4)

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial entitled "Students' Prestige". Since the establishment of the new order in the country, said the paper, democratic steps have been taken to respect the citizens' rights. The students of Kabul University who, as leaders of tomorrow will govern the country, are not excluded from the rest.

If the students' grievances are genuine and legitimate, the university authorities should consider them in the proper perspective. But the University Senate's latest statement shows that the students' claims were baseless.

The students have three main demands. First, that the passing grade should be less than 50 per cent marks. Secondly, the present rule requiring 75 per cent attendance should be abolished. Thirdly, students who fail for three consecutive years should be allowed to continue with their studies.

If we study them carefully, we find that the students wish to put a premium on laziness and that their demands are calculated to lower educational standards.

We are sure, said the editorial, that those who have been making these demands do not possess a good academic record and that all they want is a diploma from the university. If the students had demanded the opposite of what they do we would have been convinced that they are keen on raising educational standards. We regret to say that the demands made by the students are not representative of progressive thinking and we are therefore glad that the University Senate has not conceded them.

Freedom of assembly, concluded the paper, is certainly a right guaranteed by the Constitution, but it cannot be allowed to be misused. The students should realise that they themselves are responsible for the consequences of demonstrations.

In a letter in yesterday's *Islah* Abdul Ahad Jumrati supported the views of another writer on the need to control rents for houses and rooms in sarais. Unless the Kabul Municipality enforces laws to control rents there can be no hope of improving the situation.

In another letter Aqa Mohammad Tarkie from Kandahar complained about the prices of Afghan Textile's products. There is no doubt, said the letter, that the textile factory in Gulbahaar is serving the nation. But unfortunately the prices of the factory's products are not the same in all parts of the country. For instance, in Kandahar the textile goods are sold at prices different from those in Kabul.

The letter adds that textiles which are more attractive in colour are more expensive. The writer urged the textile company to pay attention to this problem and see that there is no difference in the prices of those products which are of the same quality but vary in colour. He suggested that the company should appoint a roving price control committee to tour the provinces and keep a check on prices.

In a third letter Abdul Mateen Sa'di referred to the use of carpets in government offices. This, he said, is an expensive practice. Contrary to the claim that the age of a carpet is between 50 and 60 years, a carpet in an office does not last longer than two years because of rough use.

The writer proposes that the floors of government offices should be covered with tiles and the carpets should be exported. He hopes that no more carpets will be used in government offices.

In a fourth letter Mohammad Yaqub Ayubi referred to the recent fire in the Ahmad Shah Sarai and said that the cause of the fire should be made known to the public and from now on commercial sarais should not be built in congested city areas.

The writer added that fires may be breaking out in sarais because the shopowners do not pay income-tax and cheat the public.

agreement contains several hundred can be exported from one country to the other, either free or at reduced tariff rates. Of Australia's exports to New Zealand about 60 per cent will enjoy the new preferential treatment, while of New Zealand's exports to Australia some 85 per cent.

(Contd. on page 4)

All About Women

Women Tailors In Great Demand In Kabul

One of the talents once expected of the lady of the house was making clothes for her children, husband and, of course, herself. A housewife unable to meet this challenge was frowned upon.

As times changed however and urban life became an integral pattern of the Afghan social structure, owing to the complicated pattern of city life, the role of women also changed. One after another, the housewives ceased to make clothes for their children, husbands and eventually for themselves.

This change in the role of the women was to an extent, the result of outside forces namely the influx of imported, readymade clothing into Afghanistan in the aftermath of the Second World War.

Furthermore, people's taste in clothes became more particular. The ordinary housewife on top of her other work could not, at the same time, make such dresses to satisfy increasing demands for greater perfection in tailoring.

The boys and men living in the cities began to have their clothes made by tailor outside the house. These tailors were men, and they kept men apprentices.

After a while some of the women also began to have their clothes made by tailors. This happened because more and more

people, including women, began to go abroad and returned with European clothes. This induced the ladies here to copy the European garments and as they could not do so well or did not have the time, they went to the tailors.

The desire for better and more elaborate clothes affected more

and more women—some of whom were from conservative families who would not let them patronise men tailors. But they wanted better clothes anyway, and this in turn created a chance for some

Contd. on Page 4

Women's Institute Sends Observer To Austria Meeting

This year for the first time the Women's Institute sent an observer to the 20th Annual Meeting of the Democratic Women's Association which was held in Salzburg Austria, from October 27 to October 29, 1965.

Mrs. Shaima Brishna, who teaches vocational subjects at the Women's Institute, spoke at the meeting about the status of women in Afghanistan and their changing role in Afghan society.

She presented the society with samples of works of Afghan women which she says were unknown to them but which were greatly admired.

At the meeting it was suggested that the women's societies of Afghanistan, Nepal, India and Ceylon form a seminar on solving the problems of women's education in these four countries. Mrs. Brishna has reported the suggestion, to

the women's society. In her speech at the conference in Salzburg Mrs. Brishna said, "She greatly appreciated the opportunity to attend this meeting and thanked the Austrian delegation for its kindness and hospitality."

"Afghanistan, as you may be aware", she said, "is undergoing great changes at the present moment in many fields. These changes have affected Afghan women in a most significant way."

"The new constitution of 1964 has given Afghan women the right of parliamentary representation. The results of the recent parliamentary elections are a clear indication of the new emerging role of women in Afghanistan. There are, at present, two women in the Upper House as well as four women members in the Lower House of our new parliament."

Miss Signe Daeijer, Director of the International Girl Scouts' Association, met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at the Gulkhana building of the Prime Ministry Saturday noon. The Prime Minister presented her the Sarandoy Silver Service Medal awarded to her by Da Afghanistan Sarandoy Tolena.

The president, vice president, foreign experts and the chairman of the Sarandoy International Committee were also present on this occasion.

Miss Daeijer visited the Women's Institute Saturday morning and met the Institute's president, Mrs. Saleh Farouk Etemadi. A gift of some of the society's handicrafts was presented to Miss Daeijer. Miss Daeijer, who came to Kabul to hold talks on internationalising the Afghan Girl Scouts' Association left for Tehran on Sunday.

Girl Scout Director Visits



Chinese Wives See Institute Here



Mrs. Cheng Feng, wife of the Chinese Ambassador in Kabul, and wives of some of the staff of the Chinese Embassy visited the Women's Institute on Tuesday morning. They inspected various branches of the Institute and presented funds and equipment to the Institute which were accepted with thanks by the President of the Institute, Mrs. F. Etemadi.

Treasure Hunt In Kabul's Antique Shops

Looking for something interesting, unusual old? Try one of the many antique shops around Kabul. Old guns, swords, knives, stones, oil lamps, metal table ware, coins, and rugs are among the most valuable of the articles seen while browsing in these stores. For more variety notice also the koochi jewelry, Russian samovars, hunting and cartridge belts, traditional clothing, gun tools, musical instruments, shields, metal glasses, powder horns, donkey bags, camel and donkey bells, and battle axes. Even more interesting for women might be a closer look at the koochi jewelry like heavy bracelets, wide bracelets, chest ornaments, head ornaments, nose pieces, rings, and earrings. Along with these notice the cosmetic containers in which the previous owners kept perfume and mascara. Antique shops are all over the city. Many are clustered near the Pakistan and American embassies. There are also a couple located near Chara-e-Ansari. There is one in the green door bazaar. There are some out opposite the Jeshan grounds, and there is another in Karte Char on Sher Shah Mina two blocks past. Demingzang going towards Kote Sangi. Besides antiques, many kinds of other articles of enamel, soapstone, brass, straw, and contemporary art work are available. For the more adventuresome a trip to Istalif promises hours of fun browsing in the several shops found there.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHITAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Temporary telephone: 24285

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9

Subscription from abroad will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

November 29 1965

Need For New Test Ban Treaty

Now that the main Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly has called for a suspension of all nuclear testing, the nuclear powers, as the next step, must start negotiating the terms of another agreement which will include a halt to underground tests.

In 1963, when the partial test ban treaty, prohibiting nuclear explosions in outer space, atmosphere and water, was signed, the three nuclear powers which first signed the treaty were unable to reach agreement on the suspension of underground tests. The two western powers insisted on on-site inspection in order to find whether a nuclear test has taken place underground, while the Soviet Union held that such inspection was not necessary and that underground tests could be detected through equipment already available. The Soviet Union argued that such inspection will amount to espionage in other countries.

By failing to agree on a treaty which would include suspension of underground tests, the nuclear powers left a gap which has resulted in the further development of nuclear weapons. In order to achieve progress in nuclear arms technology, nuclear powers have been continuing underground tests.

The Moscow treaty ensured that the atmosphere would be free of further radio-active contamination. But it failed to stop development of nuclear weapons. The atomic bomb has therefore become deadlier in the absence of a treaty banning underground tests.

Since the United Nations General Assembly is sure to approve by an overwhelming majority the resolution passed by the Political Committee on the suspension of all tests the powers concerned should begin to take measures in response to it. While trying to work out comprehensive treaty on suspension of nuclear tests, in deference to world public opinion they should stop all nuclear tests immediately. This is the only way to save mankind from the fears created by the development of nuclear weapons.

News Analysis:

U.S. Considering Suspending Bombing As Prelude To Peace Negotiations

The Johnson administration is holding open the possibility of a new suspension in the bombing of North Vietnam if it is ever persuaded that such a move would help to get Vietnamese peace talks under way.

But at the moment administration officials say they see no yielding whatever in what they consider rigid North Vietnamese terms for talks and the expectation here is that the war will be intensified over the few months.

Both sides, in fact, are increasing their military commitment. The United States is building up to 200,000 men as a present goal, and authorities talk about an expansion beyond that to 225,000 or more. They also report that North Vietnam's infiltration of troops to the South is increasing and that as many as four North Vietnamese divisions may be thrown into the fight by early next year.

Nevertheless, peace probes are continuing—despite Secretary of State Dean Rusk's refusal at news conference Friday to discuss current diplomatic activity. In these contacts between United States and communist leaders the

talk of continuing or suspending the bombing of North Vietnam holds an important place.

Most recently, it is understood, the issue of continuing the bombing was raised by the Soviet Union when Senator Mike Mansfield visited Moscow 12 days ago. With four colleagues, Mansfield is on a world tour with President Johnson's evident blessings.

On his Moscow stop, Mansfield is understood to have urged Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to use their influence to bring about negotiations that would halt the fighting in Southeast Asia and lead to a permanent settlement. The United States, it was made clear, aims at a settlement that would preserve the independence of South Vietnam.

The Soviet Union's main response was to protest the air strikes on North Vietnam. Soviet and other East European diplomats here have repeatedly told U.S. officials that this country should stop the bombing in order to create a more favourable atmosphere for peace moves. Administration policy-makers do not believe a bomb-

ing pause now would do any good.

Rusk said Friday that North Vietnam appears to be hardening position against peace talks.

In his view the North Vietnamese still believe they can win in the South, still think the United States will become tired of the war and are still therefore unwilling to consider negotiations or a move toward a settlement on terms acceptable to the United States and South Vietnam.

U.S. officials believe this attitude may be changed, however, if the military pressures against the Viet Cong grow heavy enough. At that point air strikes strategy could become extremely important in helping bring about peace talks, because it could be a significant signal to the other side.

Rusk told his news conference: "It is true now as the United States has publicly indicated in the past that the bombing can be stopped as a step toward peace."

To this he added that there has been no evidence from the other side that a pause now would in fact be such a step. Actually, (Contd. on page 4)

Australia, New Zealand Plan Common Market

By Boris D. Behrsing

January will mark the beginning of a new era in relations between the two former British colonies, Australia and New Zealand.

On that day the two countries, both members of the military pacts, ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand and United States) and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), will start

cooperation in the field of economy. After three years of negotiations, in which numerous obstacles posed by both partners had to be overcome, the two countries recently ratified an agreement on the creation of a free trade area, a kind of limited common market.

A goods list incorporated in the agreement contains several hundred can be exported from one country to the other, either free or at reduced tariff rates. Of Australia's exports to New Zealand about 60 per cent will enjoy the new preferential treatment, while of New Zealand's exports to Australia some 85 per cent.

(Contd. on page 4)



A student finishing a dress in Mrs. Rahima Sultan's tailoring shop in Zarghouna Maidan.

Export Of Natural Gas To USSR To Begin In Two Years

KABUL, Nov. 29

The export of natural gas from the 67 billion cubic metre deposit found in Kwaja Gogardak and Yatim Tagh will start in 1967, Engineer Abdul Majid, Chief of the Petroleum Prospecting Department told the third petroleum and natural gas development ECAFE symposium held in Tokyo recently.

Afghanistan as a developing country laid the foundation for exploiting its resources at the beginning of the first five-year plan, in 1956 he said. One of the biggest projects has been the survey of petroleum and gas in the northeast parts of Afghanistan. The two purposes of the plan were to find gas and petroleum deposits in the country and find ways of exploiting them after determining the quantity and nature of the deposits.

A general geological map of an area of 100,000 square kilometres on a scale of one to 500,000 for both gas and petroleum has been completed.

This map includes various detailed geological maps in the scale of one to 500,000 covering an area of 5,477 square kilometres.

Beginning in September, 1962, the survey of a 1633 kilometres of drilling was completed. This survey led to the discovery of hidden constructions such as now found in Abdkhol and Jarku-Duk.

From September 1962 to June 1965 boring was carried out in 16 different geological constructions.

Shastri Likely To Visit Washington During January

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29, (Reuter)

The Press Trust of India said Sunday that the proposed meeting in Tashkent in the Soviet Union between Lal Bahadur Shastri and President Ayub Khan was highly unlikely to take place before the Indian Prime Minister's return from his visit to Washington in January.

The agency quoted diplomatic sources as saying that India had indicated clearly its approval of the Soviet proposal for an Indo-Pakistan "summit" in Tashkent but much ground had to be covered before a definite date could be fixed.

The sources said it depended on Rawalpindi's reaction to India's call for full observance by Pakistan of the ceasefire.

The sources also said that the Soviet government was in touch with India and Pakistan about the proposed summit.

According to present indications here, Shastri's visit to Washington, where he will have talks with President Johnson, is expected to take place some time in mid-January.

President Ayub is leaving for the U.S. on Dec. 10 to meet President Johnson.

Inter-American Diplomats Polish Up Declaration

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 29, (AP)

Inter-American diplomats Sunday polished up their new economic solidarity declaration as their conference approached its Tuesday closing date.

The agreement joins economic cooperation to mutual security as juridically binding principles of the inter-American system.

A subcommittee worked nearly all Saturday night.

The United States, with the aid of nine Latin American countries, turned back a move Sunday night to eliminate a reference to peacekeeping duties of the Organisation of American States (OAS) under a new charter.

The decision was taken through a plenary session roll call vote on an amendment proposed by Brazil, Chile and Uruguay.

The amendment was defeated by a ten to eight vote, with the Dominican Republic abstaining.

Common Market

(Contd. from page 2)

The agreement provides for a meeting of economists from both countries once a year to consult on a possible extension of the goods list.

The loser in this arrangement seems to be Britain, which has long-established preferential tariffs with all Commonwealth countries.

With goods available so much nearer home and under the same favourable terms or even better ones, it seems likely that New Zealand will increasingly "buy Australian" instead of British.

While Australia has refrained from establishing any quotas for imports from New Zealand, the island country has been conceded the right to exert a certain control of its imports to protect its young and still not completely consolidated economy.

Under the agreement, all tariffs hitherto amounting to no more than 5 per cent will be abolished.

Those over five per cent will be cut by 50 per cent, with the stipulation of their gradual elimination within ten years.

A few items, such as aluminium and automobiles, have expressly been left out of the arrangement out of consideration for the traditional dominating position in New Zealand of Britain's aluminium and automobile industry.

The agreement is not free of political overtones, since it is in line with previous Australian aspirations at a lessening of its dependency on Britain, who may ultimately join the European Common Market and thereby threaten imports of agricultural products from Australia.

In both countries there are numerous advocates of some kind of political union, possibly a federation.

These clamours are being motivated by the two entities' precarious physical position close to Asia, and by indications that both peoples are "lith and kin."

There are of course also those who oppose a federation, especially in New Zealand, where there is fear that the country may one day be but the bigger neighbour's "seventh satellite."

As a first step in the direction of better understanding between the two, the Australian government has recently granted each parliamentarian one trip a year to New Zealand at the taxpayers' expense.

While the ink has not dried on the Australia-New Zealand agreement, the island's manufacturers' association has come forward with the proposal to include the British Fiji Islands, independent West Samoa, and the British protectorate of the Tonga Islands in the future Common Market, with the ultimate goal of creating a "federation of Oceania."

While such an arrangement would make available to Australia and New Zealand Pacific islands' rich resources in Lumber, minerals, tropical food items and possibly oil, with tourism, once developed, another important "invisible export" item, the South Pacific islands in turn would be able to raise their living standards at a rate not possible otherwise.

However, before such audacious plans can be implemented, many obstacles have to be removed.

Peace Probes

(Contd. from page 2)

Rusk is said to believe under present circumstances that it would not be. The situation could change quickly at any time, however, if indications of an interest in peace came from Hanoi. Among current probes under way, U.S. officials will watch closely the trip to Moscow of British Foreign Minister Michael Stewart. President Johnson is due to get a detailed account of British thinking from Prime Minister Harold Wilson in mid-December.

Rusk said Friday there is no lack of contacts between Washington and Hanoi if at any time either side has anything worth saying to the other. But he made clear also that he does not expect dramatic results from peace probes in the near future. (AP)

Tory Leader Warns Wilson

(Contd. from page 1)

rhodesia and might precipitate a civil war between Britain and Rhodesian troops, many of whom fought side by side in the last war, and this would be quite unacceptable.

"Is there a trap here?" Amery demanded. "Is it that the other African countries might like to encourage subversion?"

"Might they like to have British forces in Zambia so that the Rhodesians would feel inhibited about putting back at the bases in an area where the subversive emanated from? We might be taking the first step towards civil war."

Amery contended African members of the Commonwealth had no right to demand that Britain might not do so.

Editorial opinion on the issue is likely to be divided.

The Sunday Times political expert captured his attitude: "sanctions, yes; war, no," but the Conservative Sunday Telegraph supported limited military intervention. Its editorial said: "There are two good reasons why Britain should send at least a token force to Zambia, both of which ought to allay Tory (Conservative) fears of intervention in Rhodesia by instalments."

The first is that President Kaunda is generally anxious to establish the Afro-Asian demand that an international force be sent there, if necessary, by U.A.R. or even Soviet Union troops.

The second reason for a limited, British military intervention (is that) in spite of all Kaunda's efforts a dangerous racial situation has developed in Zambia... should the surviving white population in Zambia find themselves in serious trouble, their friends

Commonwealth Ready To Help Settle Kashmir Dispute, UK Leader Says

KARACHI, Nov. 29, (Reuter)

A British Labour member of Parliament, George Jeger, said here yesterday that the Commonwealth would help solve the Kashmir dispute but the initiative would have to come from India and Pakistan.

Jeger arrived here yesterday from London at the head of a team of six MPs for a study tour of Pakistan. The delegation later left for Rawalpindi.

He said peace between India and Pakistan could not be maintained without a political solution of the Kashmir issue. There would be a solution, he added, if the leaders of both countries agreed to sit down together and negotiate.

Jeger said the official British position was that resumption of arms supplies to India by Britain or any other big power would not help ease the tension between India and Pakistan.

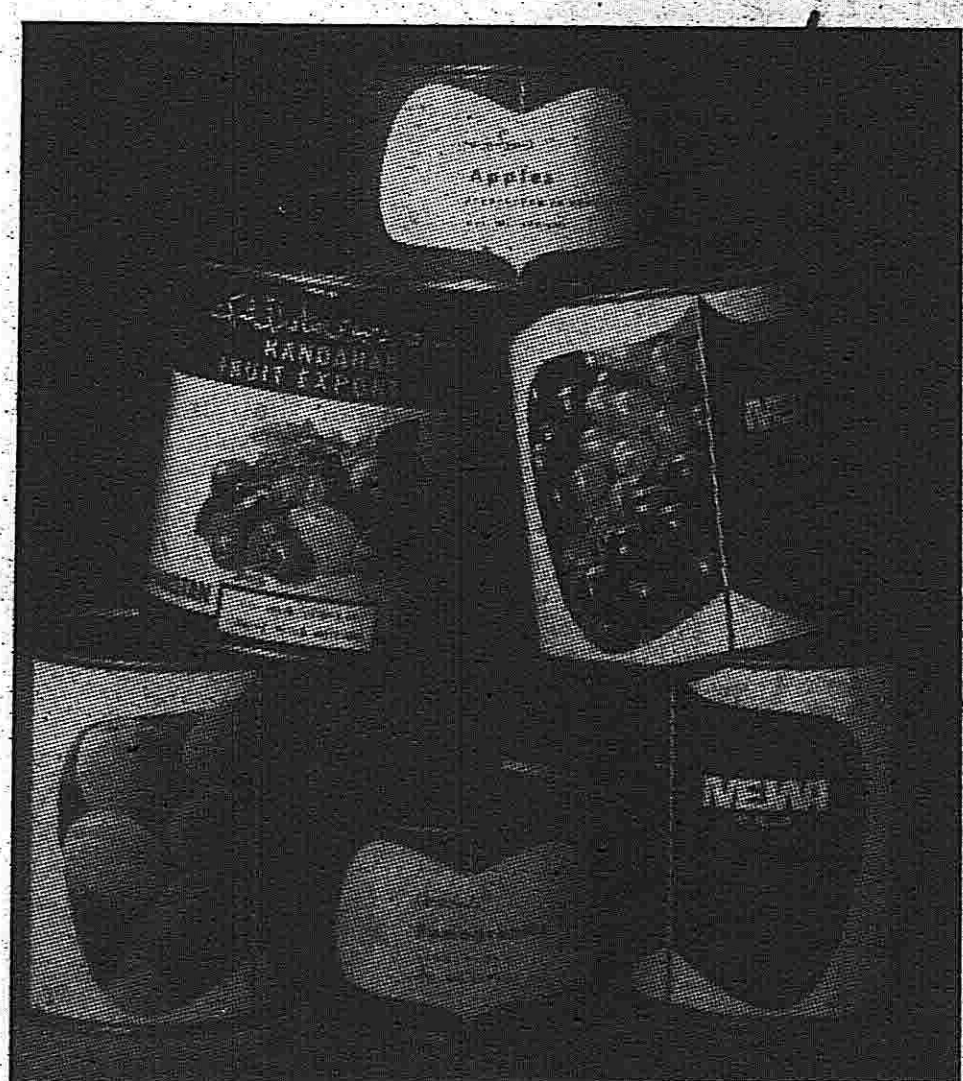
Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 29.—The Italian Ambassador at the court of Kabul, Carlo Cimino, and the Iraqi Charge d'Affaires, Jalal Jaffi, held separate meetings with Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on Sunday.

KABUL, Nov. 29.—A ten-man group of officials and university students left Kabul for Tehran for further studies at the invitation of Tehran University.

They will study from two to six years in the field of literature, journalism, public administration and mines and industries.

Use Canned Fruit For Dessert



Kandahar Fruit Export Co

Provides you with a variety of high quality fruits which are canned scientifically. They are hygienic and delicious. Choose from apple juice, pomegranate jelly, apple jelly, grape jelly, heavy grape syrup, and mixed fruits. Every tin is carefully sterilized upon sealing. Buy Kandahar Fruit anywhere in Kabul and at Kandahar Fruit Export Co., Shar-e-Nau (next to the Peace Corps Office.)

Temperature

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +10°C. Minimum -4°C.
Sun sets today at 4:52 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:49 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy
VOL. IV, NO. 206.

UN Assembly Asks For World Disarmament Meeting By 1967

UNITED NATIONS, November 30, (Reuter).

THE General Assembly proposed Monday night that a world disarmament conference be held not later than 1967, to which all countries including China, would be invited.

The vote was an overwhelming 112 to none with one abstention (France).

Nationalist China declined to

Rhodesian African Questions Effect Of Sanctions

OSLO, Nov. 30, (Reuter)

A prominent African nationalist in Rhodesia, Enoch Dumbutshena, was quoted Monday as saying he did not think an African government would be established for a long time—either in Salisbury or in exile.

Dumbutshena, journalist and lawyer, and lifelong friend of the restricted nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo, told Ape Dagbladet's Salisbury correspondent he did not think such a government would be formed in Prime Minister Ian Smith's lifetime.

"The sanctions against Rhodesia must be 100 per cent effective, if not they will do no use. Britain does not intend to make them effective and we Africans think we have been deceived," he was quoted as saying.

"It is wrong of the British to state immediately they would not be sending troops. They had done so; there would have been no resistance. We now have strong doubts that they will be sending troops and that goes for the other African states as well."

I do not believe there will be any sanctions and so Smith has succeeded, Dumbutshena said.

Restaurants, Shops Must Keep Clean, Say City Directives

KABUL, Nov. 30.—The Department of Sanitation of the Municipality has issued new directives to restaurants, tea shops, butchers and other shops selling food items, with a view to promoting better standards of environmental hygiene.

Sanitation inspectors will see that the directives are followed. The directives call on waiters and other hands working in restaurants to have health certificates and make sure that they are not suffering from any contagious disease. They must wear clean overalls and see that the cutlery used are properly washed and cleaned. The kebabs shops must white wash their shops, cement the floors and put plastic covers on their tables. Instead of mincing meat on huge blocks of wood and with the use of heavy cutters they should use mincing machines, the directives say.

New Appointments

KABUL, Nov. 30.—Kabul University announces the following new appointments: Dr. Mohammad Yassen Azim, vice president of the Institute of Education has been promoted to the institute's president. Similarly Abdul Satar Serat, assistant dean of the college of Theology, has now become dean of the same college.

Rector of Kabul University Torayal Etemadi, in handing over their appointment decrees Monday referred to their past services and wished them success in their new assignments.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1965, (QAUS 9, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Yugoslavia Marks National Day



On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Yugoslav National Day, Ivan Mirosevic, the Yugoslav Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, held a reception at his residence yesterday evening.

The reception was attended by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, the Minister of Court, some cabinet members, high-ranking Afghan officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

A telegram has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to Belgrade congratulating Marshal Josip Broz Tito on the occasion.

Newspapers in Kabul marked the day by publishing photos of Marshal Tito and articles on friendly relations between Afghanistan and Yugoslavia.

In the picture Prime Minister Maiwandwal is seen with the Yugoslav Ambassador.

People, Provincial Officials Welcome Governors To Posts

KABUL, November 30.—

SOME of the newly appointed governors arrived in their provinces on Monday and were received by provincial officials and the local people. In their speeches the governors conveyed to the people greetings of His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

The Governor of Kapisa, Dr. Mahmoud Habibi, asked the people to keep in contact with the provincial administration and to consider the officials as their servants.

In Pervan, where a large group of officials and people had gathered in front of the governor's

office to receive the new governor, Sultan Aziz Zikria, the Provincial Revenue Commissioner read the royal decree appointing Zikria as chief administrator in the province.

In a speech Zikria said that with the advent of democracy in the country everyone's duties have become heavier. He added that the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was doing its best to ensure the realization of people's rights through legal means. The government, he said, wanted the people to have a full share in the country's progress and prosperity. "In accordance with this policy," he said, "the government has been entrusted with the task of conducting affairs of the province in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution and to work for the wellbeing and progress of its people."

He asked the people to cooperate with the government in its campaign against illiteracy, in the development of agriculture and in other vital fields.

The Governor of Laghman, Azizullah Khogyani, in his speech at a large gathering in front of the Laghman High School in the

(Contd. on page 4)

H.M. Congratulates President De Gaulle On Space Success

KABUL, Nov. 30.—His Majesty the King in a telegram has congratulated the President of France, General Charles de Gaulle on the successful launching of the first French satellite recently, the Royal Protocol Department announced yesterday.

He meets Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, today to open the talks.

Stewart Arrives In Moscow To Hold Major Talks

MOSCOW, Nov. 30, (Reuter)

Michael Stewart, Britain's Foreign Secretary, arrived in Moscow Monday to hold talks on disarmament and other major issues with Soviet leaders.

He meets Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, today to open the talks.

Stewart is likely to face tough talking from the Soviet Union about Britain's support for the United States over Vietnam, and about Britain's plans for an Atlantic nuclear force.

In a brief arrival speech Stewart said he had many important topics to discuss with Gromyko and might not be able to agree with him on all of them.

Stewart will also call on President Anastas Mikoyan and meet Alexei Kosygin, Soviet Prime Minister, and Leonid Brezhnev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

There has been a spate of Soviet press criticism on the eve of Stewart's visit of the British Labour government's foreign and other policies.

UNESCO To Hold Meeting On Space Communications

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Experts from 20 countries will meet in Paris Dec. 6 to 10 to appraise the uses of communications satellites in outer space.

The meeting—convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)—will examine the long-term uses of space communication which can be made by the press and broadcasting services, particularly television.

With the first use of Telstar in 1962, the possibilities of further developments of mass communications satellites became evident.

The experts will also study how such communication, in extending the range and scope of the mass media, can help to promote UNESCO's aims of contributing to peace and security through international collaboration in education, science and culture.

Among those attending are experts from India, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic and the United States. They include directors of national broadcasting services, space scientists and educators.

A keynote of the meeting will be the ways in which international cooperation can help to resolve the problems posed by space communication, UNESCO said.

Another UN specialised agency which helped organise the meeting, is International Telecommunication Union, which has supplied background material on the technical capabilities of space communication, including the prospect of direct broadcasting from satellites to television receivers.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabanuddin-Kushnaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Temporary telephone: 2428

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

NOVEMBER 30, 1965

New Chance For
East-West Accord

In view of important international issues facing the world British Foreign Secretary Stewart's visit to Moscow will be widely welcomed and we hope that it will help in solving some of them.

Since Stewart is accompanied by Lord Chalfont, the Disarmament Minister, it may be presumed that, among other topics, the two sides will discuss various aspects of disarmament. Of special importance is the possibility of an agreement between East and West about the signing of a treaty on non-dissemination of nuclear weapons. Drafts of such a treaty have been introduced in the United Nations by both the Soviet Union and the United States and it is expected that they will be discussed at the Geneva disarmament conference which is to resume its sessions. Britain, it may be recalled, withdrew its own draft in favour of the American plan.

It may be hoped that the two sides will reach some understanding on the issue which, as time passes, is assuming greater urgency in view of other countries' capability and desire to develop nuclear weapons.

The Soviet-British talks in Moscow should prepare the ground for an East-West agreement on the suspension of all nuclear tests—including underground explosions—and the signing of a new treaty, particularly because the United Nations has already called for such a move on the part of nuclear powers.

At the same time the Vietnam conflict should be discussed between the two sides. The Soviet Union and Great Britain are co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China. The Moscow talks should provide them an opportunity to seek ways of solving this problem which has hindered the development of friendly East-West relations.

Next month British Prime Minister Wilson is to meet U.S. President Johnson. The talks in Moscow and the discussions in the United States will, we hope, bring about better understanding between East and West and thus help in solving vital international problems.

Anti-War Leaflets Sent To U.S. Soldiers

American servicemen in S. Vietnam are receiving printed leaflets calling on them to "oppose the war". Some of the servicemen are sore about it, others think it's a joke.

Printed at the bottom of the leaflets is "Vietnam Day Committee, 2407, Fulton Street, Berkeley, California".

Many of the leaflets were received Saturday by marines in the Da Nang and Chu Lai areas and by navy Seabees in the Da Nang area. Some Seabees who received the leaflets said they were addressed to them personally, with the address written by hand in red ink.

Reaction among the servicemen who reported receiving the letters ranged from anger to amusement. "It's just all a big joke to us in here," said one Seabee.

"My boys were angry," said a chief petty officer. "To think a guy from their home state would do a thing like this".

Two Seabee companies, the leaflets were received only by men from California. One petty officer said the recipients "were young kids who have come into the service recently".

The leaflet is printed on a white sheet of paper 13 inches long by eight inches wide. It bears the inscription: "Attention all military personnel".

Under the heading "Oppose the War," the leaflet says:

"We hope that you, too, find yourself as a human being, unable to tolerate this nightmare of war, and we hope that you will oppose it. We don't know what kind of risks we are taking in giving you this leaflet. You won't know what risks you will be taking in opposing this war."

"Growing number of GIs have already refused to fight in Vietnam and have been court-martialed. They have shown great cou-

rage. We believe that they, together with other courageous men who will join them, will have influence out of proportion to their numbers.

"There may be many other things you can do. Since you are in the service, you know better than civilians what sorts of opposition are possible. But whatever you do, keep your eye open. Draw your own conclusions from the things you see, read and hear. At orientation sessions, don't be afraid to ask questions. And if you are not satisfied with the answers, keep asking. Take every chance you get to talk to your fellow soldiers about the war."

"You may feel that war is wrong, and still decide not to face a court-martial. You might be forced to do some fighting—but don't do any more than you have to. Good luck!"

Under the heading "Following Orders, the leaflet has this to say: "As a soldier you must be trained to obey orders, but as a human being you must take responsibility for your own acts. International and American laws recognize that an individual soldier, even if acting under orders, must bear final legal and moral responsibility for what he does."

"This principle became a part of law after World War II, when the allied nations meeting in London decided that German war criminals must be punished even if they committed war crimes under orders."

"This principle was the basis of the Nurnberg trials. We believe that the entire war in Vietnam is criminal and immoral. We believe that the atrocities which are necessary to wage this war against the people of Vietnam are inexcusable."

In Berkeley, California, a Vietnam Day Committee (VDC) steering committee member confirmed

Sunday that the VDC leaflet received by American troops in Vietnam originated in Berkeley, but he denied the VDC did the mailing.

About 30,000 copies of the leaflet were made at the VDC's headquarters, said Windrim Smith, Jr., VDC steering committee member.

He said the leaflets were distributed to peace organizations and various people in many parts of the United States but not, as far as he knew, to servicemen at home or abroad.

"There was definitely no VDC decision of 'Let's mail these to servicemen'," Smith said. "People have asked for reprintings."

The spokesman said he did not know who sent the leaflets to military men in Vietnam, but asserted that the statements were fair dissenting comment.

Printing of the leaflets was discontinued a month ago, he said, partly because of the expense but not because of the content.

Smith said others among the VDC leadership had not returned from the weekend peace march in Washington.

In his opinion the correct action for servicemen receiving the leaflet to take would be to write their Congressmen, if they opposed the Vietnam war, Smith said.

In the past VDC members have attempted, unsuccessfully, to stop troop trains passing through the Berkeley vicinity.

The group has also sponsored three large anti-Vietnam war peace marches and its anti-draft committee has distributed literature to college and high school students.

United States Attorney Cecil Poole of San Francisco declined comment, saying he would have to know more about the leaflets' contents and handling. (AP)

Customs Regulations Serve Double Purpose

PART III

Like other Afghan organisations and institutions, customs practices, too, have undergone many organisational changes. Attempts have been made to bring customs regulations and operations up to date.

During recent years customs' houses were opened in many provinces of Afghanistan and with promulgation of the new basic administration law, under which Afghanistan has been divided into 24 administrative sections more customs offices will be opened, and the organisation of customs will be further expanded.

At present the income from customs duties in comparison with previous years is the highest ever. The main reason for this is the economic development of the country and the finding of new resources.

The customs policy of Afghanistan is primarily to provide protection to home industries.

A quotation from Article 28 of the customs regulations supports this theory. "Those commodities the import of which has been prohibited by the resolution of the cabinet on Dalw 9, 1312 (1933) and also those items which will hinder the internal growth of the country shall not be imported into Afghanistan."

Involved in the customs' policy are ethical considerations. Article 27 of the customs law states: "the import of all types of poisons, opium, morphine, cocaine, hashish, wines and other alcoholic beverages is prohibited." Exceptions are granted for alcoholic beverages which are imported with special permission by the diplomatic representatives in Afghanistan, foreign nationals, or those types of alcohol the import of which is certified by the Ministry of Public Health or by doctors or pharmacies with permission from the Health Ministry.

According to customs' regulations duty shall be charged on exports either on the basis of weight or value of goods. By weight, its disadvantages are that it places value on quantity as

rather than on quality. However, such charges are made on dairy products, cereals, fruits, sugar, sweets, fat and ghee, construction material items connected with knitting mines products, herbs, cosmetics, and perfumes, leather products, wood and cork products, paper products cotton and rayon products, iron products etc.

2. By value. This system was partially adopted in Afghanistan in accordance with an agreement with GATT in 1947. This is the only international agreement that Afghanistan has reached in connection with its customs policy. However, Afghanistan is not a member of the association but it follows its regulations.

Those items on which duty is charged according to value include: Tobacco, and its related products, raw material with exception of food and fuels, chemical fertilisers, herbs needed for colour, mats, bamboo, pharmaceutical products, dynamite needed for construction, plastic products, paper needed for construction, glass tubes, jewels, machinery and means of transportation, machine parts for production purposes, furniture, photographic equipment, watches, lenses, records, gramophones, and musical instruments.

U.S. President Lyndon Johnson Monday reiterated his country's determination to promote international cooperation.

In a message addressed to the three day conference on the possibilities of improving international cooperation, which opened here Monday with several thousand prominent Americans attending, Johnson listed measures aimed at warding off the war danger, intensified trade among the countries, and the fight against hunger as the foremost objectives of U.S. policy.

U.S. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey in his opening speech called for the establishment of a peace-keeping machinery in the western hemisphere.

Such a machinery, he said, should be designed to protect the countries of the American continent from the twofold danger of armed aggression from abroad and subversive activity within.

He welcomed the recent United Nations decision on a world disarmament conference in 1967, which is to find adequate measures to stop the arms race.

The conference, attended by some 5,000 people, was called by President Johnson 12 months ago.

U.S. contribution towards in-

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial on Yugoslavia's National Day said that it is celebrated not only by the government and people of Yugoslavia but also by many countries friendly to her.

During the last few years the relations between Afghanistan and Yugoslavia have been very cordial. His Majesty's visit to Yugoslavia and the visits of some high-ranking Afghan officials are evidence of the fact that the relations between the two countries are steadily expanding. The leaders of the two countries are doing everything to strengthen these ties and to utilise the co-operation between them for the benefit of the people of the two countries.

The grant of a loan of \$ 8 million to Afghanistan by the Yugoslav government for the development of agriculture, starting a tannery and manufacture of shoes and rubber goods is further proof of co-operation between the two countries.

Afghanistan and Yugoslavia are both non-aligned and their efforts to strengthening world peace and co-existence are commendable. In this connection it may be recalled that Afghanistan was among the countries which attended the first conference of non-aligned countries in Belgrade.

Yugoslavia has diplomatic relations with 70 countries of the world and her foreign policy, like that of Afghanistan, is based on the principles of the charter of the United Nations: international peace and co-existence, mutual respect and non-interference with the internal affairs of other nations.

The ideas and hopes of Marshal Josip Tito, President of the Yugoslav Republic, who is a peace-loving man, have not only led the country to progress, but have also enabled it to play an important role in international affairs.

"Today when Yugoslavia is celebrating its national day," concluded the paper, "we wish the Yugoslav people all happiness and further success and prosperity."

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial entitled "Sense of Responsibility." Life today, it said is different from what it was some years ago. Changes that are taking place in every sphere of life are the result of the changing pattern of thinking of our people.

In the wake of these changes the people have been faced with new problems and have begun to have a new sense of responsibility.

Gone are the days when only those occupying important government posts were supposed to have responsibilities. Since we are all members of the same society all of us have to have an equal sense of responsibility. It is unfortunate, concluded the paper, that some elements still do not realise their responsibilities.

In a letter in yesterday's *Islah* the Medicine Depot of the Ministry of Public Health, replying to a reader, said that DDT powder is available in the depot and its branches all over the city. The powder is available in the following pharmacies of the depot: Shershah Maina, Sardar Mohammad Hashim Khan Pharmacy in Jade Malwand, Pashtoonistan

pharmacies in Jade Shahi, near the Kabul Hotel, and in Share Nau pharmacy in Zarghona Maidan.

The price is Af. 26.25 per pound. Permission should be obtained from the depot authorities for buying more than a kilo.

In another letter in the same issue of *Islah* the Publicity Department of the Ministry of Public Health writes in answer to a reader's letter that the new clinic in the Department of Health Centre in Avecina Hospital is a public enterprise. Its purpose is to examine and help the sick more effectively. Its charges are different from other hospitals.

The writer of the letter has paid Af. 200 to the hospital for

Contd. on page 4

BAMIAN

On The Slopes Of The Hindu Kush

The province of Bamian is spread on the western and northern slopes of the Hindu Kush and Koh-e Baba. Its altitude is 5300 metres. This province in central Afghanistan is bordered by Baghlan, Samangan, Balkh, and Jowzjan and on the west by Ghor and Uruzgan. On the south it is absorbed by Uruzgan and Ghazni and on the east Wardak, Parwan and Baghlan.

Despite the altitude, winters in Bamian are not as severe as in Kabul some years. Temperatures in winter have dropped to below 30 degrees here in winter while in Bamian the lowest winter temperature has been minus 19°.

Bamian consists of a series of valleys formed by various branches of the Hindu Kush and Koh-e Baba. To each of these branches different names are given but in reality just two mountain ranges crisscross Bamian.

Among the important Bamian valleys although some of them are really too small to be called valleys are Bamian, Surkhdar, Shahidan, Shibartoo, Karghanalou, and Bande Amir.

The estimated population of the province is around two hundred thousand.

There are two middle schools in Bamian for boys, one primary school for girls, ten primary schools for boys, eight village schools for girls and 23 villages schools for boys.

Life in Bamian has not greatly changed in recent years. The people live in the same way their fathers and forefathers did. Their diet is still mainly dairy products and cereals. Little fruit is grown in this highland.

In parts of Bamian such as Yakaulang, people refrain from using salt in their diet and believe that if they did so they would develop leprosy. They

(Contd. on page 4)



View of Valley through the Buddha's eyes

Two Views Of Bamian

The country is in the midst of the Onion range. The snow rests on the mountains both winter and summer. There are also among them venomous dragons which when provoked spit forth poisonous winds and cause showers of snow and storms of sand and gravel. Not one in ten thousand of those who encounter these dangers escapes with his life.

F—Hsein, A Chinese Monk who visited Bamian about 400

The capital leans on a steep hill, bordering on a valley six or seven li in length. On the north it is backed by high precipices. It produces spring-wheat but few flowers or fruits. It is suitable for cattle, and affords pasture for many sheep and horses.

These people are remarkable, among all their neighbours, for a love of religion. There is not the least absence of earnestness and the utmost devotion of heart. There are more than ten convents and more than 1000 priests. To the northeast of the royal city there is Buddha, erect in height 140 or 150 feet. Its golden hues sparkle on every side, and its precious ornaments dazzle the eyes by their brightness.

Hsuen-Tsung, A Chinese Traveler who visited Bamian in 632



The tallest statue in the world, the 175 foot Buddha in Bamian Valley.

Buddhas Made Of Mud And Straw

The smaller one was dressed in blue and was about 120 feet high. The larger one wore a red robe over its 175 foot figure. And the gilded faces of both the Buddhas dominated the 17-mile long narrow valley of Bamian for more than seven centuries.

There is a little blue paint left under the shoulder of the smaller one. The golden hands are missing on both Buddhas and the heads are faceless now but much of the statues are still there.

The smaller Buddha was carved from the cliff and then covered with a mixture of mud and straw from which the cloak was modeled over a wood frame. The larger one, created a century later was also carved out of the cliff but its drapery was made in a different way. Cords were attached to the statue by wooden plugs and were covered first with a mud and straw mixture, then with mortar made from limestone. Both were brightly painted and adorned with ornaments. The niches in which the statues were carved were also covered with paintings in brilliant colours.

The huge statues were carved un-

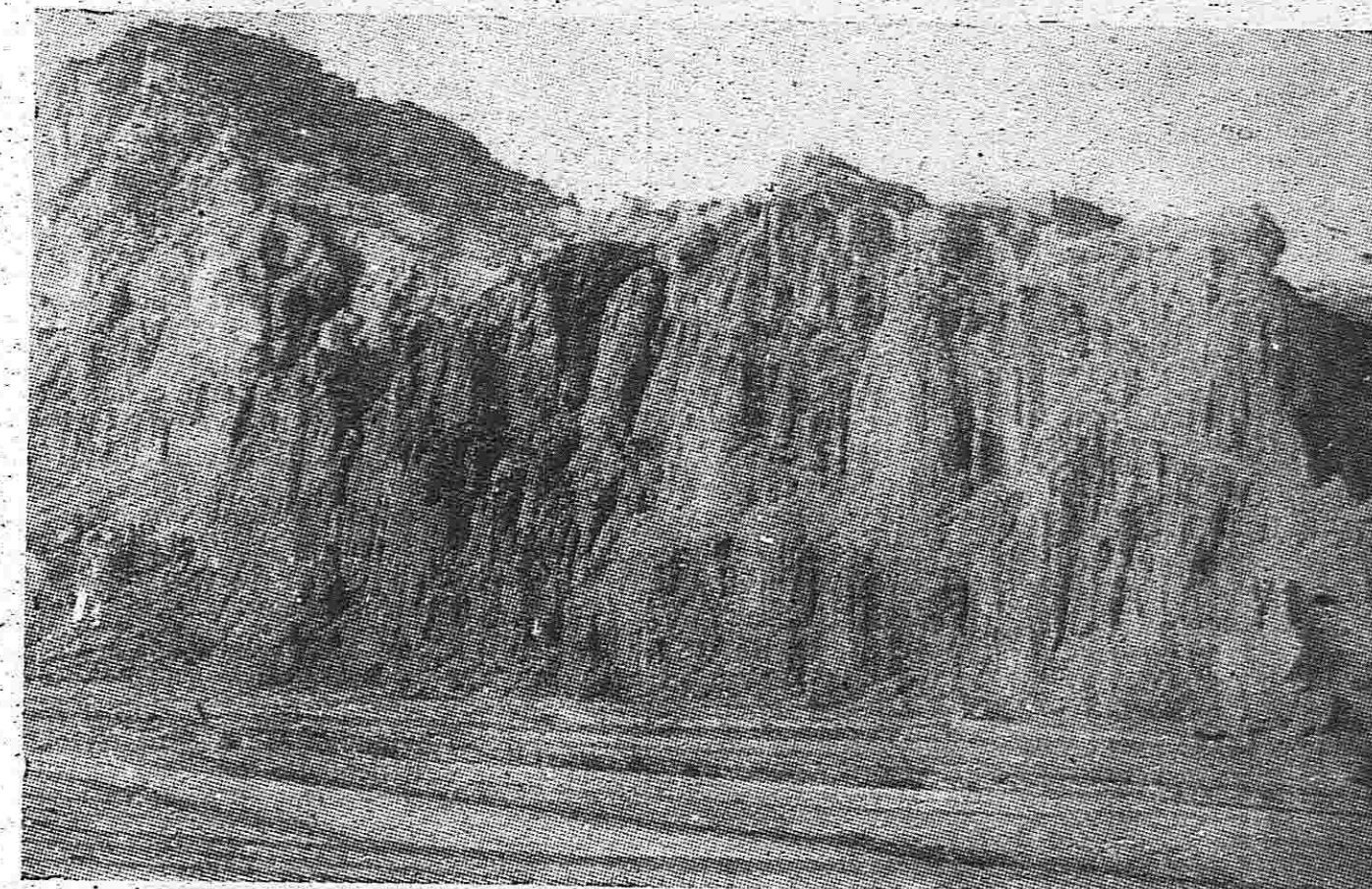
der the patronage of the Kushans between the second and fourth centuries. The Kushans had conquered the Bactrian Kingdom in Balkh on their way from the Gobi Desert to Kapias where they made their capital. They adopted the Greco-Bactrian culture as their own, and Kanishka, the greatest ruler of the dynasty became a patron of art and religion.

During this time the concept of Buddha as a saviour and god rather than only a teacher of spiritual liberation was established and the art which was conceived to give expression to this idea reached its highest culmination in Gandhara and Bamian.

The Ghaznavids in the eleventh century finally converted the Valley to Islam. Although the monasteries were looted, Bamian remained a centre of culture and trade. There is evidence that under the new rulers art again thrived in the city.

At this time the city was guarded by the Red Fort-Shahre-eZohak—so-called because it was built on a rust-red promontory. But despite the fort the

Contd. on Page 4



The Red Fort

Brezhnev Completes Three Day Talks With E. Germans

EAST BERLIN, November 30, (Reuter).—SOVIET Communist Party First Secretary Leonid Brezhnev left East Germany Monday after a three-day visit which was kept secret until it had ended.

The Secretary indicated his talks with East German leaders were important and wide-ranging. It was not until last night that either the Soviet or East German news agencies, Tass and A.D.N., revealed that he had been in East Germany.

ADN said Brezhnev came at the invitation of East German leader Walter Ulbricht and had talks with top officials.

Western observers said they almost certainly discussed the Moscow-Peking feud, East Ger-

many recently took the unusual step of attacking China openly in a newspaper editorial only a few days before the Soviet Union itself broke a long silence with direct attacks on the Chinese leaders.

Soviet leaders have been holding a series of meetings with East European leaders in recent months.

The Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade, Nikolai S. Patolichev, arrived here last night by air from Moscow for negotiations on a new Soviet-East German five-year trade agreement.

Patolichev and his government delegation were met at Schoenefeld Airport by East German foreign trade Minister Horst Soelle, the East German News Agency ADN reported.

The Soviet minister told reporters that this year the expiring agreement had been successfully fulfilled by both sides and they had in fact exceeded the terms.

A new agreement for 1966 to 1970 would be signed which would surpass all that had gone before, he said.

S. Korean Minister Proposes Talks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, (AP). South Korea's Foreign Minister Tong-Won Lee Monday raised a proposal for talks among the United States, Japan and Korea on a cabinet level basis.

He told newsmen after an 85-minute meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk that ran 25 minutes overtime, that his discussions had been very useful.

But he refused to say how Rusk viewed the idea of ministerial talks among the three nations.

In the past he has been cool to the idea sensing the possibility of this leading to some kind of northeast Asia treaty grouping.

Lee said he was not thinking of regular cabinet meetings among the three countries "but I mentioned that it would be very desirable if the leaders of the three nations were to find the opportunity to sit together and talk in a family atmosphere."

Asked if South Korea had proposed prior consultations on policy toward Vietnam, Lee said that "the South Vietnam programme is not only America's concern but also our concern."

"If there is any necessity to consider any modification of policy, we would like to be consulted."

He said a status of forces agreement between the United States and South Korea should be signed at the beginning of 1966, if the U.S. government accepted the agreement which has been largely completed but not yet initialled.

On United Nations consideration of the Korean question—the major item of business for the Korean Foreign Minister, Lee said it would go before the first (political) Committee of the General Assembly around the middle of December for consideration prior to general debate.

Most U.S. experts here do not consider the Korean question in the same light as the Chinese representation issue. While there was a tie vote of 47-47 on the China question, South Korea has consistently received a majority vote of approval from the General Assembly. The resolution among other things which established the UN commission on Korea recognizes the Seoul government as the only government as such in Korea.

Earlier in the day Lee conferred with William Bundy, U.S. Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, and Bundy was host at a lunch for the Foreign Minister.

People...

(Contd. from page 1)

provincial capital, Maiterlam, explained the government's plans for raising living standards and for the progress of the people. He added that none of these aims can be achieved single-handedly by one man. They require the united efforts of all sections of society.

In speeches in reply some of the provincial dignitaries and leaders promised the new governors the people's fullest cooperation.

U.S.-Canadian Satellites Doing Well In Space

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Two U.S.-Canadian satellites, launched simultaneously Sunday night to study the earth's ionosphere, were reported Monday to be functioning well and relaying valuable data to ground control centres.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) announced that America's Explorer-31 and Canada's Alouette-2 "are orbiting in close proximity to make related measurements of the earth's ionosphere."

"Data from the two satellites will be of value to scientists concerned with overcoming the disruptive effects of ionosphere disturbances on radio communications", NASA stated.

The two satellites were launched into a polar orbit by a Thor-Agena rocket at 0449 GMT Monday, November 29, from Vandenberg air force base in California.

The joint U.S.-Canadian launch was made under a cooperative programme, international satellites for ionospheric studies.

Canada's Alouette-1 launched from Vandenberg more than three years ago, remains in orbit, and still provides scientific data on the ionosphere.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

some examination. The letter of the Ministry of Health confirms the receipt of this money and says that out of this amount Af. 150 were for the hospital bed and Af. 50 for doctor's visit.

The letter, after giving all the details about the writer's visit and the kind of disease from which the author of the letter was suffering, suggested that the sick should come to Avicenna only when they can afford to pay for the service.

Buddhas Made

(Contd. from page 3)

city was totally destroyed by Chenghis Khan.

According to legend, he intended to bypass the Valley but his grandson was killed in the valley and to avenge his death Ghenghis conquered the valley.

He was aided in capturing the fort by the treachery of the king's daughter. It had a hidden source of water and could have held out but the daughter betrayed the city and everyone except the princess was killed. The place thus earned the name Shahr-e-Gholghola or the City of Tumult after the screams of the victims.

Countries Trading With S. Africa Criticised

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Nov. 30, (Reuter).—Western powers were criticised yesterday for continuing to trade with South Africa.

"We are witnessing the sad spectacle of certain great powers who say they abhor the racist policies of South Africa but who continue to greatly increase their investments there", Marof Achkar of Guinea told the UN General Assembly's Special Political Committee.

Achkar indicated by name Britain, the United States, France, Italy, Japan and West Germany.

All decisions of the United Nations would be doomed to failure, as long as Pretoria could depend on its friends overseas, Achkar said.

He regretted noting that Japan was contemplating sales of arms to South Africa.

South Africa had shown its appreciation, the Guinea representative said, "by declaring the Japanese are white, while the Chinese continue to be yellow."

The Japanese delegate T. Amau, reserved the right to reply at a later date to the statements made by the Guinea representative.

Achkar is chairman of the Assembly's Special Committee on Apartheid, which keeps South African racial policy under review between Assembly sessions.

According to an AP message, Secretary-General U Thant said on Monday that large amounts

have been pledged by 11 countries for assistance to families of persons persecuted by the South African government for their opposition to the policies of Apartheid.

The appeal for voluntary contributions was first made October 26, 1965. The most recent contributions, Thant said, include the Soviet Union \$10,000, Malaysia, \$5,000 and Nigeria, \$1,400.

Sweden has pledged the most money \$200,000. Other contributors include Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands, Pakistan and the Philippines.

A Reuter message from The Hague said that on Monday the International Court of Justice announced it had decided by eight votes to six not to accept South Africa's invitation to go to Southwest Africa and see how the inhabitants live under her rule.

Ethiopia and Liberia want the court to declare the introduction of apartheid in Southwest Africa a violation of South Africa's mandate as inherited from the old League of Nations. They opposed acceptance of the South African invitation as not necessary, arguing that all the relevant facts on which they rely are undisputed.

They are asking for an internationally-recognised standard of non-discrimination in rights and duties. Not an adverse judgement on South Africa's policies as such.

Hearings in the five-year-old dispute began last March and a judgement is expected early next year.

On The Slopes

On The Slopes

(Contd. from page 3)

include salt in the fodder which they feed their livestock, however.

Among other superstitions persisting among some of the people of Bamian is not serving cow's milk to strangers or even to friends and relatives outside their immediate family circle. They think it would be a bad omen if they did so.

The women of Bamian have special form of dancing which is called Peshpo.

The dance somewhat resembles the atan, and is performed by groups of girls and young women on special occasions. They sing as they dance.

The dance is a speciality at times of wooing. Mothers and wooing girls dance and sing their intentions in the homes of in-laws-to-be.

The women of Bamian use silver jewelry. With large amounts of silver they adorn their heads, ears, hands and sometimes even their feet.

Johnson To Hold Talks With Three World Leaders

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 30.—President Johnson's December discussions with Pakistani President Ayub will be substantive rather than merely ceremonial, informed sources say.

The same will be true of December meetings with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, the sources add.

Johnson's Dec. 14-15 meeting with President Ayub is certain to involve the respective roles of both Pakistan and India in relation to peace in the sub-continent of Asia.

American aid based on the principles of firm, active self-help programmes in recipient countries is also certain to be another item in the Johnson-Ayub talks, informed sources say.

Discussions on the sharing of nuclear weapons and on the adoption of a non-proliferation nuclear treaty are considered important item in the sessions Johnson will hold with Prime Minister Wilson and Chancellor Erhard.

This is the first time as President that Johnson has scheduled three important meetings so closely together.

After meeting with President Ayub Dec. 14, President Johnson is scheduled to meet the British and German leaders respectively on Dec. 17 and Dec. 20.

It is still uncertain whether Johnson's meeting with President Ayub and Prime Minister Wilson will be in Washington or at the Johnson ranch, some 65 miles from Austin.

Chancellor Erhard has personally opted for talks at the ranch—a choice which has pleased the President who is reported to feel that it offers ideal relaxation and informality for such an important meeting.

King Hassan Meets Chancellor Erhard For Political Talks

BONN, Nov. 30, (DPA).—King Hassan II of Morocco will meet West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard for political talks today—the second day of his four-day state visit.

Later today evening, King Hassan will meet West German President Heinrich Lübke again, at a banquet in the luxury Petersberg Hotel which the monarch gives in the President's honour.

At a gala reception in Bonn's Beethoven Hall last night President Lübke praised the long and trustful cooperation between Morocco and the Federal Republic of Germany.

"The entire German people is happy to welcome Your Majesty with us", Lübke said.

King Hassan replied: "I am happy that I have been able to accept your invitation which is at the same time a proof of the friendship between the German and Moroccan peoples."

"We share your desire for a deepening and expansion of our mutual relations."

International Consortium Advise Produce Satellite For Research By 1968

MUNICH, Germany, Nov. 30, (DPA).—An international consortium headed by a West German aircraft company will develop and produce a European research satellite.

According to a company spokesman, the junkers works have received the order from the European Space Organisation (ESRO) in competition against seven other bidders.

The satellite which will cost \$6.4 million, is scheduled to be launched from Cape Kennedy in the United States during the second half of 1968.

The satellite equipped like a flying laboratory is designed to explore the atmosphere at an altitude of between 200,000 and 300,000 kilometres.

FOR SALE

At the British Embassy, Kabul one small telephone switchboard and accessories and twelve telephones. The equipment may be inspected between 9 a.m. and noon any day except Sunday. Phone: 20512.

DECLINER

Tonight and Tomorrow's
Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum -4°C.
Sun sets today at 4:41 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:49 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 207

KABUL TIMES

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1965, (QAUS 10, 1344, SH)

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

PRICE Af 2

Maiwandwal Announces Five Cabinet Ministers; 1st Woman Named To Minister Post

KABUL, December 1.—

PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal today announced the following appointments to his cabinet which have been approved by His Majesty the King. These are:

Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Deputy Minister of Education, as Minister of Planning.

Mohammad Osman Sidqi, Minister-Counsellor to the Afghan delegation at the United Nations, as Minister of Press and Information.

Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Minister of Public Health, as Minister of Education.

Miss Kobra Noorzai as Minister of Public Health.

Mohammad Khalid Rooshan, Deputy Minister of Press and Information as President of Tribal Affairs.

Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, the new Planning Minister, graduated in social sciences from the University of Tokyo. He has worked in several different posts at Kabul University and the Ministry of Education. He was professor of logic and then Dean of the College of Law and Political Science. Ziaee who is presently attending the ECAFE Education Ministers Conference in Bangkok has been a Deputy Minister of Education for the last two years.

Mohammad Osman Sidqi, the new Press and Information Minister, who becomes a cabinet minister for the first time, is a writer, a poet, and a journalist. His latest book is *Sorood Hasti* (The Song of Existence). He has worked in the Ministry of Press and Information in various capacities. For 12 years he worked as an information officer for the United Nations in several different countries. Last year Sidqi was appointed Minister-Counsellor to the Afghan Delegation at the United Nations.

Mohammad Osman Anwari, the new Education Minister, is a skilled gynaecologist and has been a professor at the College of Medicine at Kabul University. He was the President of the College of Medicine before becoming Rector of Kabul University. Later he was appointed Secretary-General of the Afghan Red Crescent Society and then Deputy Minister of Health.

Miss Kobra Noorzai, the Health Minister, is the first woman to hold a cabinet post in Afghanistan. After graduating from Malalai School for Girls, she attended the College of Letters. Later she received a scholarship to continue her studies abroad. On her return she taught at the College of Home Science and later became its Dean. She has attended several seminars in other countries as a member of Afghan delegation.

Ghanaian Court Verdict Surprises W. German Govt.

BONN, Dec. 1, (DPA).—The West German government is "surprised and shocked" about the verdict which a Ghanaian court imposed on West German journalist Lutz Herold, a Bonn spokesman said today.

The court yesterday sentenced Herold, a correspondent of the West German News Magazine "Der Spiegel", to prison terms of 40, ten and 25 years on three different counts of treason charges.

The West German chief government spokesman, Karl-Guenther Von Hase, said in a first reaction the West German government would continue to do everything in its power to give legal protection to a German citizen.

Dr. Rafiq Named Deputy Minister Of Agriculture

KABUL, Dec. 1.—The Ministry of Agriculture has announced the appointment of Dr. Mohammad Ihsan Rafik as Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Dr. Rafik has been chief of the Department of Agricultural Production and Popularisation.

Former Director of the Department of Agriculture Research Abdul Ghafoor has been appointed as Director of Agricultural Production and Popularisation.

Premier Maiwandwal Presents Teachers, Educators Medals

KABUL, December 1.—

PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal distributed Pohana and Honar medals to a number of men and women teachers members of the Education Ministry staff Tuesday afternoon.

After the presentation the Prime Minister said a sound system of education to meet the country's needs is really necessary because in the final analysis the country's development depends on education. "It would be a terrible blow for us if the educational system does not meet our expectations," he said.

Addressing the teachers, the Prime Minister said: "You must

exert yourselves in educating the sons of this land and see that the students are equipped to meet their future responsibilities in a useful manner."

The Prime Minister wished the educationists' success and congratulated those who had won the medals. A teacher of Jamal Maina School, Mohamad Nabi Shaker, on behalf of others, expressed gratitude for His Majesty's benevolence and praised the government's efforts to promote modern education.

Thant Nominates Prince Sadruddin As Refugee Head

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 1, (Reuter).—Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan was formally nominated Tuesday to become United Nations high commissioner for refugees.

The nomination was made by U Thant, the Secretary-General, in a note circulated among all member states. The General Assembly will have to consider the proposal, but is expected to approve it.

Prince Sadruddin is at present deputy high commissioner. The term of the present high commissioner, Felix Schnyder, expires at the end of this year.

Prince Sadruddin is the uncle of the present Aga Khan.

Dr. Wardak Bids Farewell To Nangarhar People

JALALABAD, Dec. 1.—Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, former Governor of Nangarhar who has been appointed the Governor of Kabul, bade farewell Tuesday to the citizens, officials and students of Jalalabad.

A large number of people gathered in Darwazeh Kabuli Square to say good bye to him. Among them were dignitaries and Pakhtunistanis residing in the provincial capital. Speeches were delivered by the provincial Deputy Governor, the Mayor of Jalalabad, the chief of the Nangarhar Canal Project and a representative of the Pakhtunistanis in the city. They wished Dr. Wardak success in his new assignment and appreciated his services in Nangarhar. Dr. Wardak thanked the officials and the people for their cooperation.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal with officials of the Ministry of Education and some teachers who received medals yesterday.

Bottomley Leaves For Zambia To Discuss Sending Troops

LONDON, December 1, (Reuter).—

COMMONWEALTH Secretary Arthur Bottomley left here last night for Lusaka to try to break a deadlock over a British offer to send a squadron of royal air force jet fighters to Zambia.

Bottomley flew in an RAF plane by way of Aden and Nairobi. He was expected to stay in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, for three or four days.

Bottomley received instructions from Prime Minister, Harold Wilson at a late-night meeting at the House of Commons shortly before he departed from London airport.

He took about six officials, mostly from the Commonwealth Relations office.

Meanwhile, President Kenneth Kaunda and Britain's special envoy, Malcolm MacDonald, Tuesday night failed to break a deadlock between their countries on the conditions under which Britain would send troops to Zambia.

571,545 Karakul Exported

KABUL, Dec. 1.—In the current year the Karakul Company has exported 571,545 karakul pelts to London and markets in United States. Another consignments of 555,911 karakul pelts are ready for export, said an official of the company, yesterday.

So far the company and a number of merchants have purchased 1,127,454 karakuls from the northern part of the country.

Girl Killed in Accident

KABUL, Dec. 1.—An 11-year-old girl was yesterday afternoon run over by a truck bound for Nangarhar near the slaughter house on the outskirts of Kabul. She was killed instantly.

bia, an authoritative source said in Lusaka.

In Salisbury, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, G. W. Rudland, announced that Rhodesia will abolish its Commonwealth tariff preference on British imports starting December.

The basis for the preference had been destroyed by Britain's withdrawal of preference on Rhodesian goods, he said in a television interview.

36,000 Sq. Metres Carpets Exported To West Germany

KABUL, Dec. 1.—This year the Carpet Company has exported over 36,000 square meters of carpets to Hamburg. A company official said another 6,000 square metres are ready for export before the end of the year.

Last year the company shipped over 24,000 square metres of carpets most of which have been sold. The official explained that each square metre of Afghan carpet brings between \$18 and \$24, which, he said was quite satisfactory.

Afghanistan Participates In Bank Meeting

MANILA, Dec. 1.—Asian members of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) Tuesday unanimously approved the charter of the Asian Development Bank and pledged more than their proposed share of the Bank's capital.

Asian nations pledged \$641.58 million of the bank's capitalisation of \$1,000 million. This was well above their expected contribution of \$60 million. Regional members of ECAFE and other developed nations joining the bank are expected to provide the other \$400 million.

The delegates, however, were not able to agree on the location of the bank's headquarters. They will vote today by secret ballot on a one-nation-one-vote basis to settle the question.

As a result of the delay in selecting headquarters, the full ECAFE

ministerial conference on Asian economic cooperation has been extended until Thursday. This conference had been scheduled to end today.

Immediately after the ministerial conference, a meeting of plenipotentiaries will be held to sign the bank's charter.

Nine nations have offered to provide host facilities for the bank. They are Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ceylon, Japan, Iran, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Asian nations represented at the Manila conference and their subscriptions in millions of dollars are:

Afghanistan 3.35, Australia 89, Cambodia 3, Ceylon 8.52, Republic of China 16, India 93, Iraq 60, Japan 200, Republic of Korea 30, Laos 0.42, Malaysia 20, Nepal 2.15, New Zealand 22.5, Pakistan 31.50,

Philippines 35, Republic of Vietnam 7, Singapore 4, Thailand 20.

Western Samoa, although not represented in Manila, has subscribed \$60,000.

Non-Asian nations planning to subscribe to the bank's capital include Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, which already has pledged \$200 million.

The U.S. delegate to the signing meeting, Eugene R. Black, said on arrival in Manila Tuesday that he was "stirred and heartened by the event that is to take place here."

He added: "It truly can signal the start of a new and better day in Asia, a time of peaceful cooperation and progress in the betterment of the lives of the people of Asia that is unprecedented for geographic and economic scope."

Non-Aggression Pact Between NATO, Warsaw Pact Nations Suggested At U.S. Conference

WASHINGTON, December 1, (AP).—A non-aggression pact between the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation was proposed Tuesday to the White House conference on international cooperation.

The conference committee on arms control and armament made the suggestion in its report. The committee reported to the conference, which was called by U.S. President Johnson in support of the United Nations international cooperation Year.

U.S. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey told the conference has set an example by reporting to the international organisation every object it has sent into orbit.

The disarmament committee headed by Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, Dean at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, suggested an agreement between the rival military alliances in Europe.

The committee also argued that the United States need not wait for better relations with the People's Republic of China before seeking agreements with the Soviet Union on reducing strategic forces, or freezing nuclear rockets.

For years to come, the report said, such agreements could be "safely implemented while the Chinese continue their efforts to develop their own nuclear force."

But the committee said the United States should try to open bilateral talks with China on arms control, find out the conditions under which China might qualify for and accept the responsibility of UN membership, and support for a disarmament conference.

A conference committee on international law, meanwhile recommended that the United States

tes end the existing limitation on its acceptance of the jurisdiction of the World Court.

Under the so-called Gonoily Amendment, which the committee recommended deleting, the United States itself determines which matters are essentially domestic and therefore outside the jurisdiction of the international court.

The international law committee also called for ratification of a pending agreement with the Soviet Union for establishing consular offices in both countries.

King Hassan May Mediate W. German, Arab Relations

BONN, Dec. 1, (Reuter).—King Hassan II of Morocco said here yesterday that he would do his best to smooth West Germany's troubled relations with the Arab world.

Speaking at a luncheon given by Chancellor Ludwig Erhard on the second day of the Moroccan King's state visit to Bonn, the King said Morocco deeply regretted recent developments in relations between West Germany and Arab countries.

He was referring to the crisis last March when most Arab countries broke off diplomatic relations with West Germany in reprisal for Bonn's decision to establish diplomatic ties with Israel.

The King had a pre-lunch talk with Dr. Erhard and other West German officials.

A government spokesman said topics discussed were West German-Arab relations, economic development in Morocco and cooperation between the two countries.

No details were given.

Chilean General Talks To Thant

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Dec. 1, (Reuter).—Brigadier General Tulio Marambio of Chile, UN's mediator of troop withdrawal along the ceasefire line between India and Pakistan, Tuesday conferred with U Thant, the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General announced last Friday that he had appointed General Marambio for the task, which was requested by the Security Council.

General Marambio was also expected to confer with the chief delegates of India and Pakistan, G. Parthasarathi and Syed Amjad Ali, before leaving for the sub-continent.

General Marambio arrived in New York earlier Tuesday from Santiago, where he has been serving as commanding general of the Chilean War Academy.

Shastri Willing To Meet Rebel Naga Tribesmen

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.—Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri told Parliament Tuesday he would meet representatives of the underground Naga rebels "sometime in December."

Shastri said he had received a message from the rebel tribesmen through the Governor of Assam and has expressed his willingness to meet them.

Nagaland is a wild, hilly area in Eastern Assam, bordering North Burma. Its tribes were originally headhunters and caused the British army trouble during the long years of their occupation of the sub-continent.

In another letter Habib Paez complained that most of the articles appearing in the Afghan press are translations. Why should our own people not write articles?

Nations Concerned About Lag In UN Payments

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 1.—Finland, Norway and Sweden have expressed their concern about the serious lag in contributions for the UN peacekeeping operations in Cyprus.

The three countries have provided contingents for the Cyprus Peacekeeping Force (UNFICYP) that is authorised by the UN Security Council to continue until Dec. 26.

Representatives of Finland, Norway and Sweden jointly presented a verbal demarche Monday to Secretary-General U Thant. They informed him that as they had provided military units to the Cyprus force on the clear understanding that the costs would be covered by voluntary contributions, they may have to reconsider their positions unless the costs are covered.

Despite repeated appeals to the UN membership by U Thant, he had to report on Nov. 19 that "there remains a gap of approximately \$6.9 million between the estimated costs of UNFICYP for the organisation for the 21-month

period ending Dec. 26, 1965, and the total amounts paid or pledged to date to meet such costs."

The Secretary-General said Nov. 19 that he had no reason to believe—on the basis of responses to his appeals—"that the wide gap between requirements and resources is likely to be closed or even substantially narrowed by future voluntary contributions that may now be envisaged."

U Thant accordingly informed the Security Council of "the hard and urgent fact that UNFICYP cannot be maintained in Cyprus without the financial means to defray its costs."

He said that the need and demand for the forces will continue beyond Dec. 26.

Estimated costs of UNFICYP from its inception on March 27, 1964, until next Dec. 26 total \$41.5 million. Pledges or payments as of Nov. 19 totalled \$34.5 million of which \$14.6 million from Britain, \$3.5 million from the Federal Republic of Germany which is not a UN member, \$3.2 million from Greece, and \$500,000

from Turkey.

Sizable contributions have been pledged also by Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland (not a UN member).

Among the countries providing units for the force, several are paying part or all of their own costs, notably including Canada which is bearing virtually all the costs of its contingent—estimated at some \$3 million above normal pay and allowances.

In addition, the United States, Britain and Italy have provided air transport without charge to UN. But only 38 of the 117 UN members have offered anything and many of their contributions are acknowledged to be little more than tokens.

The Security Council is expected to meet in mid-December to review U Thant's recommendations on the Cyprus peacekeeping operation and to decide whether it will be continued beyond Dec. 26 and on what terms.

U Thant accordingly informed the Security Council of "the hard and urgent fact that UNFICYP cannot be maintained in Cyprus without the financial means to defray its costs."

He said that the need and demand for the forces will continue beyond Dec. 26.

Estimated costs of UNFICYP from its inception on March 27, 1964, until next Dec. 26 total \$41.5 million. Pledges or payments as of Nov. 19 totalled \$34.5 million of which \$14.6 million from Britain, \$3.5 million from the Federal Republic of Germany which is not a UN member, \$3.2 million from Greece, and \$500,000

from Turkey.

Sizable contributions have been pledged also by Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland (not a UN member).

Among the countries providing units for the force, several are paying part or all of their own costs, notably including Canada which is bearing virtually all the costs of its contingent—estimated at some \$3 million above normal pay and allowances.

In addition, the United States, Britain and Italy have provided air transport without charge to UN. But only 38 of the 117 UN members have offered anything and many of their contributions are acknowledged to be little more than tokens.

The Security Council is expected to meet in mid-December to review U Thant's recommendations on the Cyprus peacekeeping operation and to decide whether it will be continued beyond Dec. 26 and on what terms.

U Thant accordingly informed the Security Council of "the hard and urgent fact that UNFICYP cannot be maintained in Cyprus without the financial means to defray its costs."

He said that the need and demand for the forces will continue beyond Dec. 26.

Estimated costs of UNFICYP from its inception on March 27, 1964, until next Dec. 26 total \$41.5 million. Pledges or payments as of Nov. 19 totalled \$34.5 million of which \$14.6 million from Britain, \$3.5 million from the Federal Republic of Germany which is not a UN member, \$3.2 million from Greece, and \$500,000

from Turkey.

Sizable contributions have been pledged also by Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland (not a UN member).

Among the countries providing units for the force, several are paying part or all of their own costs, notably including Canada which is bearing virtually all the costs of its contingent—estimated at some \$3 million above normal pay and allowances.

In addition, the United States, Britain and Italy have provided air transport without charge to UN. But only 38 of the 117 UN members have offered anything and many of their contributions are acknowledged to be little more than tokens.

The Security Council is expected to meet in mid-December to review U Thant's recommendations on the Cyprus peacekeeping operation and to decide whether it will be continued beyond Dec. 26 and on what terms.

U Thant accordingly informed the Security Council of "the hard and urgent fact that UNFICYP cannot be maintained in Cyprus without the financial means to defray its costs."

He said that the need and demand for the forces will continue beyond Dec. 26.

Estimated costs of UNFICYP from its inception on March 27, 1964, until next Dec. 26 total \$41.5 million. Pledges or payments as of Nov. 19 totalled \$34.5 million of which \$14.6 million from Britain, \$3.5 million from the Federal Republic of Germany which is not a UN member, \$3.2 million from Greece, and \$500,000

from Turkey.

Sizable contributions have been pledged also by Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland (not a UN member).

Among the countries providing units for the force, several are paying part or all of their own costs, notably including Canada which is bearing virtually all the costs of its contingent—estimated at some \$3 million above normal pay and allowances.

In addition, the United States, Britain and Italy have provided air transport without charge to UN. But only 38 of the 117 UN members have offered anything and many of their contributions are acknowledged to be little more than tokens.

"We've Stopped Losing," Says McNamara After Saigon Visit

WASHINGTON, December 1, (Reuter).—The U.S. Defence Secretary, Robert McNamara returned by air Tuesday from a 31-hour Vietnam tour and announced: "We've stopped losing the war."

But he told reporters infiltration from North Vietnam was expected to triple during the coming dry season.

The Secretary flew here on a non-stop flight from the Pacific Island of Guam, where he inspected B-52 strategic bombers being used in South Vietnam.

McNamara said he believed there are now nine North Vietnam regular regiments in South Vietnam.

He said the rate of infiltration from the north has been about 1,500 a month during the recent rainy season, but the rate during the dry season is expected to be 4,500 a month.

McNamara said the Viet Cong had been defeated in their early attempt, to cut South Vietnam in two, and their casualty rate had risen over what it was a year ago. But, the Pentagon chief said the enemy has "very substantially raised the level of infiltration."

He was asked about the proposal of Senator Richard B. Russell, chairman of the senate armed services committee, to bomb the heart of Chaiphong in North Vietnam.

McNamara did not comment directly on that.

He again said there will be no Chinese Envoy Calls

ON JIRGA PRESIDENT

KABUL, Dec. 1.—Chen Feng, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Kabul, made a courtesy call on Dr. Abdul Jirga, President of the Wolesi Jirga, yesterday afternoon.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB OF AFGHANISTAN "SPECIAL ALACARTE" Dinner-Dance to bid "BON VOYAGE" to PAT AND JOHN DYER

Sturday, December 11th 8 p.m. non-members 100 Afis

cocktail dress lounge suit

CAMY GENEVA HIGH QUALITY SWISS WATCH AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING WATCH DEALERS

TEL AVIV, Dec. 1, (Reuter).—Levi Eshkol, Israeli Prime Minister, today told a military parade that should war breakout with the Arab countries Israeli forces would have to carry the fighting into enemy territory.

Eshkol was addressing troops at the end of three-day manoeuvres in the Negev Desert.

He said that only the other day President Nasser of the United Arab Republic had spoken of Egypt's intending to have a military showdown there.

The Prime Minister said: "On a day fighting, we shall be tested in our ability to carry the war to the territory of our enemy."

Military General Yitzhak Rabin, army chief of staff, said the exercise showed the efficient performance of the regulars as well as the ability of the volunteers to be transformed overnight from civilians into fighting units.

U Thant accordingly informed the Security Council of "the hard and urgent fact that UNFICYP cannot be maintained in Cyprus without the financial means to defray its costs."

He said that the need and demand for the forces will continue beyond Dec. 26.

Estimated costs of UNFICYP from its inception on March 27, 1964, until next Dec. 26 total \$41.5 million. Pledges or payments as of Nov. 19 totalled \$34.5 million of which \$14.6 million from Britain, \$3.5 million from the Federal Republic of Germany which is not a UN member, \$3.2 million from Greece, and \$500,000

from Turkey.

Sizable contributions have been pledged also by Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland (not a UN member).

Among the countries providing units for the force, several are paying part or all of their own costs, notably including Canada which is bearing virtually all the costs of its contingent—estimated at some \$3 million above normal pay and allowances.

In addition, the United States, Britain and Italy have provided air transport without charge to UN. But only 38 of the 117 UN members have offered anything and many of their contributions are acknowledged to be little more than tokens.

The Security Council is expected to meet in mid-December to review U Thant's recommendations on the Cyprus peacekeeping operation and to decide whether it will be continued beyond Dec. 26 and on what terms.

U Thant accordingly informed the Security Council of "the hard and urgent fact that UNFICYP cannot be maintained in Cyprus without the financial means to defray its costs."

He said that the need and demand for the forces will continue beyond Dec. 26.

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +13°C. Minimum -4°C.
Sun sets today at 4:42 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:49 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy
VOL. IV, NO. 208.

UK Is Willing To Fly Jets, Ground Support To Zambia, Wilson Tells Parliament

LONDON, December 2, (Reuter).—BRITISH Prime Minister Harold Wilson told Parliament Britain had expressed willingness to fly a squadron of Javelin jet fighters to Zambia with ground support by the R.A.F. regiment.

Wilson said the Javelins were ready to go to Ndola. The men of the Royal Air Force regiment would go to Ndola, Lusaka and probably also Livingstone.

Wilson said the Commonwealth Secretary Arthur Bottomley would discuss with the Zambian government a further request for British ground troops.

He added that as a precautionary measure the British aircraft-carrier Eagle was cruising off the coast of Tanzania.

Meanwhile, Rhodesia said it had prepared a plan to sustain the vital tobacco industry, threatened by sanctions and embargoes following last month's seizure of independence.

Lord Graham, the Agriculture Minister, said the plan had been formulated by a special committee set up by his ministry after Ian Smith's government broke away from Britain on Nov. 11.

Lord Graham said he would not reveal details of the plan because

"our enemies would find something else that they think would bring us to our knees."

The £ 35 million tobacco industry bought half of the crop before announcing a ban on Rhodesian imports last month.

In Dar Es Salaam one of Rhodesia's nationalist parties claimed that police shot dead five Africans in the Rhodesian town of Bulawayo on Nov. 23.

A Rhodesian government communiqué had reported one African had been shot dead. It said police made many arrests.

But in a statement issued from its office in Dar Es Salaam Wednesday the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) said police killed four Africans in Bulawayo's Mpompa township and another was shot dead at a bus stop at Tshabalala.

The statement said that three Africans and four white police constables were killed when 50 Africans armed with homemade weapons attacked a police station at Cashel, near the Rhodesian town of Umtali, southwest of Salisbury.

UN Denies Report On Indo-Pakistan Troops Withdrawal

NEW YORK, Dec. 2, (Reuter).—A United Nations spokesman denied Wednesday an Ottawa report that India and Pakistan had agreed to withdraw their troops to the positions they held before August when hostilities between them started.

The spokesman said that Brigadier-General Tulio Marambio of Chile, who has been appointed by the UN to have talks with the two sides about formulating a plan and schedule of withdrawals, had not yet begun these talks.

Marambio has arrived in New York but his conferences so far have been only with U Thant, the Secretary-General, and other UN officials, the spokesman said.

The Chilean officer is expected to leave about the weekend for the sub-continent.

Informants said no decision had yet been taken as to which of the two capitals he would visit first. Indian sources said it was immaterial to them whether General Marambio went first to New Delhi or Rawalpindi.

Both governments have agreed to receive and cooperate with the 54-year-old Chilean General, director of his country's War Academy.

Maiwandwal Fills All Cabinet Vacancies

KABUL, Dec. 2.—Among the new ministers appointed by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal yesterday in what has been described as a cabinet reshuffle and filling the vacancies. One assumed his post this morning.

The Prime Minister yesterday announced five appointments. They are Abdul Hakim Ziaee as Minister of Planning, Mohammad Osman Sidki as Minister of Press and Information, Mohammad Osman Anwari as Minister of Education, Miss Kubra Noorzai as Minister of Public Health and Mohammad Khalid Roashan as President of the Department of Tribal Affairs. The last is also a cabinet post.

With the new appointments all the vacancies in the cabinet have been filled. Until now the Prime

Minister himself was attending to the duties of Education Ministry. While only one minister, Anwari, who was Minister of Public Health, has been appointed to another ministerial post, all the other four are new-comers in the cabinet.

Maiwandwal, who took over as Prime Minister on Oct. 28, told the Wolesi Jirga while making his policy statement that in choosing members of his cabinet he was guided by the desire to form a cabinet which would represent the new spirit and ideology in the country and was composed of young men of talent and experience so that the movement for the progress and prosperity of Afghanistan is further accelerated.

The appointments announced yesterday seem to have been

made on these very lines.

The appointment for the first time of a woman as a cabinet minister speaks of the increasing importance of the role of women in Afghanistan's development. Women started to take an active part in the country's social and economic life only seven years ago.

Six women are members of Parliament.

Of the ministers appointed yesterday one took over his new post this morning. Two of them are abroad. The Minister of Press and Information is in New York where he has been deputy chief of the Afghan permanent mission to the United Nations. The Minister of Planning is attending the conference of the Ministers of Education of ECAFE countries in Bangkok.

But he told delegates to the four-day conference that the Johnson administration was keeping the channels of diplomatic communication open.

"We are in touch with the other side regularly, every week," he said.

"Our contacts with the other side are completely adequate to the problem of finding out whether the stopping of the bombing would be a step towards peace,

whether it would lead to discussions or negotiations, he said.

Rusk again warned China against becoming militarily involved in the Vietnam conflict.

He said that a full nuclear exchange in these times would be an irrational act, and similarly, the sending of mass divisions across international frontiers would be irrational.

Rusk said the United States always will be found "one-half step behind" in the search for peace.

But the Secretary said the problem remained—the obvious determination to impose a settlement on South Vietnam by force. Thousands of infiltrators have been sent to impose a solution by force on the people of South Vietnam, if you wish to deny this, you will find yourself out of date. The other side is not denying it."

Rusk said not every quarrel in the world is America's problem, "but in South Vietnam we have a commitment."

KABUL TIMES

KABUL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1965, (QAUS 11, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Electric Company Requests People To Economise Power

KABUL, Dec. 2.—The Afghan Electric Company has requested the citizens of Kabul to economise in the use of electricity as much as possible.

Engineer Ghulam Mohammad Farhad, President of the company, said the city of Kabul needed at least 70,000 kilowatts of electricity, whereas the actual supply does not exceed 22,000 kilowatts.

He expressed the hope that during next year, with the completion of the Naghloo and Mahipar hydroelectric power plants, the electricity problems of the city will be solved completely.

However, until that time the citizens should economise on consumption of electricity.

Prime Minister Holds Reception To Honour Deputies

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal held a reception in honour of President and members of Wolesi Jirga in the Kabul Hotel last evening. Members of the Cabinet also attended the reception.

At the end of the reception artists of Radio Afghanistan gave a concert. Here the Prime Minister is seen talking to a group of deputies.

Wolesi Jirga Hears Report On Vehicles' Use

KABUL, Dec. 2.—Yesterday's meeting of the Wolesi Jirga heard a report of the commission considering the question of governmental vehicles. The meeting was held at 9:30 a.m. under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the House. After discussions on the issue the Jirga decided to deliberate on the issue during its next session.

U.S. Keeps Channels Open For Talks On Vietnam, Rusk Says

WASHINGTON, December 2, (Reuter).—DEAN Rusk, the U.S. Secretary of State, said Wednesday the United States was in touch with North Vietnam every week to see whether cessation of the American bombing of North Vietnam would lead to peace negotiations.

"I am not now excluding the stopping of the bombing as a step towards peace," he told the concluding session of a White House conference on international cooperation.

Rusk did not make it clear whether he was speaking of another pause in the raids or a complete cessation.

He noted that a previous U.S. effort to get peace talks started through a pause may have failed because the North Vietnam side had not responded.

But he told delegates to the four-day conference that the Johnson administration was keeping the channels of diplomatic communication open.

"We are in touch with the other side regularly, every week," he said.

"Our contacts with the other side are completely adequate to the problem of finding out whether the stopping of the bombing would be a step towards peace,

whether it would lead to discussions or negotiations, he said.

Rusk again warned China against becoming militarily involved in the Vietnam conflict.

He said that a full nuclear exchange in these times would be an irrational act, and similarly, the sending of mass divisions across international frontiers would be irrational.

Rusk said the United States always will be found "one-half step behind" in the search for peace.

But the Secretary said the problem remained—the obvious determination to impose a settlement on South Vietnam by force. Thousands of infiltrators have been sent to impose a solution by force on the people of South Vietnam, if you wish to deny this, you will find yourself out of date. The other side is not denying it."

Rusk said not every quarrel in the world is America's problem, "but in South Vietnam we have a commitment."

U Thant accordingly informed the Security Council of "the hard and urgent fact that UNFICYP cannot be maintained in Cyprus without the financial means to defray its costs."

He said that the need and demand for the forces will continue beyond Dec. 26.

Estimated costs of UNFICYP from its inception on March 27, 1964, until next Dec. 26 total \$41.5 million. Pledges or payments as of Nov. 19 totalled \$34.5 million of which \$14.6 million from Britain, \$3.5 million from the Federal Republic of Germany which is not a UN member, \$3.2 million from Greece, and \$500,000

from Turkey.

Sizable contributions have been pledged also by Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland (not a UN member).

Among the countries providing units for the force, several are paying part or all of their own costs, notably including Canada which is bearing virtually all the costs of its contingent—estimated at some \$3 million above normal pay and allowances.

In addition, the United States, Britain and Italy have provided air transport without charge to UN. But only 38 of the 117 UN members have offered anything and many of their contributions are acknowledged to be little more than tokens.

The Security Council is expected to meet in mid-December to review U Thant's recommendations on the Cyprus peacekeeping operation and to decide whether it will be continued beyond Dec. 26 and on what terms.

U Thant accordingly informed the Security Council of "the hard and urgent fact that UNFICYP cannot be maintained in Cyprus without the financial means to defray its costs."

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Temporary telephone: 24281

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

Food For Thought.
In these times of ours there
isn't much an awakened dreamer can do.

DECEMBER 2, 1965

Hope Of New Era In Asia

The establishment of an Asian Development Bank will begin a new phase of cooperation among the countries of this continent. Now that the bank's charter has been approved and most of the funds needed to form its basic capital have been pledged by member countries and others outside the region, there should be no difficulty in setting up the institution.

Afghanistan has been taking a keen interest in the activities connected with the establishment of the bank. A high-ranking Afghan delegation is attending the Bangkok meeting discussing the preliminaries and, in proportion to our population, we have pledged a substantial sum of money for the bank's capitalisation.

As Asia is the largest continent both in area and population, the problems facing it are also enormous and most complicated. Many developed countries and international organisations are taking interest in the development of the region. Even so, the manifold difficulties of Asian nations deserve special attention and the establishment of the bank is a step in the right direction.

The contents of the bank's charter, which was approved on Tuesday, are not yet known, but we have no doubt that under its provisions equality will be ensured among the member states. Certain states—special-ly non-Asian countries—have contributed large sums of money for the bank's capitalisation, but it should be made clear that the interests of all Asian nations will receive equal attention without any discrimination.

The move to set up the bank has been hailed as one of unprecedented importance. If it functions purely on the economic plane without any political bias, the bank will certainly signal the start of a new era of understanding and prosperity in Asia. It is for the member nations to see to it that the bank adheres to its basic aims and is not allowed to be exploited for other purposes.

Confusion Of Goals Characterises University Petitioners

Public reaction to last week's student demonstrations, demanding lowering of the passing grade at the university to below 50 per cent and an end to the practice of placing students on probation, was of shock and disappointment.

The petition the students submitted to the university administration was a confused jumble. "In all modern and advanced countries of Europe and America the passing grades are lower than in Kabul University as the country badly needs adequately trained personnel and specialists we demand that..."

I'm not sure whether they really wanted to make such demands. They were ashamed of what they were doing, but it was something they had begun originally perhaps with different intentions, and they felt that they had to go on with it.

Most of the students, among them some from the Colleges of Medicine and Science, realised that they had been unreasonable, and by expressing support for the University Senate resolutions they wanted their hands of the whole affair.

But the causes of the demonstrations deserve a second thought. Why did so many university students at once burst out with such vigorous protests against the rules and regulations of their colleges? Perhaps a whole series of pent up frustrations resulted in this

outburst: the meaning and purpose of which was not clear even to the participants.

One student told me: "You know I've not for single moment agreed with these demands for making academic life easier, and I'm sure others don't want these things either. They want things changed in the university, but it is not clear to them what changes should be brought about."

"Do you?" I asked.

"To an extent," he answered. "I know what troubles me here, and it may be true of others too. "I'm for pushing the passing grades as high as 70 per cent or more, for only one examination chance in each subject and for throwing out of the university those who fail more than once so that they cease to be a liability to the nation which is in need of trained personnel" but which cannot afford to support a student who wants eight years to get his degree I there are number of improvements which the university would do well to consider."

One of the main drawbacks of Kabul University is its operation on the academic year rather than the semester basis. One year is too long to sustain the interest of the students in any subject, and most important of all is that they do not know whether teachers who begin teaching the subjects at the beginning of the year can continue to teach the entire year.

By NOKIA CHEN
machinery has been set up to deal with this social problem which is the result of a basic human weakness—accepting gifts in cash and kind without legal and moral justification.

The establishment of an anti-corruption bureau is one way of handling corrupt people. Such a bureau would be responsible for prosecuting cases involving corruption. In some countries such a body is assisted by a special squad of police trained in this field.

To detect corrupt officials a special powder is sprinkled on banknotes which are given to agents of the bureau or people who have been asked to pay graft to hand

them over to the official asking for a bribe. As the official receives the banknote his finger prints are imprinted on them and he can be confronted with this evidence. Use of photography is also made to collect evidence against those accepting bribes.

This may be easy and worth doing. But the problem of human nature remains.

How far can members of the anti-corruption bureau be trusted? Sometimes those who are supposed to catch the corrupt are themselves corrupt and instead of arresting the erring officials ask them for bribes.

Rumour plays an important part in bringing corrupt officials under suspicion. But rumours should not always be believed. During the last six months the Anti-Corruption Bureau of India has received complaints against 5,200 officials. Out of this number there were only 20 real suspects, and only three were actually convicted by a court of law.

A corrupted anti-corruption bureau will not undermine the respect for civil servants but will also ruin many innocent people's reputation. But such a machinery is nevertheless necessary. What we have to ensure is that those manning it are men of proved honesty and integrity.

ready for use, the government could store for vegetables, fresh fruits (especially grapes) and other perishable products for local and foreign markets from the point of view of preventing spoilage, health hazards and dumping, lengthening the season of distribution and keeping stable prices has been studied, and necessary steps will be taken to encourage and guide the private sector to invest capital in this field.

Also, to prevent bruising, reduce the wastage and health hazards, and carry the fruits, vegetables and other perishable commodities in more attractive form, refrigerated trucks and means of transport are essential. Steps have been taken to study the economics of transport in order to make recommendations for improvement.

At present cold storage for slaughterhouses has been installed in Kabul, with a capacity of 4,000 cubic metres, and a fruit and vegetables store with a capacity of 800 cubic metres has been built in Kandahar. The feasibility of construction of new

ed that in Turkey tourism receipts increased from \$7.7 million in 1963 to \$8.3 million in 1964. In Israel its Tourist Administration has been replaced by a Ministry of Tourism. Tourist receipts have increased from \$ 53 million in 1963 to \$54 million in 1964.

In the Middle East region particular success was registered in the UAR, Lebanon and Jordan. Receipts in the UAR increased from \$54 million to \$64 million and in Jordan from \$17 million to \$26 million.

From the Regional Commission for the Pacific and East Asia came, among other things, the suggestion, approved by the General Assembly, for a careful

study of tipping customs around the globe, in order to create a standardised programme or to eliminate the practice, which many regard as a deterrent to travel.

Afghanistan is a member of the South Asia Travel Commission. Other member countries are India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Nepal, Iran, Malaysia (as associate member) and Mongolia which has joined this year.

The representative of Afghanistan was elected chairman of this commission. In his report to the General Assembly the countries of the region are taking energetic measures to

(Contd. on page 4)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

THURSDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Ardu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 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 4775 Kcs.
on 62 m band.

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

Air Services

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1100
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Kandahar-Kabul
Departure-1230
Arrival-1200
Kabul-Kandahar-Kabul
Departure-1605
Arrival-1605
Kabul-Kandahar-Kabul
Departure-0830
Arrival-0830
Kabul-Kandahar-Kabul
Departure-1030
Arrival-1030
Kabul-Kandahar-Kabul
Departure-1330
Arrival-1330
Kabul-Kandahar-Kabul
Departure-1445

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
P I A
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1105
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20507-211 22
Traffic 20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan 24589
New Clinic 24272
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank 22092
Bakhtar News Agency 20793
Afghan National Bank 20592
Airport 20413
Ariana Booking Office 21771
Shourie Freres 22318
24731-24732 20992

PHARMACIES
THURSDAY NIGHT
Faryabi Phone No. 20887
Maiwand Phone No. 20580
Yousufi Phone No. 21584
Asri Phone No. 24231
Haidar Phone No. 22354
FRIDAY NIGHT
Parsa Phone No. 24232
Zaman Phone No. 20531
Mirwais Phone No. 20583
Stor Phone No. 20496

D'Afghanistan Bank
Free Exchange Rates At
KABUL, Dec. 2.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

Buying	Selling
Af. 71.00 (per one dollar)	71.50
Af. 198.80 (per one pound sterling)	200.20
Af. 1775.00 (per hundred German Mark)	1787.50
Af. 1653.08 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	1664.73
Af. 1437.24 (per hundred French Franc)	1447.37

ONE MILLION VILLAGERS COVERED BY NINETEEN RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN AFGHANISTAN

With this edition of *Kabul Times*, we begin carrying from time to time special features which are selected by the editorial board. The board chooses a particular problem and then invites experts to the office to discuss all the aspects of the problem in perspective. The result of these discussions are published in *Kabul Times* as a special feature. We hope these symposiums will be enjoyed by our readers. We will appreciate our reader's views on them.

The symposium on the Rural Development was held Monday with three members of the editorial board of *Kabul Times* and three experts from the Rural Development Department present.

The problem was, in as much as our capacity and time limits permitted, discussed in its broad perspective.



A village development council member.

Rural development projects cover more than one million people in two thousand villages in Afghanistan. The total cost for the whole operation exceeds 22 million afghani. This does not include the aid rendered by various international organisations and foreign countries.

Since its inception ten years ago the project has not only helped the people of this country by opening schools and health centres, improving sanitation and increasing literacy but also in providing the people of these villages with an opportunity to develop their handicrafts.

Handicrafts
In so far as it has been possible the project has also served as a way to regularise the flow of handicraft and handicraft merchandise to markets for sale.

With such multipurpose projects it is necessary to study the whole process involved carefully

to see how far it is of practical and whether it should extend services to the untouched areas or not.

This kind of argument is not only applicable to Afghanistan but to all those countries which are making use of rural development projects. The existence of such a special economic and educational network is absolutely necessary. As will be discussed below rural development is the life vein of a developing nation.

Major Achievements
The fundamental achievements of this project in Afghanistan have been:

1. The construction of bridges, schools, houses, irrigation canals, public health centres and the digging of wells for sanitary drinking water.
2. The opening of schools in those areas of the country where so far the Ministry of Education has not been able to do so.
3. The distribution of certain simple tools and equipment to accelerate the production of agricultural commodities.
4. Preparing the people of the village psychologically to assume the leadership of their own communities.
5. Increasing the output of handloom products.
6. Raising the living standard of villagers.

Admittedly the gap between village life and city life in an underdeveloped country, is not as great as in more developed countries but growth should be kept parallel in urban and rural areas.

This is the best safeguard against the growth of possible discrepancies as a result of industrialisation in a nation and the unequal growth of wealth.

Pro And Con

The main argument against the existence of a rural development project is that it is too general, too wide, and too multi-purpose. It requires a whole range of experts in different fields and walks of life to handle such a gigantic project.

If a major portion of the money and resources of the nation are spent on a rural development project several ministries would have to be closed. The jobs done by rural development are also executed by other government departments.

Another argument which runs against the existence of a rural development project is that it resembles a social service. As such it can be said that people engaged in rural development activities are those who are trying to help as social workers, not as experts. Despite all these pros and cons, rural development projects are growing not only in Afghanistan but also in other countries.

In the 19 projects there are a total of 74 schools for girls and 28 coeducational schools.



Trying out a new plough



Learning how to grow fruit trees.



A village development leader on way to his orchard with newly-purchased spraying machine.

tries of the world.

Indeed the developing countries are in a dilemma. Should they do away completely with rural development or throw a major portion of their resources into a full operation of this scheme.

This half-hearted approach has not only harmed the project itself but quite clearly seems to be hindering the smooth operation and implementation of subsidiary projects.

Methods

In Afghanistan rural development has played a positive role. Efforts have been made by rural development experts to encourage local leadership in the villages. This has been done by organising youth clubs, village councils, meetings and discussions, and performance and demonstrations by the experts to the village workers.

In the 19 projects there are a total of 74 schools for girls and 28 coeducational schools.

Gulzar Centre
A training centre has been opened in Gulzar. Workers trained here are supposed to be the front-rank workers in the Rural Development movement. There are 15 women workers in Shewaki and Char Asiab district.

The village people consult the rural development workers about very small things and very big ones. For instance, they not only want huge pumps to irrigate their plantations but they also want experts to examine their fields when they suspect that a disease has attacked their crops.

This is perhaps a brief survey of what the rural development project has achieved in the country. Whether these village councils, schools, public health centres and so forth have really been successful or not is something which requires deeper study. And that can be done through closer association with the primary units of the rural development projects.

Ticket No. 211,764 Wins Top Prize In Crescent Lottery

KABUL, Dec. 2.—Ticket No. 211764 was announced winner of the top prize of the Red Crescent lottery drawn Wednesday at Zahir Shahi Park. The prize is a Fiat car worth Af. 145,000. The name of the owner of the ticket is not known yet.

Tickets ending with the digit 6 won Af. 40 each. Tickets ending with 470 won Af. 500 each. The prize of a tour to Iran went to ticket No. 226824. There were ten prizes each worth Af. 10,000.

The Af. 40,000 prize went to the owner of ticket No. 188822. Ticket No. 283292 won the Af. 30,000 prize and the Af. 20,000 prize went to the owner of ticket No. 127378.

Out of a total of 200,000 tickets issued more than 20,000 received prizes. Ticket numbers immediately before and after the top prize winner number received a Raleigh bicycle.

Lack Of...

(Contd. on page 2)

improve and develop tourist facilities. Considerable progress has been achieved in easing frontier regulations and formalities, increasing hotel accommodation and introducing better transport facilities. Government measures have been taken to strengthen the authority and scope of action of the national tourist organisations.

The government of Pakistan has put the Tourist Department under the Organisation of the Chief Administrator of Civil Aviation and Tourism. In India a co-ordinating committee on tourism composed of high government officials has been set up to examine the inadequacies in tourist facilities and recommend means of overcoming them.

In an addendum to the report the chairman reported on some progress recently achieved by Afghanistan in the development of tourism.

In conformity with the spirit of the recommendations of UN Conference of Rome, the government has decreed a set of new rules and regulations regarding visas and passports for the tourists. Police registrations of tourists as well as the obligation of an exit visa have been abolished. A tourist is given a form in duplicate duly filled out by him, together with his visa by the Afghan visa issuing authority abroad. One of these forms serves for the entry the other for the exit purpose, at the airport or the frontier. This gives a tourist one month's freedom of travel in Afghanistan with the possibility of further extension. For those who come by air from places where there is no visa-issuing Afghan representative, a 72-hour visa can be issued at the airport.

In the field of development, a complete survey of tourism potential of Afghanistan was carried out through the assistance of USAID, by a tourism expert from the firm of Thomas Miner Associates of Chicago. This elaborate survey, which has just been published, deals with every aspect of tourism promotional development of Afghanistan and makes constructive and concrete recommendations.

Lack of accommodation is the stumbling block in the way of immediate development of tourism. It is gratifying to report that the government has decided to build a 200-room hotel of international standards in Kabul.

The government of Afghanistan is fully aware of the importance of tourism as a valuable factor to the economic, social and cultural development of the country.

Ayub Hope To Visit Bonn After Meeting Johnson

BONN, Dec. 2. (Reuters)—Pakistan's President Ayub Khan hopes to visit Bonn on his way home after meeting President Johnson, a Pakistani Embassy spokesman said here today.



Japanese Government economic mission is seen at the Kabul airport after its arrival yesterday.

De Gaulle Says Opponents Will Lead France Backwards

PARIS, December 2. (Reuters).—FRENCH President Charles de Gaulle, in his first speech of the presidential election campaign, last night called his five opponents "champions of decay".

"The only point on which they agree is my departure", he said in a 15-minute speech on television.

He told the voters: "On Sunday, it will depend on you whether or not I continue my mission."

Attacking his opponents in the race, he said:

Casualties Drop In Vietnam War During Last Week

SAIGON, Dec. 2. (Reuters).—Viet Cong guerrillas raided several government posts and isolated military units in South Vietnam Wednesday. But no major fighting was reported.

A U.S. spokesman said American casualties fell to 40 killed last week—200 less than in the previous week—but this figure is still well above the recent weekly average.

The Viet Cong, who were staying on the offensive, lost 1,593 men killed also a drop from the previous week's 2,262.

But the South Vietnamese army's losses rose from 357 to 459, apparently due to the big battle for a French-owned rubber plantation on Saturday, in which two government battalions were cut down.

During the lull, the U.S. and South Vietnam forces stepped up their propaganda offensive against North Vietnam dropping more than seven million leaflets over the thickly populated Red River delta around Hanoi Wednesday.

Pak Intellectuals Demand Ayub Khan Cancel Visit To U.S.

KARACHI, Dec. 2. (Reuters).—A group of 15 Pakistani intellectuals has demanded that President Ayub Khan, cancel his scheduled visit to the United States later this month, according to a press release here Wednesday.

According to the press release, a statement signed by intellectuals said President Ayub's decision to meet President Johnson involved national prestige.

The statement added Pakistan's relations with the West had not proved fruitful and in the case of the United States friendship was a mockery and hypocrisy.

It said Pakistan should break from its alliance with the United States and President Ayub should visit socialist countries for it was clear China and the Soviet Union were sympathetic towards Pakistan.

Among the signatories were Faiz Ahmed Faiz, Lenin peace prize winning poet, and the editors of the vernacular dailies Jang and Anjam and the Daily News.

Logar's Governor Received By People

LOGAR, Dec. 2.—Abdul Habib Khaligi, the acting Governor of Logar, arrived in Bari Barak, the capital of that province, Wednesday and was received by officials, students and a large number of people.

Khaligi conveyed the greetings of His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal. In a speech he explained some of the government's development plans and asked for the people's cooperation.

The dignitaries present promised full cooperation on behalf of the people.

Manila Picked UP As Headquarters For Asian Bank

MANILA, Dec. 2.—Manila will be the headquarters of the Asian Development Bank, a site agreed upon Wednesday by delegates from 18 Asian nations conferring here.

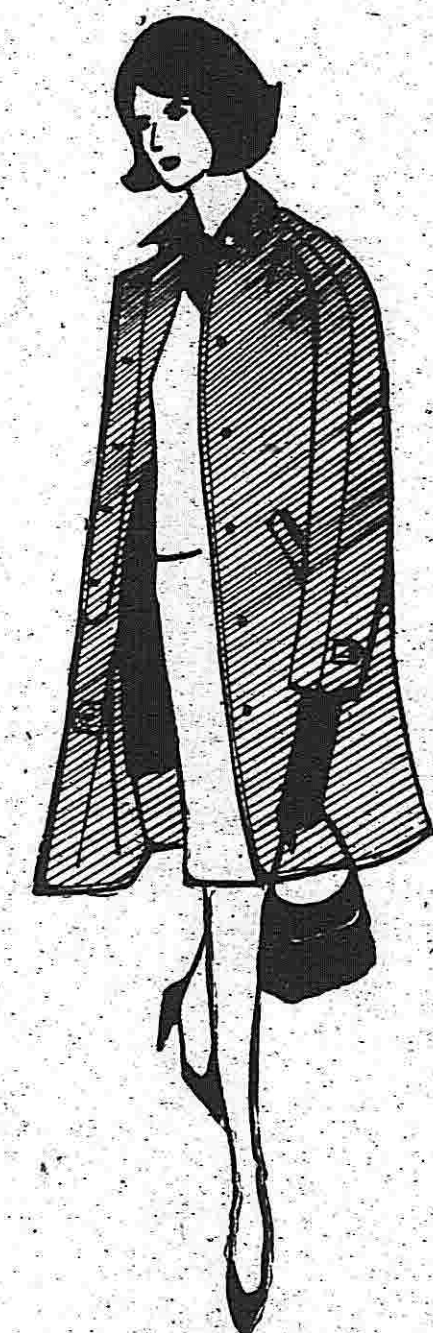
Nine countries had offered facilities for the bank. The heads of Asian delegations meeting in private sessions finally agreed on Manila, and it was made official, unanimously, late Wednesday afternoon.

Tuesday the regional members of the proposed bank approved its Charter and announced that Asian members had exceeded their proposed total contribution to the bank's 1,000-million-dollar capitalisation.

Representatives of non-Asian members of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and other nations joining the bank will meet with Asian delegates for the remainder of the bank. The bank's Charter will be signed by representatives of all capital subscribers on Saturday.

AFGHAN WOOL INDUSTRY NEW STORE

Be the first in style this winter—come in and see a rich array of handsome long lasting wools in a variety of color in our new shop at Charra-e-Siderat at the end of the green door bazaar nearest the American Embassy. We have a fabric to meet your every need for coats, skirts, suits, dresses. And we have blankets too.



18-Man Japanese Economic Mission Arrives Here

KABUL, Dec. 2.—An 18-man Japanese government economic mission led by Shigeo Horie, special advisor to the Japanese Foreign Ministry and Chairman of Board of Directors of the Bank of Tokyo arrived in Kabul yesterday afternoon.

The delegation will stay here for four days and will have discussions with authorities in the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Mines and Industries on economic and trade relations between Afghanistan and Japan.

Chief of the Finance Ministry Treasury Department, Zia Humayun Noorzoy, secretary of the Commerce Ministry, Mohammad Aziz Partaw, and Japanese Ambassador in Kabul welcomed the mission.

Two Ambassadors Meet Maiwandwal

KABUL, Dec. 2.—The Turkish Ambassador, Jamil Wafi, met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal Wednesday morning. A Foreign Ministry source said the Ambassador expressed gratitude for Afghanistan's support of the Turkish government on the Cyprus issue.

The Indian Ambassador, General P.N. Thapar, also met the Prime Minister yesterday. Indo-Afghan relations in general were discussed during the meeting.

7,000 Labourers Go On 24-Hour Strike At UK's Aden Military Base

ADEN, Dec. 2. (Reuters).—Nearly 7,000 labourers employed at Britain's military base in Aden went on a 24-hour strike here Wednesday—two days earlier than scheduled.

The general secretary of the forces local employees' union, Ali al Aswadi, said the token strike was scheduled for Friday to press outstanding demands for better service conditions.

Aswadi said Wednesday that if the strike did not change the British military command's attitude another strike would be called next week in which another 800 men would participate.

A military spokesman said the strike was largely effective.

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature

Max. +12°C Minimum -0°C SD

Sun sets today at 4:41 p.m.

Sun rises tomorrow at 6:50 a.m.

Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 209

KABUL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1965, (QAUS 13, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

OAU Threatens To Break Relations With Britain If Rhodesian Govt. Not Crushed

ADDIS ABABA, December 4. (AP).—THE OAU Council of Ministers resolved Friday that all 36 member states would break off diplomatic relations with Britain Dec. 15 unless Britain crushed the Rhodesian rebellion by that date.

The OAU conference here also decided the African states would impose a complete economic blockade on Rhodesia and cut off all communications with that break-away British colony.

All planes flying to Rhodesia will be refused over flying rights by the African countries, it was decided.

The ministers, after a five hour session in Addis Ababa's African Hall, announced all Rhodesian accounts would be blocked in banks throughout independent Africa.

Anwari Stresses Need For Healthy Education System

KABUL, Dec. 4.—The new Minister of Education considers the development of education in the country as the foremost duty of educators.

The Minister, Mohammad Osman Anwari, said on Thursday that he will try to bring about a sound and healthy system of education, in which there will be a balance of quality and quantity.

Addressing a group of Education Ministry officials to whom he was introduced at the Ministry Club he said this ideal which is necessary for individual as well as collective well being can be realised only through hard work and cooperation of the entire educational body.

In a speech in reply the Deputy Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Akram said all educators were aware of their responsibilities and that they will cooperate sincerely for the realisation of educational goals. The Minister said he hoped in time all discriminatory practices will be eliminated from our system of education.

Denmark Calls S. African Policy Threat To Peace

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 4. (AP).—Denmark declared Friday that South African racial policies were a threat to international peace and called for stern UN action to combat them.

Danish representative Hermond Lanning said in a speech to the General Assembly's special Political Committee that its government had reconsidered its stand on apartheid, or racial separation in the light of "the continued deterioration of the situation".

He said his government would support a resolution that "called the attention of the Security Council to the fact that a situation which is a threat to international peace and security exists in South Africa".

Southern Afghanistan's Mapping Completed

KABUL, Dec. 4.—The mapping of southern Afghanistan, a \$5 million project undertaken four years ago by the Department of Cartography with the help of the American Fairchild Company, was completed last week.

Names are given in Latin characters to the various areas on the maps which are drawn on a scale of 1 to 50,000. Engineer Mozaffaruddin Yakoubi Deputy President of the Department of Cartography said in an interview Friday, drawing out plans and implementing of technical, engineering, constructional and health projects is impossible without such maps. That is why, he went on, "the Ministry of Mines and Industries decided to go ahead with the project of mapping southern Afghanistan".

These maps will help ministries and other organisations who might be interested in launching development plans in the area, he said. There are a total of 19 maps each representing an area of 18 by 22 kilometres. Each map carries more than one hundred names in Latin

Royal Audience

KABUL, Dec. 4.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ended Dec. 2:

Nour Ahmad Etemadi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Abdul Satar Shalezi, the Minister of Interior; Abdullah Yafai, the Minister of Finance; Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, the Minister of Education; Dr. Mohammad Haider, the Minister of Communications; Lieutenant General Mohammad Azim, the Governor of Nangarhar; Torayalai Etemadi, the Rector of Kabul University; Mohammad Hanif, the Governor of Samangan; Din Mohammad Dilawar, the Governor of Chakhsur; Ghulam Mohayyuddin, the Loy Khan.

Similarly a number of Hazara dignitaries from Dikundi, Behsood and Nawar Woleswalis and representatives of Karghis from Pamir were granted audience by His Majesty during the week. The dignitaries had lunch at the royal table.

China Won't Attend World Disarmament Conference

PEKING, December 4. (DPA).—The people's Republic of China will not attend the world disarmament conference recently called for 1967 by a unanimous United Nations decision, a Peking Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here.

The spokesman said in answer to questions, "the conference is based on a resolution of the United Nations and we shall certainly not take part".

"The United Nations, which is under American control, has been hostile to our country the whole time", he said.

The spokesman continued "China will never take up relations in any form whatever to the United Nations or to any conference connected with it until her legitimate rights in the United Nations have been restored and the Chiang Kai Chek clique has been expelled".

The spokesman made his statements at a press conference here.

Observers here felt the swift Peking reaction to the calling of the conference may have been due to the fact that Albania also voted

UN General Assembly Adopts Disarmament Resolutions

UNITED NATIONS, December 4. (DPA).—THE United Nations General Assembly Friday night adopted a series of disarmament resolutions previously passed by the Assembly's Political Committee.

The resolutions referred to the necessity of a complete nuclear test ban, to the declaration of the African continent as a nuclear free zone, and to the report of the 18-nation Geneva disarmament committee.

The resolution on the report was passed by 102 votes to nil with six abstentions (France, Albania, Algeria, Guinea, Mali, and Tanzania).

Rumania did not join east bloc abstentions on the test ban resolution, which was passed by 922 votes to one (Albania).

There were fourteen abstentions.

Albania, took the opportunity to condemn the existing partial nuclear test ban as an attempt to maintain the nuclear monopoly of

the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Albanian delegate claimed the present resolution on banning underground nuclear tests as well as efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons served the same purpose.

Portugal and South Africa abstained in voting on a declaration of the African continent as a nuclear-free zone.

The resolution was passed by 105 votes to nil.

UN Secretary-General U Thant appealed to the big powers to make concessions, which as he emphasised, were necessary to reach a disarmament agreement.

He again stressed that talks on the highest level should be held to further the cause of disarmament. The big powers should show an active and enduring interest in general disarmament.

At the same time U Thant warned not to expect too much from the resumption of the Geneva 18 nation disarmament conference, "unfortunately the conference will resume its work at a time when development seem to be gathering fresh and dangerous momentum. Nevertheless the world will doubtless experience some feeling of assurance when the disarmament talks resume," he said.

Stewart Finds No Hope For Early Conference On Vietnam

LONDON, December 4. (AP).—FOREIGN Secretary Michael Stewart returned Friday night from a four-day mission to Moscow that apparently ran into a Soviet road block barring an early Vietnam peace conference.

The foreign secretary told reporters at the airport that he had no optimism on the chances of calling a Vietnam peace conference at this time. He said he had no evidence that any halt in American bombing of North Vietnamese targets would improve the situation.

Stewart expressed determination to continue trying to "hammer out" a treaty with the Soviets to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. The basic issue, he said, was to discover what the Soviets meant by non-proliferation.

He said he believed that Soviet "thinking on Germany is so coloured by fears and suspicion that it is

out logically and see what is there and what isn't there."

He said he believed he had been able to convince the Soviet leaders that Britain would never consent to a German finger on a nuclear trigger.

But just before Stewart's plane touched down in London, Soviet Ambassador Nikolai T. Fedorenko told the UN General Assembly's main political committee in New York the Soviet Union will continue to provide political and military support to North Vietnam.

Stewart said his talks with Premier Alexei Kosygin, President Anastas Mikoyan and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had been very friendly although there had been (Contd. on page 4)

USSR Makes Fourth Attempt For Soft Landing On Moon

MOSCOW, Dec. 4. (AP).—The Soviet Union launched Friday another moon probe Luna-8, apparently at least testing the technique of soft landing.

The 1,532-kilogram probe, "Luna-8", was fourth Soviet attempt this year to make a soft landing, two earlier attempts crashed on the moon and a third missed it.

An official announcement of the launching said the main purposes were "further refinement of the elements of a soft Lunar landing and scientific studies".

In addition to the safety equipment such a landing would allow a spacecraft to radio back to earth closeup pictures of the moon's surface.

It has been estimated that a soft landing would put the Soviet Union months ahead of the United States in the moon race. American officials say the U.S. would probably need several attempts before completing a successful soft landing.

Three Ambassadors Meet Maiwandwal

KABUL, Dec. 4.—The British, French and Czechoslovak Ambassadors at the court of Kabul held separate meeting with Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on Thursday.

A Foreign Ministry source said that during these meetings matters relating to the need for the extension of economic and cultural relations between Afghanistan and the three countries were discussed.

The French Ambassador informed the Prime Minister that he was assigned by the French Prime Minister Georges Pompidou to congratulate Maiwandwal on his appointment as the Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

TO ATHENS, PRAGUE, WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A. **CSA** MONDAY: ATHENS **CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES** HOTEL SPINAR TEL 2102

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24282

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200

FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
or local currency at the
official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at:—
Govt. Printing House

December 4, 1965

Women's Role In
Public Life

The appointment of a woman as a cabinet minister by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal is evidence of the increasing importance of the role of Afghan women in the social, economic and political life of the country. The appointment is not a mere gesture. It is recognition of the fact that women have achieved a great deal of progress and social maturity and that to deny them high offices would be to segregate them. By electing four women to the Lower House of Parliament last September the people of Afghanistan have already given proof of their confidence in women's ability to take part in public affairs.

Although many women have qualified themselves for high positions, we cannot be complacent. We have to continue our efforts to improve the status of women in the country.

A woman's appointment as Minister of Public Health is interesting from another point of view. More than any man a woman can understand the needs of patients and appreciate the people's desire for better public health services, which we need urgently. The new Minister of Public Health may therefore be expected to impart a new sense of mission to public health work throughout the country. We are short of hospitals, doctors and medicines. Whatever we have should therefore be utilised in the best interests of the public. We should see to it that complaints commonly heard about indifference on the part of medical personnel soon become a thing of the past.

It is important to allot more funds for the expansion of medical facilities throughout the country and to ensure that they are utilised to the fullest. With selfless work by the medical profession and all others engaged in the administration of public health we can hope to usher in a new era of good relations between them and the public. The appointment of a woman to guide public health activities and to initiate new policies should help to bring about an atmosphere conducive to dedicated service by all concerned.

News Analysis:
Is U.S. Bombing Achieving Aim In Vietnam?

A lot of bombs have fallen on North Vietnam since the United States began raiding selected targets in the communist country. Have the raids deterred Hanoi's incursion of the South? How do they weigh in the scale of the Vietnam war? An AP reporter presents a comprehensive balance-sheet in the following article.

One the basis of Pentagon stated objectives of the U.S. air war against North Vietnam is far from a success after nearly 10 months.

Based on the same announced goals there are some elements of failure.

These views are the consensus in discussions with a wide range of qualified sources within and outside the U.S. government and are supported in a study of other information available from the government.

A main objective of the bombings, which began last Feb. 7, was to cut down the alleged flow of North Vietnamese soldiers and supplies into South Vietnam.

The evidence, chiefly the government's own figures, shows that despite heavy battle losses Viet Cong forces in South Vietnam are stronger in numbers than ever before. And U.S. officials believe the North Vietnamese have the capability of moving more divisions into South Vietnam over the next six months.

In another major announced goal of the bombing was to prod the North Vietnamese into halting what has been called by U.S. officials the capability of moving more divisions into South Vietnam over the next six months.

The evidence, chiefly the government's own figures, shows that despite heavy battle losses Viet Cong forces in South Vietnam are stronger in numbers than ever before. And U.S. officials believe the North Vietnamese have the capability of moving more divisions into South Vietnam over the next six months.

The evidence, chiefly the government's own figures, shows that despite heavy battle losses Viet Cong forces in South Vietnam are stronger in numbers than ever before. And U.S. officials believe the North Vietnamese have the capability of moving more divisions into South Vietnam over the next six months.

The evidence, chiefly the government's own figures, shows that despite heavy battle losses Viet Cong forces in South Vietnam are stronger in numbers than ever before. And U.S. officials believe the North Vietnamese have the capability of moving more divisions into South Vietnam over the next six months.

The evidence, chiefly the government's own figures, shows that despite heavy battle losses Viet Cong forces in South Vietnam are stronger in numbers than ever before. And U.S. officials believe the North Vietnamese have the capability of moving more divisions into South Vietnam over the next six months.

The evidence, chiefly the government's own figures, shows that despite heavy battle losses Viet Cong forces in South Vietnam are stronger in numbers than ever before. And U.S. officials believe the North Vietnamese have the capability of moving more divisions into South Vietnam over the next six months.

The evidence, chiefly the government's own figures, shows that despite heavy battle losses Viet Cong forces in South Vietnam are stronger in numbers than ever before. And U.S. officials believe the North Vietnamese have the capability of moving more divisions into South Vietnam over the next six months.

The evidence, chiefly the government's own figures, shows that despite heavy battle losses Viet Cong forces in South Vietnam are stronger in numbers than ever before. And U.S. officials believe the North Vietnamese have the capability of moving more divisions into South Vietnam over the next six months.

Indications point to intensified U.S. bombing in the North around the clock.

This probably will mean a marked rise on the number of jet combat sorties, now averaging about 600 a week.

It also undoubtedly will mean more U.S. air losses. So far 149 U.S. planes have been downed.

The bombing targets are likely to remain essentially the same, mostly bridges, roads, railroads and ferries along the lines of communication leading through North Vietnam.

U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara almost certainly would dispute any conclusion that the limited air war has been a failure.

Authorities reflecting his views contend that if it were not for the bombings, expenditure of men and arms would have been far greater.

Critics in the armed services and in Congress do not complain that the air forces in Vietnam are not doing the job. What they want is a wider ranging assault to knock out North Vietnam's ability to sustain what they call the aggression south of the 17th Parallel.

"To win a war you have to destroy an enemy's will and his capacity to fight," said one military source. "We're not doing either in North Vietnam. The Viet Cong source. 'We're not doing this can carry on with considerable hardship but no basic dislocation. The U.S. fighter bombers are destroying much in the target area these reports say, but the North Vietnamese are repairing their roads, patching up their railroads, fixing up damaged rolling stock and either bypassing

damaged bridges or getting them into usable shape."

For the present U.S. air force and navy have refrained from chopping at North Vietnam's industry, the irrigation system so vital to her food supply, most of her power facilities and much of her petroleum supply.

Hanoi, North Vietnam's capital, and Haiphong, seat of much of her industry and the chief port are off limits.

Reconnaissance has spotted build-up of anti-aircraft defences around both complexes. American authorities are careful to stress that the U.S. never has given any assurance that the industrial and port complexes would remain immune. But these officials believe any attacks on Hanoi and Haiphong would carry a hard risk of triggering deeper involvement of the People's Republic of China.

Officials have taken pains to underscore again and again that there is no desire to destroy North Vietnam's economy. It is estimated that only about 10 per cent of North Vietnam's power capacity has been knocked out. And only a small segment of North Vietnam's petroleum stocks have been destroyed.

Military experts say big oil supplies are stockpiled in the Haiphong area. There are those in the armed services who strongly favour mining the approaches to Haiphong and establishing a blockade, arguing that it would be much better to prevent missiles from arriving than to knock them out after they are in place.

An estimated 50 to 60 ships arrive in Haiphong in a given week. Many believe they are loaded with war supplies.

The paper suggested that all governmental agencies should pay attention to this fact and should not impede the government's work by sticking to wrong decisions in the choice of people appointed to public posts.

Wednesday's Anis in an editorial on rectifying mistakes said that in order to serve the country well the government must make new appointments. But does the government always make the right choice? On finding that it has made a mistake the government can cancel any appointment and thus rectify its error.

PRESS At a Glance

Wednesday's Anis in an editorial on rectifying mistakes said that in order to serve the country well the government must make new appointments. But does the government always make the right choice? On finding that it has made a mistake the government can cancel any appointment and thus rectify its error.

This policy was announced by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal while talking to newly appointed governors.

This stand makes it clear that in making appointments the government's main aim is to serve the people well. When an official finds that he is to be judged only on the basis of his honesty and capacity to serve the people he is bound to work hard and sincerely.

The paper suggested that all governmental agencies should pay attention to this fact and should not impede the government's work by sticking to wrong decisions in the choice of people appointed to public posts.

Wednesday's Anis carried an editorial on the need for a suitable place for art exhibitions.

In recent years a number of art exhibitions have been held in the city. Art is no longer isolated and is meant for the people at large.

So far most of the art exhibitions have been held on the fifth floor of the Ministry of Press and Information building. This is not a suitable place since most people do not even know how to get there.

The paper suggests that the building in the Zarnegar Park should be used for art exhibitions. Since it has spacious rooms not only can art exhibitions be held there but it can house a permanent exhibition of handicrafts and handloom products.

The paper draws the attention of the History Association and the department for the encouragement of arts and crafts of the Ministry of Press and Information to the need for renovating the Zarnegar Park building.

Thursday's Anis in an editorial on the need to provide residential accommodation for visitors said that due to better transportation facilities more and more people come to Kabul from the provinces both on pleasure trips and to seek employment.

One of the most important problems they face is accommodation. At present there is no inexpensive accommodation available in the city. Good hotels are too expensive for most people and the sarais are far from suitable places to live in.

The Finance Ministry, the Kabul Municipality, the Hotel Company, the Ministry of Public Works, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Tourist Department, said the paper, should get together and construct boarding houses for people coming to Kabul from the provinces. The best way, added the paper, would be for the Ministry of Finance to form a company to undertake the job.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis Rabani Fani referring to the recent fire in Sarai Ahmad (Contd. on page 3)

Thursday's Anis in an editorial on the need to provide residential accommodation for visitors said that due to better transportation facilities more and more people come to Kabul from the provinces both on pleasure trips and to seek employment.

One of the most important problems they face is accommodation. At present there is no inexpensive accommodation available in the city. Good hotels are too expensive for most people and the sarais are far from suitable places to live in.

The Finance Ministry, the Kabul Municipality, the Hotel Company, the Ministry of Public Works, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Tourist Department, said the paper, should get together and construct boarding houses for people coming to Kabul from the provinces. The best way, added the paper, would be for the Ministry of Finance to form a company to undertake the job.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis Rabani Fani referring to the recent fire in Sarai Ahmad (Contd. on page 3)

Thursday's Anis in an editorial on the need to provide residential accommodation for visitors said that due to better transportation facilities more and more people come to Kabul from the provinces both on pleasure trips and to seek employment.

Wednesday's Anis in an editorial on rectifying mistakes said that in order to serve the country well the government must make new appointments. But does the government always make the right choice? On finding that it has made a mistake the government can cancel any appointment and thus rectify its error.

This policy was announced by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal while talking to newly appointed governors.

This stand makes it clear that in making appointments the government's main aim is to serve the people well. When an official finds that he is to be judged only on the basis of his honesty and capacity to serve the people he is bound to work hard and sincerely.

The paper suggested that all governmental agencies should pay attention to this fact and should not impede the government's work by sticking to wrong decisions in the choice of people appointed to public posts.

Wednesday's Anis carried an editorial on the need for a suitable place for art exhibitions.

In recent years a number of art exhibitions have been held in the city. Art is no longer isolated and is meant for the people at large.

So far most of the art exhibitions have been held on the fifth floor of the Ministry of Press and Information building. This is not a suitable place since most people do not even know how to get there.

The paper suggests that the building in the Zarnegar Park should be used for art exhibitions. Since it has spacious rooms not only can art exhibitions be held there but it can house a permanent exhibition of handicrafts and handloom products.

The paper draws the attention of the History Association and the department for the encouragement of arts and crafts of the Ministry of Press and Information to the need for renovating the Zarnegar Park building.

Thursday's Anis in an editorial on the need to provide residential accommodation for visitors said that due to better transportation facilities more and more people come to Kabul from the provinces both on pleasure trips and to seek employment.

One of the most important problems they face is accommodation. At present there is no inexpensive accommodation available in the city. Good hotels are too expensive for most people and the sarais are far from suitable places to live in.

The Finance Ministry, the Kabul Municipality, the Hotel Company, the Ministry of Public Works, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Tourist Department, said the paper, should get together and construct boarding houses for people coming to Kabul from the provinces. The best way, added the paper, would be for the Ministry of Finance to form a company to undertake the job.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis Rabani Fani referring to the recent fire in Sarai Ahmad (Contd. on page 3)

Thursday's Anis in an editorial on the need to provide residential accommodation for visitors said that due to better transportation facilities more and more people come to Kabul from the provinces both on pleasure trips and to seek employment.

One of the most important problems they face is accommodation. At present there is no inexpensive accommodation available in the city. Good hotels are too expensive for most people and the sarais are far from suitable places to live in.

The Finance Ministry, the Kabul Municipality, the Hotel Company, the Ministry of Public Works, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Tourist Department, said the paper, should get together and construct boarding houses for people coming to Kabul from the provinces. The best way, added the paper, would be for the Ministry of Finance to form a company to undertake the job.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis Rabani Fani referring to the recent fire in Sarai Ahmad (Contd. on page 3)

Thursday's Anis in an editorial on the need to provide residential accommodation for visitors said that due to better transportation facilities more and more people come to Kabul from the provinces both on pleasure trips and to seek employment.

One of the most important problems they face is accommodation. At present there is no inexpensive accommodation available in the city. Good hotels are too expensive for most people and the sarais are far from suitable places to live in.

Radio Afghanistan
Programme

SATURDAY

Foreign Services,
Western Music

Judu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 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 4775 Kcs.
on 62 m band.

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

Air Services

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0945
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Mazar, Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Tashkent-Kabul
Arrival-1510
Kabul-Kunduz, Mazar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0830
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1300
CSA

Prague, Sofia, Athens-Kabul
Arrival-1040
IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0845
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-0940
TMA
Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

MONDAY

Amritsar-Kabul
Arrival-1515
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1600
Kabul-Amritsar
Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar, Herat
Departure-0830
PIA

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145
CSA
Kabul-Athens, Sofia, Prague
Departure-0830
TMA

Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1100

TUESDAY

Maimana, Mazar, Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1630
Kabul-Kunduz, Mazar, Maimana
Departure-0830
Kabul-Kandahar, Karachi
Departure-0930
Kabul-Tehran, Damascus, Beirut
Departure-1030
PIA

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

Telephones

Arians Booking Office 24731-24732
20703
20502
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 2231*
Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20507-211 22
Traffic 20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan 24588
New Clinic 24272
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Pashany Tejaraty Bank 22092
Shourie Freres 20992



These petrified prints of a flying creature called a pangolin were found north of Chimgin in the Karatuk mountains in Central Asia. They show a body with fur-covered wings which leads scientists to believe that warm-blooded animals may have lived 160 million years ago.

Afghanistan Viewed From An Oil Truck

By Dorothy Janssen

Coming from Iran we entered Afghanistan in the middle of the night sitting on top of an oil truck.

We, that is my friend Gwen Richardson from England and I Dorothy Janssen, from Holland. We are hitchhiking through the Middle and the Far East and one of the countries we wanted to see especially was Afghanistan.

It took us four months to reach this country. We travelled by road through Greece, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait and Iran. But finally we drove into Afghanistan.

Our first impression was of the road. It was the best road we had seen for a long time, smooth and broad. Large rows of trees on both sides made our eyes relax after the harsh yellow deserts we had crossed during the previous months.

The driver told us that the Soviet Union had constructed this road from Herat to Kandahar, but that the Americans were constructing the same kind of road from Kandahar up to Kabul.

There was not much traffic on the road, but now and then we passed a truck or bus. I was surprised to see lots of people sitting on the roofs of buses without falling off. In my country (Holland) nobody is allowed to sit on top of a bus or truck because we think it too dangerous. It was very cold but the people didn't seem to mind.

We travelled for one day and one night over this wonderful road through beautiful mountains, now and then passing a rough streaming river. Finally we reached Kandahar. In the middle of the town we got off the truck and I felt as if I had suddenly entered the set of a circus movie playing in the Middle Ages. I saw only men, all wearing Afghan clothes. They were sitting in small shops waving the flies away and they watched us in silence from the distance as curiously as we watched them.

The street was full of different smells and colours. Horses and buggies passed us happily trotting along and I felt immediately at home because of all the people I saw cycling, since many in my country also use bicycles.

Since we didn't know where to find the road to Kabul we decided to go to the police for advice. Carrying our heavy knapsacks we started walking down the road. But we didn't walk far.

After a few moments two Afghans stopped their cycles and asked where we were going. We told them our plan and before we realised what was happening they had stopped two other cyclists. They put the luggage on the back of those two cycles and my friend and I on the back of their own cycles and off we went

straight to the old wall tower where the traffic police received us.

This was the first time we found that the Afghan people are helpful and it proved not to be the last time, as we soon discovered. To our surprise the police were not only good advisers but also perfect hosts. They offered us tea with fresh sweet grapes and answered our questions in good English.

I wanted to know very badly where the women were because I had not seen any of them since entering Afghanistan. Was this a country without women?

The policeman started laughing. He explained that the Afghan women do not walk around like the European women but that they always cover their face and body with a chadri. Taking us to the window he pointed towards a completely unrecognisable human figure moving along the street.

I was very disappointed that I could not see how Afghan women look and wondered whether they were beautiful.

We were very anxious to meet them in their houses, but we had to wait until Kabul before this wish was fulfilled. From Kandahar we had a lift straight to Kabul in a jeep. The road was as beautiful but this time I missed the large rows of trees. It was very cold and we wrapped ourselves in huge army blankets.

On the way we passed Koochis and their cattle fleeing the cold weather in the north of Afghanistan. They carried all their belongings on camels and donkeys and didn't seem to bother about the cold. We asked the officer to stop the jeep so that we could meet them.

At first they looked to me like Bedouins, the quiet proud wandering tribes I had stayed with in Jordan, but they turned out to be much grayer, full of noise and not at all reserved. We finally saw women without chadris and they were pretty! We admired their eye make-up of charcoal and pink paint and naturally their fabulous jewelry.

One woman offered to make my eyes up and she put the charcoal straight in my eyes. It was agony and my eyes ached badly. The result was splendid but I decided to stick to my own western method.

The children were precious in their cute little costumes, especially the small girls. Young as they were, they already wore eye make-up and jewelry.

In Kabul we finally met Afghan women. Many walked without "chadris" and we could see that they could be really beautiful. Here East and West seemed to mingle with each other. We met people wearing western dress sitting on the floor and eating with their hands and people in Afghan dresses sitting on chairs and playing western gramophone records. I discovered that sitting

and sleeping on the floor can be much easier than sitting in a chair or sleeping in a bed.

Even eating with my hands is fun now that I've had a little practice. We both like Afghan food and immensely enjoy strolling in the city and through the bazaars. The wonderful thing about Afghanistan is that it has Eastern and Western things going together in a harmonious way. The people are natural and unpretentious. For us Afghanistan is one of the countries where we really feel at home, one of the countries you would long to come back to.

The policeman started laughing. He explained that the Afghan women do not walk around like the European women but that they always cover their face and body with a chadri. Taking us to the window he pointed towards a completely unrecognisable human figure moving along the street.

I was very disappointed that I could not see how Afghan women look and wondered whether they were beautiful.

We were very anxious to meet them in their houses, but we had to wait until Kabul before this wish was fulfilled. From Kandahar we had a lift straight to Kabul in a jeep. The road was as beautiful but this time I missed the large rows of trees. It was very cold and we wrapped ourselves in huge army blankets.

On the way we passed Koochis and their cattle fleeing the cold weather in the north of Afghanistan. They carried all their belongings on camels and donkeys and didn't seem to bother about the cold. We asked the officer to stop the jeep so that we could meet them.

At first they looked to me like Bedouins, the quiet proud wandering tribes I had stayed with in Jordan, but they turned out to be much grayer, full of noise and not at all reserved. We finally saw women without chadris and they were pretty! We admired their eye make-up of charcoal and pink paint and naturally their fabulous jewelry.

One woman offered to make my eyes up and she put the charcoal straight in my eyes. It was agony and my eyes ached badly. The result was splendid but I decided to stick to my own western method.

The children were precious in their cute little costumes, especially the small girls. Young as they were, they already wore eye make-up and jewelry.

In Kabul we finally met Afghan women. Many walked without "chadris" and we could see that they could be really beautiful. Here East and West seemed to mingle with each other. We met people wearing western dress sitting on the floor and eating with their hands and people in Afghan dresses sitting on chairs and playing western gramophone records. I discovered that sitting

and sleeping on the floor can be much easier than sitting in a chair or sleeping in a bed.

Even eating with my hands is fun now that I've had a little practice. We both like Afghan food and immensely enjoy strolling in the city and through the bazaars. The wonderful thing about Afghanistan is that it has Eastern and Western things going together in a harmonious way. The people are natural and unpretentious. For us Afghanistan is one of the countries where we really feel at home, one of the countries you would long to come back to.

The policeman started laughing. He explained that the Afghan women do not walk around like the European women but that they always cover their face and body with a chadri. Taking us to the window he pointed towards a completely unrecognisable human figure moving along the street.

I was very disappointed that I could not see how Afghan women look and wondered whether they were beautiful.

Peruvian Indians
Grow First Potato

Potatoes were first discovered in Peru. And the Indians of the Andes had their own unique way of processing them.

They left the potatoes on the ground overnight to freeze. Next day, the men, women and children would "tread" them with bare feet. Then, the whole process was repeated for the next days. By then, the potato lost its water, but kept its natural form.

After this processing, the potato was called "chuno". "Chuno" kept well, was uninjured by frost or damp, and it provided flour.

Today's potato consumer, however, can have 50-odd processed potato products without all that fuss and bother.

Shoestrings, pancakes, chips, puffis, frozen, dehydrated—the processed group of potatoes has halted a longtime decline in per-capita use of potatoes virtually single-handed, say U.S. Department of Agriculture research economists.

Convenient potato products are so popular that a full 80 per cent of the potato crop could be marketed for food in the early 1960's—compared with 73 per cent in the mid-1950's. (The other 20 per cent goes into seed, livestock feed and industrial products.)

The way potatoes are marketed has changed, too. Only 2 per cent of the 1940 crop went into processed products. The figure had jumped to 29 per cent by 1963.

Researchers point out that the largest market for processed potatoes consists of hotels, restaurants, hospitals, and other institutional users. But a third of the dehydrated mashed potatoes and 30 per cent of the frozen French fries are bought by consumers at local food stores.

lipping Congress because it has the added prerogative of confirming all important appointments made by the President and of ratifying all treaties to which the Philippine Government is a party.

Macros started his campaign behind President Macapagal, who has spent most of this year campaigning for his re-election, because he was occupied with his duties in Congress, which Macapagal kept in session most of the year and because of party intramurals. But much to the surprise of everybody, he swept the nation into lightning campaign which he conducted with his characteristic drive, he came out far ahead of Macapagal, his margin being the largest yet recorded in the annals of Philippine Presidential elections.

(Swiss Press Review)

PRUSS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

Shah said that most of the area having been destroyed thought should be given to the selection of a new site for the sarai. Since the sarai

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +11°C. Min. -5°C.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:50 a.m.
Sun sets tomorrow at 4:50 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy
VOL. IV, NO. 210

KABUL TIMES

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Nawar
Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

Viet Cong Blast Military Billet In Downtown Saigon; 100 Persons Dead, Injured

SAIGON, December 4, (AP).—Viet Cong attacked an American enlisted men's military billet in downtown Saigon before dawn Saturday, and blew in the front of the multi-story building with explosives after a fierce fight on the street with guards.

Many Americans and Vietnamese were wounded in the series of explosions, first thought to have been set in a tailor shop next to the metropole, enlisted men's quarters just opposite the U.S. navy's Saigon hospital, U.S. sources reported.

Radio reports said some 100 Vietnamese have been killed. Some American dead were reported.

One source said an explosive charge larger than the blast that ripped the U.S. Embassy last March 30, must have been used. This source said the crater left by

the explosion on the ground floor of the building was deeper than a man's height.

The informant said an American military policeman and a desk clerk on duty at the billet were among those killed.

He said it also was believed that civilian casualties were heavy. Immediately across the street from the explosion site is a parking area for busses traveling to the countryside. The blast came at a time when many were loading passengers for their first early morning runs.

Heavily reinforced squads of troops and police sealed off the area, turning back traffic for blocks.

At one point after the blast it was feared that a second explosion was about to be touched off and the troops and police raced from the immediate scene for cover.

This was the best account available of the incident by 7 a.m. Saturday.

The Viet Cong assault squads attacked the billet at 5:30 a.m., leaping from vehicles as they approached the heavily guarded metropole. Three other enlisted men's billets and the U.S. navy hospital are in the immediate area.

The Viet Cong engaged the American guards with machine gun and automatic weapons fire in a fire fighting that lasted, probably five minutes. Some grenades were thrown.

Then the Viet Cong with satchel charges rushed into the billet lobby, planted a charge and fled.

The lobby was blasted by the explosion, and some wooden Vietnamese houses within 50 yards were demolished.

About 15 buses were hit by fragments. Several pedestrians were reported to have been set ablaze by the blast.

Eyewitnesses said a huge flame rose into the dark sky. As police and medics arrived at the scene, they were told that another explosion might rock the building.

They dashed for cover, but the new explosion did not come.

There was another charge, however, placed in an airline flight bag in the area. It was defused.

The Viet Cong staged diversionary raids with grenades outside a rear entrance to the metropole and against the U.S. military international billet, several blocks from the scene of the explosion.

There were no reported casualties from these diversionary incidents.

A spokesman of the Vietnamese Saigon hospital reported at 7:30 a.m. Saturday that six dead Vietnamese, including two women, one of whom had been beheaded, were brought to the hospital.

In addition, 17 seriously wounded Vietnamese had been counted, and 15 lightly wounded. Nine children were among those wounded.

The British Foreign Secretary's speech was broadcast in the evening programme of Moscow's television. He said, among other things that there was no place in the world for dependent and colonial countries. They thought that when days of imperialism were numbered and they wanted to help the peoples to take their proper place in the world.

The British Foreign Secretary's speech was broadcast in the evening programme of Moscow's television. He said, among other things that there was no place in the world for dependent and colonial countries. They thought that when days of imperialism were numbered and they wanted to help the peoples to take their proper place in the world.

The British Foreign Secretary's speech was broadcast in the evening programme of Moscow's television. He said, among other things that there was no place in the world for dependent and colonial countries. They thought that when days of imperialism were numbered and they wanted to help the peoples to take their proper place in the world.

The British Foreign Secretary's speech was broadcast in the evening programme of Moscow's television. He said, among other things that there was no place in the world for dependent and colonial countries. They thought that when days of imperialism were numbered and they wanted to help the peoples to take their proper place in the world.

The British Foreign Secretary's speech was broadcast in the evening programme of Moscow's television. He said, among other things that there was no place in the world for dependent and colonial countries. They thought that when days of imperialism were numbered and they wanted to help the peoples to take their proper place in the world.

The British Foreign Secretary's speech was broadcast in the evening programme of Moscow's television. He said, among other things that there was no place in the world for dependent and colonial countries. They thought that when days of imperialism were numbered and they wanted to help the peoples to take their proper place in the world.

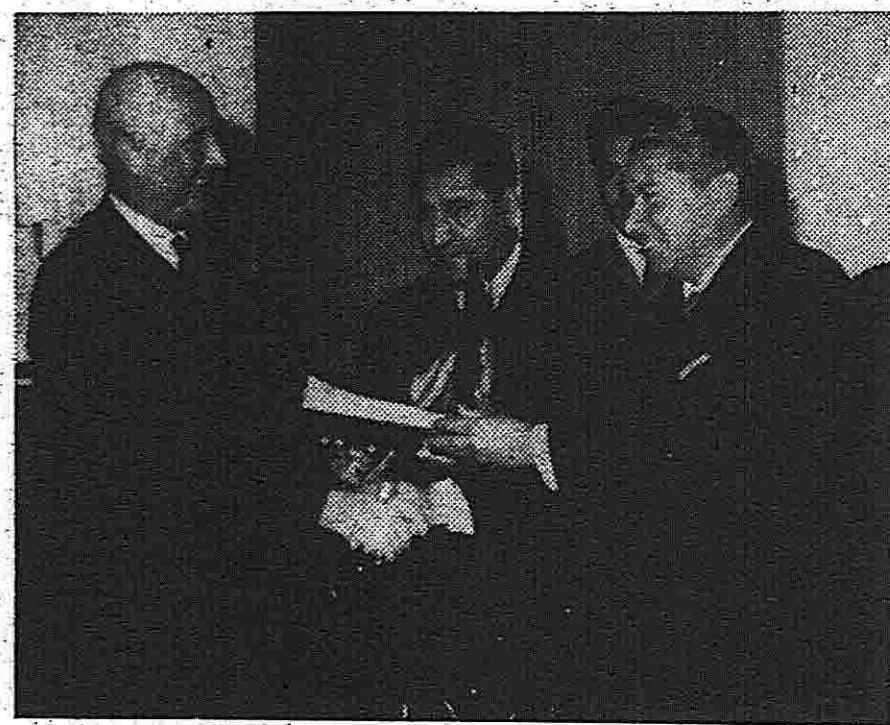
The British Foreign Secretary's speech was broadcast in the evening programme of Moscow's television. He said, among other things that there was no place in the world for dependent and colonial countries. They thought that when days of imperialism were numbered and they wanted to help the peoples to take their proper place in the world.

The British Foreign Secretary's speech was broadcast in the evening programme of Moscow's television. He said, among other things that there was no place in the world for dependent and colonial countries. They thought that when days of imperialism were numbered and they wanted to help the peoples to take their proper place in the world.

The British Foreign Secretary's speech was broadcast in the evening programme of Moscow's television. He said, among other things that there was no place in the world for dependent and colonial countries. They thought that when days of imperialism were numbered and they wanted to help the peoples to take their proper place in the world.

The British Foreign Secretary's speech was broadcast in the evening programme of Moscow's television. He said, among other things that there was no place in the world for dependent and colonial countries. They thought that when days of imperialism were numbered and they wanted to help the peoples to take their proper place in the world.

W. Germany To Aid Technical Schools



Representatives of Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany signed an agreement at the Foreign Ministry on Thursday on the basis of which the Federal German government will assist the Ministry of Education in supplying teachers and teaching material for the technical schools in Khost, Kabul, Kandahar, as well as the School of Fine Arts, the Institute of Industrial Management and the Training of teachers.

The contract was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by Dr. Mohammad Akram, the Deputy Minister of Education and on behalf of the Federal Republic by Dr. Gerhard Moltmann, the Federal German Ambassador.

An Education Ministry official said the Federal German Republic will also assist in similar manner the technical schools in Kunduz and Herat which will be established later.

Under the terms of this contract the Federal Government will make available the services of 45 experts and grant 100 scholarships during next 4 to 5 years.

The picture shows Dr. Akram (right) and Dr. Moltmann exchanging the related documents.

U.S. Astronauts To Embark On 14-Day Flight Today

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, December 4.—FOR 14 days, starting Saturday afternoon, American astronauts Frank Borman and James Lovell hope to circle the earth time and time again in their Gemini-7 spacecraft on the longest and most demanding space flight ever undertaken.

Toward the end of the planned 14-day Gemini-7 flight, on December 13, Astronauts Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford are scheduled to take off in Gemini-6 in history's first attempt to bring two manned vehicles close together in space.

Although both flight plans are highly flexible—for example, Gemini-6 takeoff could come as late as December 16—here are principal parts of the missions as outlined by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA):

December 4—1530 GMT—final phase of countdown starts on Gemini-7.

1740 GMT—Astronauts Borman and Lovell enter 3.5-ton spacecraft.

1930 GMT—Titan rocket with spacecraft atop lifts off from pad 13.

1936 GMT—Gemini-7, in 100 to 210 miles (160 to 336 kilometres) orbit, starts flying in formation with the spent second stage of Titan for 25 minutes, coming as close as 100 feet (30 metres).

For the next five days the astronauts will busy themselves with 20 experiments, most of them medical, but including some scientific tasks such as photographing weather patterns and geologically interesting earth features. In addition, the men will try to sleep at the same time—10 hours in each 24-hour period, electrodes have been attached. Astronaut Borman's head to tell experts on the ground of state of alertness while awake and the depth of his sleep. This experiment will go on for four days.

Astronaut Lovell will try to communicate with earth with a voice-modulated laser beam of light. He will try the experiment repeatedly with stations in Hawaii, southwestern United States.

Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister Will Visit Kabul

KABUL, Dec. 4.—The Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister, Miso Pavicevic, will arrive in Kabul next Sunday for a four day visit.

The Foreign Ministry said Pavicevic will discuss with Afghan authorities matters of mutual interest including the expansion of economic and cultural relations and world situation.

Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister is now in Cairo and after visiting Kabul will go to New Delhi, Rangoon and Colombo.

Pavicevic will also meet Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

Pak Trade Delegation Arrives

KABUL, Dec. 4.—A Pakistani trade delegation arrived in Kabul on Thursday via Torkham to pay a brief visit and meet Afghan merchants.

Spacecraft On Course For Venus, Soviets Report

MOSCOW, Dec. 4, (DPA).—Both Soviet space stations Venus-2 and Venus-3 are continuing on their correct course, Tass News Agency reported Friday, quoting a statement by academician Leonid Sejov in Pravda.

"Venus-2 had covered a distance of 6,540,000 kilometres from earth on its travel to Venus planet, and "Venus-3" 5,310,000 kilometres, Sejov said.

The scientists emphasised that the safe attainment of their aim would add concrete data to our knowledge of the nature of Venus, above all, the climate and physical causes that create the unusual conditions in the atmosphere and on the surface of the planet.

The two stations payload consisted of appropriate scientific equipment for these purposes.

Their flight, Sejov said, practically already proceeded only under the effect of the solar force of attraction.

Although the programme envisaged that their trajectories be corrected by means of special engines to attain a particularly precise aim, the orbiting of both stations was so accurate that such additional correcting might not be needed, he added.

Prince Sadruddin Elected Refugee Commissioner

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 4, (AP).—The General Assembly Friday elected 32-year-old Prince Sadruddin as UN commissioner for refugees. The Prince, an Iranian, is the son of the late Aga Khan and half brother of the late Ali Khan.

He takes over the refugee office in Geneva from Felix Schnyder, who will return to the Swiss Foreign Service.

The high commissioner protects two million refugees, mostly in Europe and Africa.

Prince Sadruddin has been Deputy High Commissioner since February 1962.

At a news conference after his election, he expressed appreciation of the confidence placed in him by U Thant and the Assembly, he said.

"I feel this is a great challenge for me, because of my age and also because of the enormous magnitude of the task which my office faces in this endemic problem which is so closely linked with international developments in our years."

Asked if he expected to become involved with the 700,000 refugees in South Vietnam, he replied: "No, we would not be involved there, because the people who have been displaced are still in Vietnam. We are only concerned with refugees who are outside their countries of origin."

He said his office had not been called on to help Cuban refugees in the United States except in some cases with legal protection.

Tabibi Returns To Kabul

KABUL, Dec. 4.—Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi arrived in Kabul from Yugoslavia on Thursday. Dr. Tabibi who was Afghanistan's Ambassador in Belgrade has been appointed as Minister of Justice in the cabinet of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

Japanese Economic Mission Discusses With Yafthali

KABUL, Dec. 4.—Chief of the Japanese government economic mission Shigeo Horie and some members of his delegation accompanied by the Japanese Ambassador Hideo Masaki on Thursday met the Finance Minister Abdullah Yafthali.

In the meeting which lasted for one hour the minister discussed with the delegation matters relating to Japanese financing of certain project as well as Japanese private investment possibilities in Afghanistan.

Tabibi Stresses Need To Develop Judiciary Here

KABUL, Dec. 5.—Any decision that a judge makes and every law that is drafted and submitted to the government and parliament for approval by the Ministry of Justice affects the destiny of the entire people of Afghanistan. Therefore, the responsibility of officials in the Justice Ministry is heavier than that of other ministries commented the new Justice Minister, Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi at a gathering of officials and employees of the ministry Saturday.

The Minister said the responsibility of people working in the judiciary whether as officials, judges or the chief justice has become much heavier since the promulgation of the new Constitution and the slight slackening in meeting this responsibility will mar the reputation of all the Ministry officials.

The Minister of Justice said further steps should be taken for the development of the judiciary. He asked all Justice Ministry officials to consider the defence of people's rights as their foremost duty so that the movement initiated in the country by His Majesty the King could bear fruit to the benefit and interest of the people.

He said the Ministry's organisation should conform with people's actual needs, and efforts should be made to refrain from expansion of offices and proliferation of officials.

Before the minister made his statement he was introduced to the gathering by the Deputy Justice Minister Moosa Shaheer. He promised on behalf of the Ministry's officials full cooperation in serving the people's best interests.

Diplomats Call On Premier

KABUL, Dec. 5.—The Indonesian ambassador at the court of Kabul, Kadir Osman, and Charge des Affaires of the embassy of the United Arab Republic, Fathi Daraz, held separate meetings with Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at the Gulikhana building of the Prime Minister Saturday.

OAU Envisages Secret Plan To Topple Rhodesian Regime

ADDIS ABABA, December 5, (AP).—THE 36-nation Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Saturday night drew up a secret plan to topple the rebel Rhodesia regime of Ian Smith.

Conference chairman Kojo Botsio, Ghana's national planning minister, announced a five-nation committee has been mandated to take "all possible means including the use of force to end the Southern Rhodesia crisis."

A final communiqué issued at the end of the two-day conference said that the Council of Ministers had decided on "concrete measures which will enable an end to be made to the illegal Southern Rhodesian regime."

The communiqué charged Britain with "conniving" to help establish the rebel regime.

Secretary General Diallo Telli said the brevity of the communiqué reflected Africa's new determination to act and not to speak. No mention was made of any African military force being sent to Rhodesia's borders as had been rumoured early in the conference.

The final communiqué read by Telli said:

The OAU Council of Ministers meeting on its sixth extraordinary session on Rhodesia, having examined in all its aspects the extreme and grave situation resulting from the declaration of UDI by the racist minority regime of settlers in conniving with Great Britain, decided concrete and specific measures to crush UDI and bring about a majority

rule in Rhodesia.

Meanwhile, according to Reuters, Britain's Commonwealth Secretary, Arthur Bottomley, flew into Uganda Saturday night, the third East African state, he has visited on his way back to London from Lusaka, Zambia.

A car was to drive him some 20 miles to Kampala, Uganda's capital, for a meeting with the Prime Minister Milton Obote, on the Rhodesian emergency.

They were expected to discuss Bottomley's talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda about the British being sent to Zambia.

Since he left Lusaka Friday, Bottomley has already seen the two other East African leaders, residents Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

He came to Entebbe from "abroad, central Tanzania, where he saw President Nyerere who was on a tour of the region."

In an earlier stopover in Nairobi, Bottomley was driven to President Kenyatta's country farm at Katundu, some 30 miles from the capital, for a meeting with the Kenyan Leader.

After his talks Saturday night with Prime Minister Obote, the British Minister was due to leave for London just after midnight (local).

In Salisbury, Ian Smith refused to accept a message from Britain's Queen Elizabeth after it was delivered in a letter from the governor he asked the Queen to replace.

The message, addressed to I.D. Smith, esquire, rejected the suggestion by the head of Rhodesia's breakaway regime that the Queen (Contd. on page 4)



Chief of the department of economic relations with foreign countries in the French Ministry of Finance, met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at 10 a.m. Saturday. A Foreign Ministry source said during the meeting matters relating to the expansion of economic relations between Afghanistan and France and the French participation in implementing Afghanistan's third five year plan were discussed. Others present in the meeting were Finance Minister Abdullah Yafthali; Education Minister Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari and the French Ambassador. Picture shows Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal with the French delegation.

His Majesty Receives Premier Maiwandwal

KABUL, Dec. 5.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gulikhana Palace.

U.S. Ambassador Visits Nangarhar Medical College

KABUL, Dec. 5.—The United States Ambassador, John Milton Steeves, inspected various departments of the College of Medicine in Nangarhar Saturday morning.

He was accompanied by Dr. Abdul Kadir Baha, the dean of the college. He also held talks with American teachers in the college on the United States assistance for the further development of the college.

Over 12,000 Acres Of Land Ready For Use In Nangarhar

KABUL, December 5.—MORE than 12,000 acres of land under the Nangarhar canal agricultural project have been levelled and are ready for cultivation. More than 3,000 acres are already planted in crops.

Chief of the project, Ali Ahmad said although during the first stages the land is cultivated purely to increase its organic content, returns have already been gotten from a limited number of acres. He said work is progressing as planned on the reclamation of marshy land and construction of buildings included in the project.

He said water pumps and power stations have been completed and are now in operation. Work on the Jalalabad city electrical network has also been started, he added. He said 12,000 saplings of fruit and shade trees had been planted on

the project.

He said the Ministry of Justice said further steps should be taken for the development of the judiciary. He asked all Justice Ministry officials to consider the defence of people's rights as their foremost duty so that the movement initiated in the country by His Majesty the King could bear fruit to the benefit and interest of the people.

He said the Ministry's organisation should conform with people's actual needs, and efforts should be made to refrain from expansion of offices and proliferation of officials.

Before the minister made his statement he was introduced to the gathering by the Deputy Justice Minister Moosa Shaheer. He promised on behalf of the Ministry's officials full cooperation in serving the people's best interests.

Diplomats Call On Premier

KABUL, Dec. 5.—The Indonesian ambassador at the court of Kabul, Kadir Osman, and Charge des Affaires of the embassy of the United Arab Republic, Fathi Daraz, held separate meetings with Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at the Gulikhana building of the Prime Minister Saturday.

Japanese Economic Mission Discusses With Yafthali

KABUL, Dec. 4.—Chief of the Japanese government economic mission Shigeo Horie and some members of his delegation accompanied by the Japanese Ambassador Hideo Masaki on Thursday met the Finance Minister Abdullah Yafthali.

In the meeting which lasted for one hour the minister discussed with the delegation matters relating to Japanese financing of certain project as well as Japanese private investment possibilities in Afghanistan.

Planes Sideswipe At 11,000 Ft. Near New York, Many Injured

NEW YORK, December 5, (AP).—TWO commercial airliners sideswiped in flight 30 miles (48 km) north of New York city Saturday night. One crashed but appeared most of the passengers survived. The other landed safely.

Authorities identified the crashed plane as an Eastern Airlines' Constellation. They said it crashed four or five miles west of Danbury, Connecticut, 35 miles (56 km) northeast of New York city. The other plane, a Trans World Airlines Boeing approaching New York on a flight from San Francisco, California, landed safely at John F. Kennedy international airport with part of a wingtip missing.

First reports indicated that at least 40 of 52 persons aboard the Eastern plane, flight 853 from Boston, to Newark, had survived but many were injured.

According to a spokesman for Eastern Airlines, its plane which carried 46 passengers, two airline employees and four crew members, crashed at about 4:20 p.m. (2120 GMT).

The Eastern spokesman said some parts of the eastern craft were still lodged in the TWA plane when it landed.

The TWA craft, flight 42, originated in San Francisco and was en route to Kennedy airport at the time of the incident.

Fred Trenner, of Danbury and John Aney of Westport, were in a small plane over Danbury when they saw the airliner crash into a field and burst into flame.

Trenner described the explosion as a "terrific burst."

After the plane landed at 4:40 p.m. the first 10 passengers to descend from the aircraft used emergency chutes. The remaining passengers and crew members used normal landing ramps which were brought to the craft.

Arthur Ackerman, one of the passengers in the Eastern Airliner when it came down, said it was "an atomic bomb...the entire plane was enveloped in orange flames."

Another Eastern passenger, Betty Owens, said the pilot "told us over the loudspeaker to get ready for a crash landing."

"We had a chance to get our seat belts fastened," she said. "I think everybody did."

The pilot got the plane to land in an open area and when it landed it broke all to pieces and went up in flames. I don't know how I got out. People outside were hollering for the people to get back from the plane."

The 24-year old woman said there was a 10 to 15 minute wait before help came. Her 14-month old son, Fitzgerald, was not injured either.

Japanese Mission Meets Maiwandwal

KABUL, Dec. 5.—Shigeo Horie, head of the Japanese government economic mission now visiting some of the Middle Eastern countries and his companions met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at 11 Saturday morning.

The mission left for Tehran this morning. The Japanese economic mission also met Communications Minister Dr. Mohammad Haidar Saturday morning. They discussed matters relating to the communications projects in Afghanistan's third five year plan.

The economic mission also met Commerce Minister Dr. Nour Ali Saturday afternoon. The Japanese Ambassador Hideo Masaki was also present during the meeting, which discussed matters relating to the further expansion of trade between the two countries.

The mission met Dr. Akbar Omar, chief of the Trading Department in the Commerce Ministry Saturday morning. Matters relating to the increase of Afghan exports to Japan were discussed.

Last night the Japanese Ambassador gave a dinner in honour of the delegation at Kabul Hotel.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHTAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Temporary telephone: 24286

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at:—
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 5, 1965

The Rhodesian
Crisis

By calling upon Britain to crush the Rhodesian rebellion by December 15 the Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity have made it clear that they mean business. They have warned that unless Britain puts down the rebellion by that date, the members of OAU will break relations with Britain.

The African Foreign Ministers have thus made it obligatory for Britain to take decisive action against Ian Smith's government which otherwise may continue to act against the African majority in Rhodesia.

The British government is known to be keenly concerned over the situation in Rhodesia. But the feeling among the majority of free African states is that the British are not doing enough to deal with what they themselves have termed a rebellion on the part of the Rhodesian government. What should be the reaction of a government to rebellion in a part of its territory where the will of the majority is being flouted? Without any doubt the central government has to use all means at its disposal to put down the rebellion.

The government of Great Britain has so far failed to take any action against Ian Smith's government other than economic sanctions. It is known that these sanctions, specially when the Rhodesian minority government is supported by South Africa and Portugal, may not help put down the rebellion.

It will be a tragedy if the African states break relations with Britain. Such action will not solve the problem. It is possible that the free African states will take military action against the Rhodesian government. If they do the Rhodesian crisis will become graver than it is. At this crucial juncture it is for the government of Great Britain to act decisively in view of the OAU nations' demands.

Britain should also realise that the entire world standing for restoration of justice in Rhodesia will support the demands made by free African nations. The question will therefore not remain as one between the Africans and the Rhodesian regime, but will become a conflict between the Rhodesian regime and the rest of the world.

Press Delegation Records Moscow Impressions

A three-member Afghan press delegation visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the government of the USSR on Nov. 4 under the leadership of Senator Khiamuddin Khadim. The delegation visited several cultural and educational centres in the USSR during its two-week stay. This is a report on the visit by Mohammad Hussain Aram, a member of the delegation. He works in the Bakhtar News Agency.

The plans carrying the delegation arrived at Tashkent, capital of the Uzbekistan SSR, on Nov. 4. The delegates were received by the Vice-Chairman of the Uzbekistan-Afghan Friendship Society and after lunch at the airport they left for Moscow.

It was 6 p.m. when the plane touched Moscow airport, led by representatives of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society, the Tass news agency and Radio Moscow and then drove to Ukraine Hotel.

The hotel, which is 20 storeys high, is situated on the bank of the Moscow River. The city of Moscow which covers an area of 420 kilometres in length and 60 kilometres in width, is a most modern city with beautiful parks, wide streets, historical monuments and huge factories.

The famous Kremlin Palace is situated on the left bank of the Moscow River which passes the city. Winter in Moscow normally starts at the beginning of November and continues up to the end of March. The average temperature is below 1 degree Centigrade and sometimes goes down to 40 degrees below zero.

News Analysis:

U.S. Considers Effect Of Bombing N. Vietnam

What has the bombing in North Vietnam by U.S. planes accomplished? According to data available, more than 50 bridges have been at least temporarily disabled. However, the policy of being satisfied with knocking out only one span of a bridge still is in effect.

U.S. authorities acknowledge that North Vietnamese have been able to repair their bridges. As soon as the bridges are operative again U.S. planes knock out once more. The railroad in North Vietnam has been able to operate sporadically in sections.

Intelligence reports indicate that highway traffic is a standstill during the day and is getting thin at night with an increase in night raids.

But U.S. experts concede that a relatively undeveloped economy like North Vietnam's is not nearly so dependent upon lines of communication as is a highly developed nation like the United States. Thus if trucks cannot move down North Vietnam's roads, the transport job can be handled by ex-carts and even backs of men.

Another major target in the North has been ammunition depots. These are difficult targets to destroy, since the storage facilities are dug in. Still one-third of

zero Centigrade. Moscow has a population of seven and a half million.

Moscow played an important role in the revolution of 1905-7 and it was in 1917 that the capital was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow. Moscow Underground, which has a length of 80 kilometres, is extremely attractive. The famous Red Square is surrounded by several churches which have been turned into museums.

The Kremlin Palace, which occupies a central place in the city, is one of the historical places well worth a visit. The most delicate and outstanding art pieces of the country are in this church, which was completed after 50 years of work in 1850. The delegation was told that the church has been built with stones from 43 different mines.

When we asked our guide whether Afghanistan in the museum, he there was anything connected with pointed to a door on the eastern side of the church and said that it was covered with lapis lazuli brought from Afghanistan. This door, which is four metres high and 50 centimetres in width, is a special attraction in the church of St. Isaac.

Altogether the church has 380 statues and a large number of small and big paintings of the 19th century. The huge entrance door of the church which is made of bronze is 10 tons in weight. It is said that 1,000 people can congregate in the church.

The inside of the cathedral is gold-plated. After two days in Leningrad the Afghan delegates returned to Moscow by train. During their second visit to Moscow they visited Radio Moscow.

The Afghan Pakhtu announcers are doing well in the radio with the help of the Institute of Orientalology.

The Afghan delegation left Moscow for home on Nov. 17.

important historical monuments of the country are located.

During their visit to one of the museums the Afghan delegates found several Pakhtu books and manuscripts. Most interesting among them was a copy of the Bible in Pakhtu printed in Peshawar in 1863. St. Isaac's Church in Leningrad is one of the historical places well worth a visit. The most delicate and outstanding art pieces of the country are in this church, which was completed after 50 years of work in 1850. The delegation was told that the church has been built with stones from 43 different mines.

When we asked our guide whether Afghanistan in the museum, he there was anything connected with pointed to a door on the eastern side of the church and said that it was covered with lapis lazuli brought from Afghanistan. This door, which is four metres high and 50 centimetres in width, is a special attraction in the church of St. Isaac.

Altogether the church has 380 statues and a large number of small and big paintings of the 19th century. The huge entrance door of the church which is made of bronze is 10 tons in weight. It is said that 1,000 people can congregate in the church.

The inside of the cathedral is gold-plated. After two days in Leningrad the Afghan delegates returned to Moscow by train. During their second visit to Moscow they visited Radio Moscow.

The Afghan Pakhtu announcers are doing well in the radio with the help of the Institute of Orientalology.

The Afghan delegation left Moscow for home on Nov. 17.

a problem as had been anticipated. Radar jamming techniques are believed to have foiled the tracking abilities of some of the SAMs. Eight American planes are credited to the missiles. Less than half of the enemy anti-aircraft guns are radar guided.

An officers deny that North Vietnam's defences are matching up with the offence. So far the North Vietnamese generally have kept their 50 Migs out of nose-to-nose combat with U.S. planes following some early casualties it is alleged by U.S.

U.S. F-42 bombers so far have been withheld from the war in North Vietnam. Generally the B-52's use pattern bombing techniques. In North Vietnam this could cause heavy civilian casualties. They have been dropping their bombs in South Vietnam from about 20,000 feet. At such an altitude in the North they would be within bombing the anti-aircraft missiles.

A decision to use them in the North thus would carry with it a risk of losing some of these multi-million dollar giants which are important in America's nuclear deterrent.

The surface-to-air missiles (SAM) have not been as much of a country, one vote.

Noting that the Soviet delegation had criticised certain aspects of the bank's charter, Borisov said: "We objected specifically to the discriminatory approach to the countries which are being invited from possible membership of the bank only because they are not members of the United Nations and its specialised agencies and called attention to the absence of provisions of the charter that would preclude the possibility of the bank being used to strengthen the position of private foreign monopolies in the economy of Asian states."

Asked how the Asian Development Bank would look in the light of the draft charter agreed upon by the countries which have decided to join it, Borisov said: "The Asian countries will contribute \$600 million of the total capital of \$1,000 million an \$400

will be contributed by non-Asian economically developed states. The largest single contribution of \$100 million has been pledged by an imperialist power, the United States."

He added that the Asian countries have accepted terms that seriously affect their rights in the new bank. The dominant voice in the bank, in effect, will not belong to the developing countries for the sake of which, strictly speaking, it is being set up but to a small group of capitalist states. The United States and Japan will have more votes in the directing bodies of the bank than all developing countries of the ECAFE area taken together.

"Thus," Borisov said, "the organising principles of the future Asian Development Bank essentially place it on a par with other international financial and banking organisations."

Continued on page 4

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial entitled "Journey to the Moon" said that "as scheduled the Gemini-7 flight will be launched from Cape Kennedy today and that the man-carrying satellite will remain in space for 14 days. Ten days later, Gemini-6 will be sent into orbit round the earth."

The main purpose of this space manoeuvre is that the two satellites should have a rendezvous and thus provide another step towards conquest of the moon.

Although reports about the launching of satellites have lost their novelty and surprise, the American scientists' success in this venture will open another chapter in the history of mankind.

It may however be asked what we shall gain by conquering the moon. The answer is that mankind is thirsty for knowledge and wants to explore the mysteries of nature. That is why the two most advanced nations of the world, the USSR and the USA, are spending huge sums on space projects.

These two countries could have joint projects for space exploration and thus save much of their expenditure. Better still, the money could be spent for the prosperity and happiness of people on the earth.

Commending its proposal for joint exploration of space, the paper said that it will not only save money and effort but will also create trust between the two super-nations and lead to disarmament sincerely desired by the people of the whole world.

With the money thus saved, said the paper, mankind can invest more in agricultural production and the fight against illiteracy and poverty.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis the Kabul Municipality in reply to a reader referred to distribution of plots of land in the Said Noor Mohammad Shah district of Kabul.

The municipality, said the letter, is studying the case carefully. The plots of land in the area have been distributed by a committee consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Finance and Public Works, the Prime Ministry and the Construction Department of the Municipality. It cannot however be denied that some people have fooled the committee.

It is regrettable that some people who already own several houses have allowed their conscience to take hold of property which was not their due.

The municipality, added the letter, has formed another committee to investigate the matter. It suggested that the citizens should come forward with evidence to put things right.

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial on government buildings said that most of them are old. But when new projects are undertaken new buildings are required. Some people may complain about the construction of expensive and modern buildings, but they are built because they are necessary.

Until some years ago there were no buildings in Kabul where international conferences could be held. We have built some but can we maintain them? The paper expressed the hope that the various ministries will take care of the new buildings and not think that a small annual expenditure on them is a waste of money.

IMF Delegation, Afghans Talk Finance Matters

KABUL, Dec. 5.—The delegation from the International Monetary Fund met the governor of DAFI, Afghanistan Bank Habibullah Mafi Achakzai, Saturday morning. The delegation is here to hold talks with the Afghan authorities.

In the afternoon Achakzai received the Japanese economic mission to exchange views on the banking relations between the two countries.

Treasures From Bagram, Hadda, Nooristan Displayed In Kabul Museum

"Have you seen the Kabul Museum? No? Oh, you certainly have missed something. I can tell you," remarked one tourist to another as the two sat sipping tea in local chai-khana.

Yes, a visit to the Kabul Museum can prove very interesting indeed. Not only is one able to get a glimpse of the past history and culture of Afghanistan but a better understanding of the land is gained by studying the vast array of exhibits that are on display there. The museum staff is very co-operative and takes delight in showing the visitor around. Mr. Ahmed Ali Motamedi, Director of Kabul Museum, very kindly assigned a trained guide who opened up all the rooms so I could record the exhibits by notebook and camera. Now let's have a look at the exhibits.

As ivory statuettes of Goddess Lakshmi (1st-2nd century A.D.). Tales from the life of the Buddha are depicted in a large ivory panel that was probably the head-rest of the royal throne. Then there are beautiful Hellenistic bronzes of young male and female figures, glass goblets, vases, jugs and bowls, necklaces made of precious stones of the Kushan period.

Also on display are lovely Buddha statues from ancient monasteries. A two-foot high Buddha seated on a lotus throne with hands folded in an attitude of teaching (item No 268) is a masterpiece of charm and serenity.

Other items are white marble statues of the Sun God seated on a throne (Hindu Shahi period 8th-10th century A.D.), small heads of Durga and Shiva (discovered at

By K.G. DUTT
glazed pottery from Gholghola copper implements from the mounds of Mundigak (outsiders of Kandahar). This beautiful collection is very fascinating to behold and to study, and reveals the high culture of Afghanistan in the past.

Islamic Period:
Islamic art in Afghanistan starts from the Ghaznavid era (10th century A.D.) when Ghazni was the centre of arts and craft. Ghaznavid ceramics and bronze jars, ewers and bowls (with Kufic inscriptions) are exquisite in shape and detail. Paintings of the 14th century A.D. works of the school of Sultan Hussain Mirza and others are delicate and rhythmic. One cannot but marvel at the imagery and fervour of the artists of those days who executed these paintings. The quality of the paintings used is such that with the passage of time the paintings have not faded.

Of recent times are the armour of Sher Ali Khan and an impressive array of sabres, muskets, pistols, daggers, breast-plates and helmets. One heavy musket bearing the Emir's inscription "Sardar Sher Ali Khan" and the date "1270 A.H." is worth seeing. Its barrel is decorated with brass inlay while the butt is ornamented with mother-of-pearl. These exhibits go to show the valour and dashing spirit of the Muslim area.

Nooristani Art:
During the Islamic period there existed in the remote mountainous regions of north-east Afghanistan small settlements which had not yet been subdued by Islam. Since the people there were idol worshippers they were known as the Kafirs (infidels). Later these inhabitants accepted Islam and their territory was named Nooristan (land of enlightenment).

The Nooristani craft, mostly in wood, has a distinct appeal of its own. As one enters the large hall containing Nooristani exhibits one is struck by the tall figure of a warrior on horse back, a soldier, riding an Arab and a courtier holding an axe all in wood. At one end of the hall you see an eight-foot column surmounted by four heads of the ram which is quite an imposing spectacle. There is also an assortment of wooden bowls and receptacles, brass shields, an osken bow with leather bowstring, bamboo arrows with two and a half inch long tips, brass quivers for holding arrows, and a drum hewn out of a single block of hollowed wood and covered with goat-skin. All of these are interesting specimens of primitive art done in wood and they give an example of the ingenuity of the original inhabitants of Nooristan.

Another interesting part of the museum is the photographic section where large 'blow-ups' of historical sites of tourist interest are on display. Here one can see such well-known monuments as the Minar-e-Chakri, Minar-e-Jam, Shivaki



Zoomorphic rhyton in brown glass Bagram Case 5.

Stupa, Ghazni Tower (built over eight centuries ago), scenes from the Bamiyan and Logar valleys, the ancient city of Balkh, and the blue mosques of Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif.

For one who contemplates visiting these places in Afghanistan, it is worthwhile to have a look at these photographs.

In 1963 the Kabul Museum opened a room devoted to the ethnography of Afghanistan. Here, jewelry, costumes and various items of clothing representing the principal ethnic groups in Afghanistan are exhibited.

Contd on page 4

Ancestor Statue of hero on horseback from Waigal Valley, Nooristan (Ethnographic room)

Buddhist Period:

Remarkable archaeological discoveries have been made in Bagram, an ancient site in the mountains north of Kabul and believed to have been Kapisa, the ancient capital of Indo-Greek rulers and Kanishka (144-172 A.D.), the great Buddhist monarch. In the Bagram room you will see exquisitely carved ivory pieces showing mythical beings, dancing girls and scenes from the royal Kushan palace, as



A pictorial presentation of the Minare Chakari, which stands 65 feet high, a pre-Islamic monument standing near the village of Shewaki, 20 miles east of Kabul.



Carved ivory of two women standing under the tree of Ashoka, Bagram Room case 8, Side B.

Shastri Agrees To Hold Tashkent Meeting With Ayub

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5. (DPA).—Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri has agreed to go to Tashkent in the Soviet Union to meet President Ayub Khan of Pakistan. Shastri made this announcement to visiting American congressmen Saturday.

In announcing his decision Shastri said he had agreed to meet President Ayub Khan although the political climate was unfavourable because he hoped that a meeting would result in an improvement of relations between the two countries.

India, Shastri stressed, faced an "equally serious threat" from both Pakistan and People's Republic of China.

Shastri said Pakistani troops were constantly violating the ceasefire in Kashmir.

According to Reuter President Ayub Khan repeated Saturday that Pakistan would like to live in peace with India provided India also shared feelings of live and let live.

The President speaking at a meeting of the citizens of Lahore, said Pakistan was pursuing a policy of co-existence and wanted extremely cordial and friendly relations with her neighbours.

He said India was facing an acute food shortage and would be confronted with still greater problems if she did not give up aggressive policies.

The President said a desire for peace did not mean slackness in efforts for defence preparations because if India "pursues aggressive policies the people of Pakistan must remain vigilant."

Rhodesia

(Contd. from page 1)

should appoint Clifford DuPont as Governor General.

It was returned to government house, official residence of Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the governor Smith no longer recognises an hour and a half after it was delivered to Smith's office.

No explanation was given when the message was returned, a spokesman at Government House said. A Rhodesian government official declined to comment.

In another development London took over the Rhodesian reserve bank. Rhodesia will not be able to pay its debts in London and to the World Bank because of Britain's action in seizing its London reserves, Prime Minister Ian Smith said Saturday. Until now, the Rhodesian government has insisted that despite economic sanctions against this country it would pay all its debts.

Smith said in a statement, "As Britain has now seized Rhodesia's London reserves and has imposed trade and financial sanctions of the greatest severity upon Rhodesia I must make it clear to the people of Britain and to the world at large that it is obviously quite impossible for Rhodesia, much as she desires to meet her obligations in London and to the World Bank, to make the necessary payments."

"In consequence I regret to say that all our good friends who subscribed to Rhodesian loans will have to look to the British government for redress."

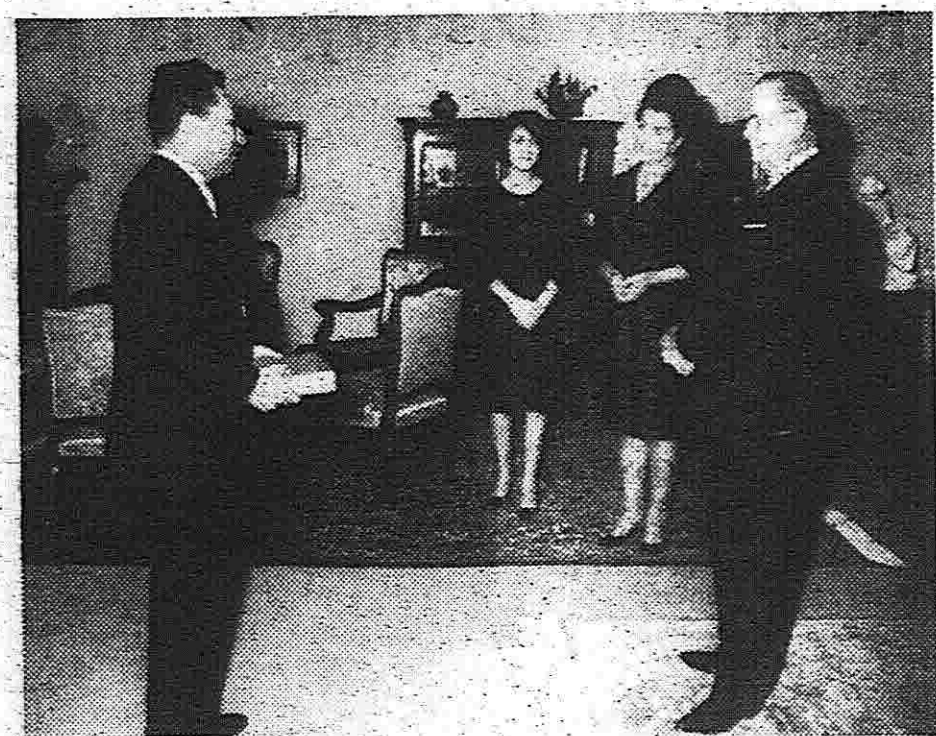
Kabul Museum

(Contd. from page 3)

and other-hydes, copies of all books published on about Afghanistan. These books are all catalogued and interested people can use them in the museum library. The museum has also prepared an up-to-date bibliography on Afghanistan. The museum is open six days a week from 9 in the morning up to 4 in the afternoon. It is also open on Friday mornings.

It is located in Darul Aman.

If you start from downtown Kabul and go out past Nejat School and Red Crescent Society building. When you reach the Demazang intersection, where the Monument stands, turn left and go past the Soviet Embassy, the Parliament Building, Habibia High School, and to the end of the road and Darul Aman castle. The museum is on your right.



Former Afghan Ambassador Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, and his wife in Belgrade, saying good bye to President and Mrs. Tito of Yugoslavia. He was awarded the order of the Yugoslav flag by the Yugoslav govt.

French Choose President From Six Candidates Today

PARIS, December 5. (AP).—FRANCE's popular presidential election takes place today. Despite prediction for gloomy, rainy weather over most of the country, a record turnout is expected.

The 75-year-old de Gaulle, seeking a second seven-year term as president, has told the voters their choice is between stability and chaos. He said he offered stability and that chaos would result from his defeat.

Five younger opponents from all sections of the political spectrum have been critically dissecting de Gaulle's policies for the past three weeks. The three principal opponents have said they would retain de Gaulle's strong executive constitution and denied there was any danger of slipping back to the instability of the fourth Republic.

With no hope of winning an outright victory the opposition candidates have been concentrating on getting a collective 50 per cent of the vote to force a runoff election. They may be able to do it. Public opinion polls have come up with a variety of answers. One private poll gives de Gaulle 43 per cent, another 49 per cent. A Ministry of Interior sounding gives de Gaulle 54 per cent.

The one thing the polls had in common was that each found about 30 per cent of the voters undecided or unwilling to tell their choice. Under the French system, any candidate getting a majority of all votes cast on the first round is immediately elected. If de Gaulle fails to get the required 50 per cent—no one else has any chance of doing it—a second vote will be held Dec. 12.

China Stops Aid On Mill Project In Indonesia

JAKARTA, Dec. 5. (Reuter).—People's Republic of China has pulled out of an important cotton spinning mill project at Bandjara in West Java, the official Antara News Agency said Saturday.

This was the first report of China stopping major aid to Indonesia since the friction between the two countries over the attempted coup against the government two months ago.

Antara quoted an official as saying that deliveries of Chinese machinery to the mill project, 70 per cent complete—had halted and Chinese experts had stopped work. He said Indonesia would complete the construction, using Indonesian technicians.

Armed forces chief General A. H. Nasution told members of Parliament that the dismissed air force Vice Marshal Omar Dhani, was obviously involved in the coup attempt, the armed forces bulletin reported Saturday.

President Sukarno dismissed Marshal Dhani on Nov. 27 and appointed him as minister and commander of the aviation industry but he gave no reason for the change.

Excellent WATCHDOG to leave
Tel. 21064

Asian Bank

(Contd. from page 2)

institutions where the commanding positions are controlled by imperialist powers."

"The Soviet Union has never participated nor does it participate now in international organizations built on a basis of inequality which enable economically stronger countries to impose their decisions on weaker countries."

"In view of these considerations of principle, the Soviet Union has not found it possible to join the Asian Development Bank. Nevertheless, moved by its invariable desire to help young sovereign states to achieve economic independence as soon as possible, the Soviet Union, as it has said at the Bangkok conference, could consider cooperation with the bank, provided it is desirable and ces. Such cooperation could take considering concrete circumstances the form of technical and economic assistance in the construction of specific projects in the developing countries of Asia and the Far East and also through rendering assistance in the bank's organization and work by the dispatch of experts and training of specialists." (Tass)

Mild Earthquake Felt
KABUL, Dec. 5.—A mild earthquake shook Kabul and northern parts of Afghanistan about 1:30 Saturday night.

The earthquake centred in Afghanistan was also felt in Soviet Tajikistan, Tass reported.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope coloured film **WORLD BY NIGHT**.
PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film **THE WORLD OF MONEY**.
At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 Pakistani film **RAT KI RAHI**.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank
KABUL, Dec. 5.—The following D'Afghanistan Bank expressed are the exchange rates at
Buying Selling
Af. 71.00 (per one dollar) 71.50
Af. 198.80 (per one pound sterling) 200.20
Af. 1775.00 (per hundred German Mark) 1787.50
Af. 1653.08 (per hundred Swiss Franc) 1664.73
Af. 1437.24 (per hundred French Franc) 1447.37

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
December 6th
ST. NICHOLAS DAY
15 h. MUSIC-DRUMS etc.
15:30 ST. NICHOLAS COMES IN
16 h. TEA PASTRIES
16:30. FILM
17:30 END
FOR SALE

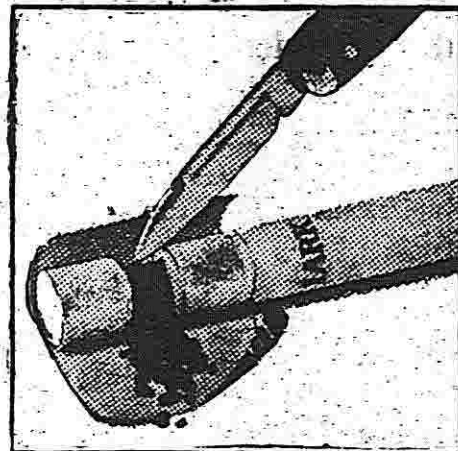
VW—Microbus in good condition Model 1962, new tyres with radio, Fan and many spare parts. Tax unpaid. Tel. 21490

Dictionaries For Sale

New Russian and Dari dictionaries, albums of Indian and Dari miniatures, and photograph albums which you liked in our book exhibition last time are now available on sale in Pano Zai Bookstore in Char Bahi Malik Asghar, Jawid Bookstore at the last bust stop of Sarai Ghazni, Aveinea Bookstore. These dictionaries cost fifty afghanis. The albums of Indian and Dari miniatures and photographic albums can be bought in addition to the above mentioned bookstores at the Behzad Bookstore. You can also subscribe to Russian magazines in foreign languages through these bookstores or through the commercial-attaché of the U.S.S.R. Embassy.

Looking for flavor? Look into Lark—

Between two outer sections Lark has an inner chamber of charcoal granules that are enriched for flavor. Try new Lark—Richly rewarding... uncommonly smooth.



THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum -6°C.
Sun sets today at 4:40 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:51 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 211.

KABUL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1965, (QAUS 15, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

ECAFE Conference Approves Afghan Delegate's Proposals

KABUL, December 6.—THE Afghan delegation led by Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Minister of Planning, which had gone to Bangkok to attend an ECAFE-sponsored conference of the region's ministers of Planning and Education returned to Kabul Saturday. The conference discussed long-term education plans and their relation with general economic development.

Ziaee said among the reports submitted to the conference was one on methods of planning entitled "Draft Asian Model", which tried to deal with the prospects of educational development in Asia until 1980.

The Afghan delegation took an active part in the discussions on the report. It was approved with minor amendments and it was decided that it should be reviewed from time to time to make it conform to specific conditions at any given time.

In addition to taking a prominent part in the deliberations of various committees and commissions and being appointed as deputy chairman of the first committee, Afghanistan made certain proposals to the general meeting which were approved unanimously after being discussed in detail. The Afghan proposals were:

(1) Since it has been proved by scientific studies and "Draft Asian Model" that Asian countries are in different stages of development and that they can be divided generally into three categories, to ensure balanced development in this continent aid to Asian countries should be given on the basis of a multiple system under which most developed countries should receive the smallest amount of aid and vice versa.

(2) Multilateral and bilateral aid should be given on a humanitarian basis and in a way that benefits these countries without any political strings. Aid should not be given on the basis of competition among the donors.

Ziaee said these recommendations were made part of the conference report.

He added that the main purpose of the Afghan recommendations was to create a balance between the development of education and other sectors of economy.

Viet Cong Engage U.S. Troops Near Rubber Plantation

SAIGON, Dec. 6. (AP).—A battalion of the U.S. First Infantry Division engaged an estimated battalion of Viet Cong late Sunday near the Michelin rubber plantation where the Seventh Regiment of the Vietnamese Army was badly defeated eight days ago.

Early reports said American casualties were light. There were no immediate reports of Viet Cong casualties.

The action took place about 10 kilometres west of the Michelin plantation.

The battle near the rubber plantation highlighted a series of widely separated Viet Cong operations ranging from company size action down to armed patrols.

A four-man American advisory group attached to government troops along highway I in the north coastal plains was hit by Viet Cong gunfire. Two were killed and two were wounded.

The Viet Cong were on the move Sunday in the Da Nang area, where U.S. Marines are based. Forty marines on patrol surprised a band of Viet Cong south of the Chu Lai beachhead, killed 30 and wounded 14 without sustaining any casualties, the spokesman said. Six Viet Cong suspects, one of them a woman, were captured. The remainder of the band of about 70 got away.

At 2215 GMT 7,570,076 votes counted, official results in the French presidential election were:

Bulgarian Ambassador Presents Credentials

KABUL, Dec. 6.—Valko Gochev, the Bulgarian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, presented his credentials to His Majesty the King yesterday morning at the Gulkhana Palace.

Later, while accompanied by Attallah Nasser Zia, the Chief of Protocol, Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Gochev laid a wreath on the mausoleum of His Majesty late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

Wolesi Jirgah Appoints Committee To Discuss Taxes

KABUL, Dec. 6.—A Finance Committee has been appointed by the Wolesi Jirgah to discuss the question of taxes. The Jirgah met yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir and heard proposals by some deputies on taxes. The proposals were read by Secretary of the Jirgah Mohammad Shah Ismail.

Every province and the koochis are represented in the committee. Members of the committee appointed Deputy Abdul Rashid of Pulikhumri as the chairman and Deputy Abdul Rashid Dawari of Nawah Barakzai as secretary of the committee.

Indonesian Govt. Arrests 10,500 In Central Java

JAKARTA, Dec. 6. (Tass).—The commander of the Jakarta military garrison, Major General Virahadikusuma, ordered Saturday a new shortening of the curfew which has been imposed in the Indonesian capital in connection with the "September 30 movement" events.

The curfew in the capital will now be only from midnight to 4:30 a.m.

Ten thousand and five hundred people, mostly plantation workers, have been arrested so far in Northern Sumatra in connection with the "September 30 movement". This was announced by the commander of the North Sumatra Military District, Brigadier General Sobran.

According to press reports 10,555 people—members of the Indonesian Peasant Front, "Pemuda Rakjat", (People's Youth, "Gervani", movement of Indonesian women), and other organisations—have been arrested in the area of the town of Pati in Central Java.

KABUL TIMES

The offices of the Kabul Times have shifted to new premises in the new Government Printing House. The building is on the right of the road going to the airport. The unsealed road opposite the Institute of Public Health leads directly to the new building. The offices of the Kabul Times are on the second floor. The temporary telephone No. is 24285.

An exceptionally heavy poll was reported. Provisional figures issued after polls closed at 1900 GMT showed an average 80 per cent turnout in the big cities despite a day of heavy rain and wind.

Two other features of the early count were the high votes cast for the President's chief opponents. The leftist candidate, Francois Mitterrand, had obtained 31 per cent and the Centre candidate, Jean Lecanuet, who is the spokesman for a supra-national Europe, got 17 per cent.

At 2215 GMT 7,570,076 votes counted, official results in the French presidential election were:

Barbu 83,165 (one per cent)
De Gaulle 3,407,228 (45 per cent)
Le Canuet 1,278,910 (17 per cent)
Marchalicy 131,993 (two per cent)
Mitterrand 2,329,994 (31 per cent)
Tixier-Vignancour 338,788 (four per cent).

The 28 million people eligible to vote were to choose their president for the next seven years from President de Gaulle, the 75-year-old favourite, and five other candidates. The General's closest rival is Francois Mitterrand, 49, backed by the communists, socialists and radicals.

Jean Lecanuet, 45-year-old Christian Democrat, backed by the Christian Democrats, orthodox conservatives and non-Gaullist industrialists, has been winning support by appealing to Gaullist waverers.

An outsider is Jean-Ouis Tixier-Vignancour, 58, an old-time campaigner for the extreme right.

Opinion polls have predicted only slight support for the two remaining candidates. Pierre-Marchalicy, liberal conservative, and Marcel Barbu, independent.

For outright victory General de Gaulle needed 50 per cent of the total votes cast plus one. Failing this, and providing he maintains his candidature, he will have a straight runoff with his closest rival on Dec. 19.

Shalezi Visits Chakhansoor, Introduces New Governor

KABUL, December 6.—ABDUL Satar Shalezi, Minister of Interior, left Kabul on a brief visit to Chakhansoor province by helicopter yesterday. He was received in the provincial capital by officials, students and the people at large.

After conveying His Majesty's best wishes for the prosperity of the entire Afghan nation, the Minister reiterated the Maiwand government's pledge to promote the principles of democracy.

He said that the government is aware of the fact that the development of Chakhansoor and the prosperity of its people require the government's special attention.

After thanking the people for their warm welcome Shalezi read the decree on the appointment of Din Mohammad Delawar as the new Governor of Chakhansoor.

Governor Delawar in his speech promised that, in accordance with the government's policy, he will do his utmost in discharging his duties and obligations to the people and the government.

The Interior Minister was accompanied by two deputies and the Senator from Chakhansoor. The Minister and his companions returned to Kabul at 8:30 last night.

Johnson Hails Formation Of Bank For Asian Progress

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 6.—President Johnson has hailed the signing of the Asian Development Bank Charter as a "milestone in cooperation among the Asian countries".

The President said in a statement, relayed by the Acting Press Secretary late Saturday, that the new bank "gives great promise for the peaceful cooperation in a vital common effort to help improve man's life in Asia."

Eugene Black, the President's Adviser for Asian Development, and Treasury Under Secretary Joseph Bari signed the bank charter for the United States in Manila.

Terrorists Wound Four In Aden

ADEN, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—A gunman yesterday shot and seriously wounded a British accountant here, security authorities said.

George Findlay was riding his motor cycle along the Mualla main road when the gunman shot him in the neck. Three people were arrested on suspicion.

Two hours later three Arabs were injured when a grenade was thrown from a passing car in the Mualla area. Several shots followed the explosion. Security authorities stated they could not say immediately who fired the shots.

China May Still Participate In Disarm. Talks, U.S. Feels

WASHINGTON, December 6. (AP).—WILLIAM C. Foster, Director of the U.S. Disarmament and Control Agency, suggested Sunday that China may still be holding open the door to worldwide discussion of disarmament, even though it has attacked a United Nations call for such a meeting.

The same reaction came from the U.S. United Nations Ambassador, Arthur Goldberg, appearing on a radio programme. Meeting of the Minds.

Speaking of the Chinese reaction to the UN call, Goldberg said: "Now we get a press report of lack of desire, but I don't regard that to be a final report. I think it's too early. It may not be understood."

Officials feel the Chinese attack may have been aimed at any conference held under UN sponsorship and that it might be possible a conference could be set up apart from the United Nations.

Foster noted that the U.S. and China, through talks at the ambassador level in Warsaw over the past several years, have been discussing the question.

Foster said he certainly hopes for progress in the disarmament talks among 17 nations, including next month in Geneva, Switzerland.

He added that while a proposed three-year freeze on any anti-missile system development would receive careful consideration, the United States feels a balanced freeze is more desirable than just one on a single kind of weapon.

The agency director said the United States feels the world can achieve non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

Japanese Mission Studies Ways To Correct Imbalance Of Trade With Afghanistan

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24228

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 6, 1965

Afghan-Japanese Cooperation

The views expressed by the head of the Japanese government economic mission in an interview yesterday on the prospects of Afghan-Japanese economic cooperation are sure to be greatly appreciated by the people of Afghanistan. Although Afghanistan and Japan have had little economic cooperation so far, trade relations between the two countries have a long history. As the leader of Japanese mission said, while Afghanistan has been importing many goods from Japan, we have not been able to sell much in the Japanese markets. One of the purposes of the mission's visit was to study ways of increasing exports of Afghan commodities to Japan. It is befitting of a developed Asian country to help a developing country in the continent.

The conventional way of assistance by advanced countries to developing countries has been through loans or grants. But now a new avenue has been opened. Advanced countries can help developing nations by increasing their trade with them. Judging from the Japanese mission chief's interview, Japan is particularly anxious to help Afghanistan in finding a market for its exports in Japan. We are sure the Afghan authorities will give a positive and prompt response to this offer.

It may be hoped that Japan will also help Afghanistan to develop industries. As pointed out by the leader of the Japanese mission, there are several light industries which Japan with its long experience could help us to develop.

There is a great deal of goodwill among the people of Afghanistan for the Japanese people. The Japanese government recently agreed to extend a loan of \$2,000,000 for the supply of drinking water to six Afghan cities.

The Japanese mission's visit has provided a good start and we hope that it will help to usher in a new era of economic cooperation and friendship between the two countries and will also bring them closer in cultural and other fields.

"Afghanistan imports a sizable quantity of goods from Japan but Japan imports almost nothing from Afghanistan. We are here to try to correct this imbalance in trade," said Shigeo Horie, head of the Japanese government economic mission, who visited Kabul last week, in an interview with the Kabul Times.

The 18-member Japanese economic mission is the first government-sponsored mission to visit the Middle East. Afghanistan was the first country on its itinerary. Horie mentioned several reasons for Japan's interest in Afghanistan.

Since it has just started its economic development, Afghanistan cannot afford to have heavy industries such as steel and chemical. To begin with it should develop cottage and small-scale industries. "We in Japan have had experience in medium-sized and small-scale industries," Horie said.

The Japanese mission had a meeting last Thursday with Abdullah Yafai, Minister of Finance, and discussed the possibility of Japanese cooperation in establishing cottage industries to manufacture soap, matches, woolen and cotton textiles and paper and in modernising methods of rice cultivation.

"We were surprised that the goods such as soap, matches, and paper are all imported and not locally produced," said Horie.

Afghanistan is a sovereign country, he added. If industries are started, customs duties on imported goods should be raised and locally produced goods should be helped to compete to a certain degree with imported goods. If this is done imported goods can gradually be driven off the markets. This is exactly

what has happened in Japan. But such a process takes time. There are two conditions for success. First, Afghanistan must have a large enough market to consume the goods it produces. This depends on raising the standard of living of the people. Secondly, education must reach every part of the country. By raising the living standard of the people their purchasing power is raised. Education is essential for raising the intellectual level of the people.

Japan has already agreed to give \$2 million to help build a drinking water network for six cities in Afghanistan. Referring to the possibilities of further Japanese cooperation in Afghanistan's economic development, Horie said: "We will try to find out the opportunities for further cooperation by Japan in other fields. Japan would like to cooperate with Afghanistan as much as possible. That is why we have come here to find out ways to further cooperate and also to see what we can buy from this country."

Japan's annual exports to Afghanistan amount to between \$8 and 9 million, while Afghanistan's exports to Japan are practically nil. Horie said the major obstacle to increasing Afghan exports was the problem of grading and selection of goods. Once this problem is solved Japan would like to import goods from Afghanistan.

"Trade is based on commercial interest. The important factors of trade are price and quality. These two factors influence trade on a commercial basis," Horie emphasized. "Recently a Japanese survey mission made a study of sheep-skins in

Japan. It found that the quality of the skins was not up to the standard. The representative of the OAU council of ministers said: "The measures taken by Britain so far are insufficient. Ghana wants an effective military action to be taken immediately."

The Ghana Defence Minister stressed that Britain intends to fight her way out of the situation in order to preclude actions by the Organisation of African Unity. The representatives of Tunisia, Tanzania, the United Arab Republic, and Ethiopia spoke in the same vein. This is the will of Africa and it should be expected to foil the calculations of the racists. (Tass).

Statements made by representatives of the African states upon their arrival in Addis Ababa and during the session bear witness to the firm resolution of the African leaders not to rely on London's assurances that "every-

Food Reserves Large Enough To Continue Aid, U.S. Says

Gradual reduction of U.S. reserve food stocks—a goal of American planners for almost a generation—should cause no immediate concern in developing nations where continuing U.S. food commitment are necessary to meet emergency needs.

Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, meeting reporters Wednesday after a conference with President Johnson at his Texas ranch, said that despite reduced surpluses, the United States can meet current food commitments with enough reserves left over for unforeseen emergencies.

To understand this apparent paradox, it must be remembered that the U.S. farmer annually produces more than is required in the United States. In the production of wheat—a commodity of considerable interest to India, for instance—U.S. production of 36 million metric tons is twice what the nation consumes. Moreover, the country had on July 1 this year some 22 million tons of wheat.

Freeman's reassurances are of interest to some 115 countries whose present stage of development makes it difficult to meet their food needs without American aid. Presently, more than 40 million school children in the world are being fed with American food.

Within the food for peace programme the process of the sale of U.S. food are being used in-

creasingly to support and encourage the construction of schools and other facilities and to finance development projects around the world.

Freeman told newsmen, however, that President Johnson to see how the United States can more effectively assist the developing nations to raise their own agricultural production. Johnson has recently made known his feeling that the U.S. must expect more effective steps by recipients of U.S. food towards eventual self-sufficiency in food production.

The United States is currently shipping 500,000 tons of wheat and wheat flour to India under an agreement signed with that country last month.

This agreement was in the form of an amendment to the agreement of Sept. 30, 1964, under which India has received \$ 544 million in U.S. food for peace and is continuing to receive shipments at the rate of six million tons a year.

Dr. Mostamandi Returns Home
KABUL, Dec. 6.—Dr. Mohamad Akhtar Mostamandi, a lecturer at the College of Medicine, who had gone to West Germany for higher studies in gynecology returned to Kabul Sunday.

thing will return to normal gradually." Thus, the representative of Ghana at the emergency session of the OAU council of ministers said: "The measures taken by Britain so far are insufficient. Ghana wants an effective military action to be taken immediately."

The Ghana Defence Minister stressed that Britain intends to fight her way out of the situation in order to preclude actions by the Organisation of African Unity. The representatives of Tunisia, Tanzania, the United Arab Republic, and Ethiopia spoke in the same vein.

This is the will of Africa and it should be expected to foil the calculations of the racists. (Tass).

The land in the province, said the letter, is good for agriculture, but unfortunately there is no water for irrigation. Farahrode is the only river in the province. During years when there is not much of water in the river people have to leave their homes and seek a livelihood in Kandahar, Badkhees, Ghor and Herat.

The two five-year plans have done absolutely nothing to improve conditions of life in Farah. Following are some of the urgent needs of the people of the province.

Lack of water for irrigation. The government should construct a dam on the Farahrode river. The Turghundi-Herat-Kandahar highway does not pass through Farah. The Delaram-Farah road should be asphalted to provide a link with the highway.

Yesterday's *Isiah* in an editorial said that with expansion of the city it is difficult for civil servants to travel all the way home for lunch. What they get to eat is unfortunately lacking in vitamins. This results in ill health. They are not paid well enough to buy good food or carry it from home.

Even if officials have money and can go for lunch to a good restaurant, the one-hour lunch recess is not enough for the purpose. Clean and nourishing food is not always available in the market. The paper suggests that all ministries and other government agencies should start good canteens for their employees.

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried a letter from Ahmad Sedig Haya saying that the people of Laghman are in great need of help. The fact that Laghman is a green area and many people go there during the winter should make it possible to develop a winter resort. The government should take steps to construct more roads and hotels so that more people can enjoy their winter holidays in Laghman.

Yesterday's *Isiah* in an editorial on the situation in Africa said members of the Organisation of African Unity have warned that unless Britain overthrows the government of Ian Smith within ten days they will sever diplomatic relations with it.

It is obvious that Britain cannot solve the problem in such a short period without the use of force and Harold Wilson's government has made it clear that it will not use force in that far-flung African territory.

In view of these facts, the OAU has decided to give the freedom of choice to the African members of the Commonwealth and to find an African solution to the problem. Although the ministerial committee of the OAU has issued the warning, it has to be seen what the member nations will do at the end of the ten-day period and how far they remain united for joint action.

Some of the African countries are of the view that military sanctions should be imposed against Ian Smith's regime. They contend that in the absence of such sanctions the governments of South Africa and Portugal will nullify the economic blockade measures adopted in accordance with the recommendations of the UN Security Council.

In response to a request made by Dr. Kaunda, British parachute troops are guarding the Kariba Dam in Zambia. This force may be strengthened in the next few days. Future will decide what this parachute group and the British army will do if African nations undertake joint military operations.

PRESS

At a Glance

Yesterday's *Isiah* in an editorial on the situation in Africa said members of the Organisation of African Unity have warned that unless Britain overthrows the government of Ian Smith within ten days they will sever diplomatic relations with it.

It is obvious that Britain cannot solve the problem in such a short period without the use of force and Harold Wilson's government has made it clear that it will not use force in that far-flung African territory.

In view of these facts, the OAU has decided to give the freedom of choice to the African members of the Commonwealth and to find an African solution to the problem. Although the ministerial committee of the OAU has issued the warning, it has to be seen what the member nations will do at the end of the ten-day period and how far they remain united for joint action.

Some of the African countries are of the view that military sanctions should be imposed against Ian Smith's regime. They contend that in the absence of such sanctions the governments of South Africa and Portugal will nullify the economic blockade measures adopted in accordance with the recommendations of the UN Security Council.

In response to a request made by Dr. Kaunda, British parachute troops are guarding the Kariba Dam in Zambia. This force may be strengthened in the next few days. Future will decide what this parachute group and the British army will do if African nations undertake joint military operations.

The OAU decision is evidence of the strong stand the African countries have taken. If Rhodesia is attacked, it is almost certain that South Africa and Portugal will help Ian Smith's government. Nevertheless, concluded the editorial, the racist government of Ian Smith is like a tumour which should be removed from the continent of Africa.

In a letter in the same issue of *Isiah*, Abdul Wahid Farahi referred to the Farah people's expectations from the government. The land in the province, said the letter, is good for agriculture, but unfortunately there is no water for irrigation. Farahrode is the only river in the province. During years when there is not much of water in the river people have to leave their homes and seek a livelihood in Kandahar, Badkhees, Ghor and Herat.

The two five-year plans have done absolutely nothing to improve conditions of life in Farah. Following are some of the urgent needs of the people of the province.

Lack of water for irrigation. The government should construct a dam on the Farahrode river. The Turghundi-Herat-Kandahar highway does not pass through Farah. The Delaram-Farah road should be asphalted to provide a link with the highway.

Yesterday's *Isiah* in an editorial said that with expansion of the city it is difficult for civil servants to travel all the way home for lunch. What they get to eat is unfortunately lacking in vitamins. This results in ill health. They are not paid well enough to buy good food or carry it from home.

Even if officials have money and can go for lunch to a good restaurant, the one-hour lunch recess is not enough for the purpose. Clean and nourishing food is not always available in the market. The paper suggests that all ministries and other government agencies should start good canteens for their employees.

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried a letter from Ahmad Sedig Haya saying that the people of Laghman are in great need of help. The fact that Laghman is a green area and many people go there during the winter should make it possible to develop a winter resort. The government should take steps to construct more roads and hotels so that more people can enjoy their winter holidays in Laghman.

All About Women

Women Hold Key Jobs In Ariana, Air Authority

Although women entered the employment of the Ariana Afghan Airlines too, Mrs. Magul fills this position. An official of the Ariana Afghan Airlines said the company needs more women employees, specially those with better educational backgrounds. He said if we can get some graduates from high school we will further train them in Kabul and abroad, and we are ready to accept any kind of conditions of employment which they require.

There are now 23 Afghan women in Ariana Afghan Airlines offices and at Kabul International Airport. Miss Fahima, Miss Salihia and Mrs. Shahnaz have been familiar faces at the airport for the last four years or so. Their duty is to help incoming and outgoing passengers in matters of passport and customs clearance, taking care of passengers children, and making travelers comfortable in other ways.

A number of other girls and women serve as stewardesses. Ariana Afghan Airlines gives special training courses to the company's stewardesses here and then sends them for further training and practice abroad. Mrs. Najia Wali who entered Ariana six years ago now serves as chief stewardess and she some times flies as stewardess on international flights.

The veteran woman worker at Ariana Afghan Airlines is Mrs. Gulalai Ashraf who entered the company's employment seven years ago. She now holds the executive position of chief of the Services Department. She oversees the training and the work of stewardesses, preparation of food for local and international flights of Ariana and other airlines for which food is prepared in Ariana's kitchen. Prior to coming to Ariana she served in the WHO office and Rozantoon in the department in charge of Mother-Child care.

Women entered the employment of the Afghan Air Authority six years ago. Although jobs in the Department involve highly technical and specialised skills, the women employees there have made considerable progress. The correspondence department is entirely operated by women. Women also work in the foreign relations department.

A woman serves as Afghan Air Authority's representative at



Mrs. N. Wali, chief stewardess of Ariana Afghan Airlines, sees that the new uniform of a stewardess is faultless.



Three members of the correspondence department of the Afghan Air Authority.

Computer Controls Bakery

AUTOMATION has replaced human hands—and even brains—in many facets of life today. A recent example of this is a new, modern bakery in the United States where a computer does just about everything in the preparation of baked goods except taste them.

It is difficult to explain how a computer—a machine with a mind of its own—actually works. But we can describe what one of them does at a new bakery.

During the coming year the bakery expects to use more than six million pounds of fresh milk, nine million pounds of fresh whole eggs, twelve million pounds of butter and four million pounds of cream cheese. Or, put another way, the bakery will fill orders for at least seventy-five million cakes.

However, it seems that a computer can do a far better job of dealing with such large volume than a person. The amount of sugar, flour and fresh dairy ingredients needed for each batch of cakes is measured precisely by

the computer, removing any chance of human error. And it does it more quickly.

Another machine, an automatic blender, then mixes all these ingredients, performing its task at just the right speed. Then the computer takes charge again as the baked goods go into the oven. It checks the oven every fifteen seconds to make sure the baking temperatures are perfect.

After the cakes are baked they are then put into a freezer. Most wholesale bakeries today freeze their goods immediately after they are baked. This helps preserve the flavor and freshness. As the cakes are stored in the freezer the computer memorises where each cake is placed.

Shopping Clues:
Looking For Lapis Lazuli In Kabul

Deep blue lapis lazuli for rings, brooches, cuff links, earrings, necklaces, and for mosaic stone boxes is abundant in Kabul.

The major sources of this native stone of Afghanistan are the jewelry stores in and around Kabul. Lapis is a government-controlled industry and individual stones are usually graded by the government and sold to the merchants thereby maintaining a certain degree of uniformity of price for a certain quality stone. The stones are sold by the gram weight.

First quality lapis is not often found. It is extremely deep blue, almost black, with no flecks, and is kind of translucent. Very little of it is on market. The second quality lapis is usually called first quality by the shopkeepers. It is a little lighter blue. The next quality of lapis varies in shades of blue and has the

gold flecks that many people desire. Look for stones with no cracks, smooth edges, and regularity in whatever design the stone cutter used.

Rough lapis stones are also available for special cutting, or for free form jewelry, or for collection. They are sold by weight like the rest of the stones.

A store that specialises in lapis is near the Pakistan Embassy. Offered there also are other stones and marble dishes and boxes. Other jewelry stores that sell lapis are found near the American Embassy, at the end of the green door bazaar, near to the Ministry of Education, along the Karakul bazaar on the east side of the river, near the Jeshan grounds, and in the older bazaars off Jade Maiwand. Many of these older bazaars specialise in Kochi jewelry and also carry lapis and other stones.

After the boy has been circumcised, relatives and friends come to congratulate him. This may go

Continued on page 4

Appointment Of First Woman Minister Indicates Growing Importance Of Women Here

By A Staff Writer
With the abolition of chadarti in 1958 a new era began in the life of women in Afghanistan.

A general glance shows that women's status has changed in the life of women in the country. Much before 1958 girls were attending schools and to the villages women helped their men in farming, weaving, production of handloom goods and, as Afghan history shows, they fought along with their husbands in the battlefields against their enemies.

Malalai and Zarghouna, two national heroines whose names are known even to Afghan children. It would be unfair to claim that it was only the abolition of purdah which accelerated the development of women's mental faculties. As the book entitled "Purdah Nashin—Sukhan Goy" (Veiled Poetesses) by Maga Rahmani shows, right from the origin of the Dari language there have been poetesses in the country.

Afghanistan has also been ruled by women. Queen Razia ruled the country for three years in the 16th century. The Moghul queens, as history shows, had much more say in the affairs of the country than

their husbands. But the requirements of the age have been changing since long before 1958. Commercial establishments, government institutions, and even factories were greatly in need of more hands and all families needed to supplement their income.

These reasons indicate that abolition of purdah was a step to meet the new demands. Shedding of chadarti has not led to any changes in the village, although it seems that women are becoming alert and in some areas like Shewaki and Charasia, married women are keen on becoming teachers.

The fact that the women of Kabul have been able to take bolder steps to improve their position suggests that if it were not for the abolition of chadarti such a thing would not have been possible.

The following changes have been noticed in the position of women in Afghanistan during the last six years. Equality and guarantee of equal rights for men and women under new Constitution.

Special attention has been paid to women prisoners for whom literacy classes have been started. Scholarships, fellowships and leaderships have been offered to women to enable them to study abroad.

Opportunities have been provided to women to stand for election to Parliament. For the first time a woman has been appointed to a cabinet post. Socially women attend parties and official functions.

Women have been attending international conferences and seminars as head and members of Afghan delegations. It was for the first time in 1960 that Mrs. Humaira Suljouki attended a conference in Colombo. Several other women, including Miss Kubra Noorzai, Mrs. G. Sulaiman, Miss Mary Noor, Miss Mary Abawi, Mrs. Brishna, Mrs. Hafiza Hassan, and Rukia Abubakar have also attended international conferences.

But so far Afghan women have not been appointed to judicial and ambassadorial posts. Sometimes a move for equality acts reversely. Before 1958 when in a bus I would offer my seat to any woman in chadarti. Today, I never think of it because I feel that we are equals and I must have the same privileges as women have.

Makes 4-5 servings.
Afghan Customs:
Khatna Soori Ceremony Can Be As Colourful As Wedding

IN Afghanistan a boy must be circumcised before he reaches the age of eight. Usually this ceremony is performed in doubles. If there should not be two brothers in a family, often another boy, a son of near relatives or friends, is asked to join the occasion. This does not mean that they should be both in the same house, but that the ceremony should be performed doubly.

For the boy this is said to be his first wedding and just as in a real wedding ceremony a "takht-e-khina" or hena tray is brought in, some hena is put on his finger and he is dressed in new clothes. In many parts of Afghanistan this party goes on into the early hours of the morning and there is dancing and singing.

The next day, usually 12 clock, the village barber, one who is very experienced in this operation, accompanied by a few elders (men) in the family enters the room where the boy is waiting. Here the men say their prayers and then the village barber is told to perform the circumcision.

Having performed the operation the barber is presented with a tray which contains a suit of clothes, sometimes a chapran or turban, and a kerchief of sweets. (Of course nowadays in most families this operation is performed by a doctor).

After the boy has been circumcised, relatives and friends come to congratulate him. This may go

Students From Provinces Arrive For Examinations

KABUL, Dec. 6.—Students of Grade 12 of Sanai School in Ghazni and Nohman School in Charkar, accompanied by their principals, arrived in Kabul yesterday to take their final examination.

The final examination of all Grade 12 students of Kabul high schools and some nearby provinces started today and will last until Dec. 24.

The Department of Secondary Education of the Ministry of Education said that 220 girls and 682 boys are sitting for the examination this year.

U.S. Congressmen Meet Pak Leaders

KARACHI, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—A nine-member delegation of United States Congressmen had an hour's discussion with President Ayub in Rawalpindi yesterday, according to the Associated Press of Pakistan.

Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and other senior ministers were also present. The news agency said discussions were held in a most cordial atmosphere. The delegation led by Representative C. J. Zablocki, was later entertained by Bhutto to dinner. They are due to leave for Kashmir today.

They have already visited Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Vietnam, Thailand and India.

Zablocki, a member of the U.S. Congress House Foreign Affairs Committee, told reporters later the delegation was studying the use of economic and military assistance given to Pakistan by the United States.

Questioned on an All-India Radio report quoting him as saying he was concerned over the "threat to India from China and Pakistan", Zablocki replied: "we were concerned and still are with the confrontation between two allies—Pakistan and India."

When reporters referred to a report that he had accused Pakistan of missing American military supplies sent strictly for self-defence, Zablocki repeated that he and the delegation were distressed by the present confrontation.

Several Thousand Protest British Base On Mauritius

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—Several thousand people brandishing Indian, Pakistani, French—but not British—flags attended a meeting here to protest against plans to detach the Indian Ocean Island of Diego Garcia from Mauritius and make it an Anglo-American defence base.

A resolution announcing the plan was carried by acclamation.

The meeting was organised by Gaetan Duval, Deputy Leader of the Parti Mauricien Social Democrat.

Duval resigned as Mauritian Minister of Housing, Land and Town and Country Planning on Nov. 13 after the British Colonial Secretary, Anthony Greenwood, announced that the House of Commons that the Mauritian government had agreed to make Diego Garcia available to Britain and the United States for a defence base for three million pounds sterling.

A resolution announcing the plan was carried by acclamation. The meeting was organised by Gaetan Duval, Deputy Leader of the Parti Mauricien Social Democrat.

Duval resigned as Mauritian Minister of Housing, Land and Town and Country Planning on Nov. 13 after the British Colonial Secretary, Anthony Greenwood, announced that the House of Commons that the Mauritian government had agreed to make Diego Garcia available to Britain and the United States for a defence base for three million pounds sterling.

A resolution announcing the plan was carried by acclamation. The meeting was organised by Gaetan Duval, Deputy Leader of the Parti Mauricien Social Democrat.

Duval resigned as Mauritian Minister of Housing, Land and Town and Country Planning on Nov. 13 after the British Colonial Secretary, Anthony Greenwood, announced that the House of Commons that the Mauritian government had agreed to make Diego Garcia available to Britain and the United States for a defence base for three million pounds sterling.

A resolution announcing the plan was carried by acclamation. The meeting was organised by Gaetan Duval, Deputy Leader of the Parti Mauricien Social Democrat.

Duval resigned as Mauritian Minister of Housing, Land and Town and Country Planning on Nov. 13 after the British Colonial Secretary, Anthony Greenwood, announced that the House of Commons that the Mauritian government had agreed to make Diego Garcia available to Britain and the United States for a defence base for three million pounds sterling.

A resolution announcing the plan was carried by acclamation. The meeting was organised by Gaetan Duval, Deputy Leader of the Parti Mauricien Social Democrat.

Duval resigned as Mauritian Minister of Housing, Land and Town and Country Planning on Nov. 13 after the British Colonial Secretary, Anthony Greenwood, announced that the House of Commons that the Mauritian government had agreed to make Diego Garcia available to Britain and the United States for a defence base for three million pounds sterling.

A resolution announcing the plan was carried by acclamation. The meeting was organised by Gaetan Duval, Deputy Leader of the Parti Mauricien Social Democrat.

Duval resigned as Mauritian Minister of Housing, Land and Town and Country Planning on Nov. 13 after the British Colonial Secretary, Anthony Greenwood, announced that the House of Commons that the Mauritian government had agreed to make Diego Garcia available to Britain and the United States for a defence base for three million pounds sterling.

A resolution announcing the plan was carried by acclamation. The meeting was organised by Gaetan Duval, Deputy Leader of the Parti Mauricien Social Democrat.

Duval resigned as Mauritian Minister of Housing, Land and Town and Country Planning on Nov. 13 after the British Colonial Secretary, Anthony Greenwood, announced that the House of Commons that the Mauritian government had agreed to make Diego Garcia available to Britain and the United States for a defence base for three million pounds sterling.

A resolution announcing the plan was carried by acclamation. The meeting was organised by Gaetan Duval, Deputy Leader of the Parti Mauricien Social Democrat.

Duval resigned as Mauritian Minister of Housing, Land and Town and Country Planning on Nov. 13 after the British Colonial Secretary, Anthony Greenwood, announced that the House of Commons that the Mauritian government had agreed to make Diego Garcia available to Britain and the United States for a defence base for three million pounds sterling.

A resolution announcing the plan was carried by acclamation. The meeting was organised by Gaetan Duval, Deputy Leader of the Parti Mauricien Social Democrat.

Duval resigned as Mauritian Minister of Housing, Land and Town and Country Planning on Nov. 13 after the British Colonial Secretary, Anthony Greenwood, announced that the House of Commons that the Mauritian government had agreed to make Diego Garcia available to Britain and the United States for a defence base for three million pounds sterling.

A resolution announcing the plan was carried by acclamation. The meeting was organised by Gaetan Duval, Deputy Leader of the Parti Mauricien Social Democrat.



Three Afghan representatives are participating in a World Health Organisation conference on ways to improve nursing called by the Southeast Asian regional office of WHO. Miss Habiba Sidqah, a tutor in nursing and midwifery at Shararah Maternity Hospital; Nuradine Ahmady, Assistant Director of Schools for Male Nurses at Kabul University; and Mrs. Masuda Rahim Azizi, nursing adviser to the Ministry of Public Health, are seen at the conference in New Delhi.

All Going Well On Gemini-7 Space Flight

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 6.—Both spacecraft and rocket ready nine days after the launch of Gemini-7.

It usually takes six to nine weeks to get a Titan-Gemini system ready for launch, but technicians had a head start with Gemini-6. The booster and spacecraft were within 42 minutes of launch on October 25, when Gemini-6 was postponed because of the failure of an engine rendezvous rocket to go into orbit.

For the next four days, the Gemini-7 astronauts will busy themselves with 20 experiments, mostly mechanical, but including some scientific tasks such as photographing weather patterns and interesting geological features on earth.

They will also experiment with three ground stations in an attempt to "talk" to earth over a laser beam of light.

Shortly after the flight began the men carried out an experiment that was an important rehearsal for the coming rendezvous attempt with Gemini-6.

On achieving orbit, they flew in close format on with the spent second tag of their Titan booster rocket, coming within perhaps 10 feet (3 metres). For about a half hour they closed in on, then sped away from, the booster in a kind of "space tag" with the rocket.

Then they took infra-red measurements of the booster at various distances, an experiment designed to gauge the rocket's distance from them.

In the coming test of true rendezvous, astronauts Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford in Gemini-6 will try to manoeuvre within a foot of Gemini-7.

The historic attempt is scheduled to take place six hours after Gemini-6 takes off on December 13.

Gemini-7 is currently circling around earth in a path 138 to 204 miles above earth. Astronauts Borman and Lovell are to shift into a circular path 185 miles above earth to be in position for the rendezvous.

Rendezvous, and actual physical linking of spacecraft, is essential.

They will also experiment with three ground stations in an attempt to "talk" to earth over a laser beam of light.

Shortly after the flight began the men carried out an experiment that was an important rehearsal for the coming rendezvous attempt with Gemini-6.

On achieving orbit, they flew in close format on with the spent second tag of their Titan booster rocket, coming within perhaps 10 feet (3 metres). For about a half hour they closed in on, then sped away from, the booster in a kind of "space tag" with the rocket.

Then they took infra-red measurements of the booster at various distances, an experiment designed to gauge the rocket's distance from them.

In the coming test of true rendezvous, astronauts Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford in Gemini-6 will try to manoeuvre within a foot of Gemini-7.

The historic attempt is scheduled to take place six hours after Gemini-6 takes off on December 13.

Gemini-7 is currently circling around earth in a path 138 to 204 miles above earth. Astronauts Borman and Lovell are to shift into a circular path 185 miles above earth to be in position for the rendezvous.

Rendezvous, and actual physical linking of spacecraft, is essential.

They will also experiment with three ground stations in an attempt to "talk" to earth over a laser beam of light.

Shortly after the flight began the men carried out an experiment that was an important rehearsal for the coming rendezvous attempt with Gemini-6.

On achieving orbit, they flew in close format on with the spent second tag of their Titan booster rocket, coming within perhaps 10 feet (3 metres). For about a half hour they closed in on, then sped away from, the booster in a kind of "space tag" with the rocket.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 4, 30, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope coloured film **BARRABAS**.
PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 4, 30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film **THE WORLD OF MONEY**.
KABUL CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4, 6:30 p.m. Pakistani film **RAT KI RAHI**.
At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Indian film **HONG KONG**.

Indian Mission

Meets Jordanian Govt. Officials

Amman, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—Arab-Indian relations and questions of mutual interest were discussed by an Indian goodwill mission and some Jordanian officials and members of Parliament.

The mission, led by Ali Zaheer, Minister of Justice of Uttar Pradesh State, arrived in Amman on Wednesday from Cyprus in the course of a tour of some middle Eastern countries.

Official sources said members of the mission were told that Jordan wanted the Kashmir problem settled peacefully in a manner ensuring the interests of all parties concerned.

Luna Reported

On Planned Course

MOSCOW, Dec. 6. (Tass).—Saturday "Luna was at a distance of 213,000 kilometres from the earth. This moon probe was launched on Friday," Tass reported.

Four communications sessions have already been held with the station and telemetric information and trajectory measurements were obtained during them. According to this data all the on-board systems are functioning normally and the probe's trajectory is close to the planned course. The main purpose of this probe is the further refinement of the system of soft landing on the moon.

The experts found Faizabad suitable for seasonal flights. From the beginning of 1966 Ariana will organise scheduled flights to Faizabad bringing yet another province within the network of its domestic services.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Dec. 6.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed Afghani.

Buying	Selling
Af. 71.00 (per one dollar)	71.50
Af. 199.80 (per one pound sterling)	200.20
Af. 1775.00 (per hundred German Mark)	1787.50
Af. 1653.08 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	1664.73
Af. 1437.24 (per hundred French Franc)	1447.37

Advertise For Christmas

Christmas season is advertising season. Advertise in the Kabul Times for most effective sale promotion campaigns in Afghanistan. Call on us for further information.

Dictionaries For Sale

New Russian and Dari dictionaries, albums of Indian and Dari miniatures, and photograph albums which you liked in our book exhibition last time are now available on sale in Pano Zai Bookstore in Char Rahi Malik Ashgar, Jawid Bookstore at the last bust stop of Sarai Ghazni, Avedina Bookstore. These dictionaries cost fifty afghanis. The albums of Indian and Dari miniatures and photographic albums can be bought in addition to the above mentioned bookstores at the Behad Bookstore. You can also subscribe to Russian magazines in foreign languages through these bookstores or through the commercial attache of the U.S.S.R. Embassy.

IWC Schaffhausen

The super-antimagnetic and waterproof self-winding INTERNATIONAL INGENIEUR automatic highest precision for professionals and sportsmen

International Watch Co. SCHAFFHAUSEN/SWITZERLAND



THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. 4-10°C Minimum 0°C
Sun sets today at 4:39 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:21 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 212

SD

KABUL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1965, (QAUS 16, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Afghan Representative Signs Development Bank Charter

KABUL, December 7.—THE Deputy Minister of Planning, Abdul Wahab Haider, returned to Kabul from the Philippines Monday. He had gone to Manila to participate in the ECAFE conference on the establishment of an Asian Development Bank. The conference was held in Manila.

He said he signed the bank's charter as representative of Afghanistan. The Asian Development Bank has been floated with

Three Front Attack On Hunger Proposed At FAO Meeting

ROME Dec. 7.—A former head of the U.S. Food for Peace Programme said Monday that the battle against hunger can be won and suggested a three-point attack on the problem.

George McGovern, now a U.S. Senator, addressed delegates attending the conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). He is serving as a Congressional adviser to the U.S. delegation.

He said he had no doubt that in the years ahead the race against population and famine can be won, but he warned that "hunger is a insidious and elusive enemy."

Senator McGovern proposed first that steps be taken to make more effective use of existing food reserves and unused food production capacity.

He suggested "an intelligent, well-constructed campaign—to break the bottlenecks on the distribution of food—the construction of improved port facilities, the building of desperately needed storage, the construction of simple roads, the provision of manpower vehicles and implements necessary for the efficient distribution of food."

McGovern called for a "re-ordering of domestic farm policies" in the developed countries so that farmers can produce more abundantly. This, he said, would follow the first step of opening distribution bottlenecks.

He stressed that this step in the war against hunger is the most difficult, and the most important.

He called this step the "major function of the FAO." The task is "to coordinate closely technology, education, wise government policy, and participation by religious, labour, civic and agricultural interests."

De Gaulle Fails To Win Absolute Majority

PARIS, Dec. 7.—In the first round of French presidential elections Sunday there was an unprecedented vote turnout. General Charles de Gaulle received a 43.96 per cent vote for president.

This was the second time that France has used a direct vote system for presidential elections.

Only once before, in 1848, did French voters have a direct say about who would be elected president.

There were pre-election rumours that if De Gaulle did not get the broad support he requested, he would refuse to run in the second round.

Some Gaullist officials said he would enter the second round on Dec. 19. This seemed the most likely, for as one Gaullist supporter put it, "the General is a fighter and he will not abandon the combat now."

Here are the statistics on the voting in France itself:

Registered voters: 28,402,084.
Voters: 24,140,259.
Valid ballots: 23,891,391.
Abstentions: 15.1 per cent.
The results:

	Charles De Gaulle	Francois Mitterrand	Jean Lecanuet	Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancour	Pierre Maguyphacy	Marcel Barbu
10,504,007 (43.96 per cent.)	7,655,042 (32.04 per cent.)	3,770,771 (15.78 per cent.)	1,269,095 (four per cent.)	414,056 (1.73 per cent.)	278,420 (1.16 per cent.)	

Overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.
Voters: 79,999.
Valid ballots: 79,961.
De Gaulle 69,820 for 87.97 per cent.
Mitterrand 8,227 for 10.36 per cent.
Lecanuet 505 for .63 per cent.
Tixier-Vignancour 520 for .65 per cent.
Maguyphacy 167 for .21 per cent.
Barbu 122 for .15 per cent.

Overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.
Voters: 79,999.
Valid ballots: 79,961.
De Gaulle 69,820 for 87.97 per cent.
Mitterrand 8,227 for 10.36 per cent.
Lecanuet 505 for .63 per cent.
Tixier-Vignancour 520 for .65 per cent.
Maguyphacy 167 for .21 per cent.
Barbu 122 for .15 per cent.

Overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.
Voters: 79,999.
Valid ballots: 79,961.
De Gaulle 69,820 for 87.97 per cent.
Mitterrand 8,227 for 10.36 per cent.
Lecanuet 505 for .63 per cent.
Tixier-Vignancour 520 for .65 per cent.
Maguyphacy 167 for .21 per cent.
Barbu 122 for .15 per cent.

Overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.
Voters: 79,999.
Valid ballots: 79,961.
De Gaulle 69,820 for 87.97 per cent.
Mitterrand 8,227 for 10.36 per cent.
Lecanuet 505 for .63 per cent.
Tixier-Vignancour 520 for .65 per cent.
Maguyphacy 167 for .21 per cent.
Barbu 122 for .15 per cent.

Overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.
Voters: 79,999.
Valid ballots: 79,961.
De Gaulle 69,820 for 87.97 per cent.
Mitterrand 8,227 for 10.36 per cent.
Lecanuet 505 for .63 per cent.
Tixier-Vignancour 520 for .65 per cent.
Maguyphacy 167 for .21 per cent.
Barbu 122 for .15 per cent.

Overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.
Voters: 79,999.
Valid ballots: 79,961.
De Gaulle 69,820 for 87.97 per cent.
Mitterrand 8,227 for 10.36 per cent.
Lecanuet 505 for .63 per cent.
Tixier-Vignancour 520 for .65 per cent.
Maguyphacy 167 for .21 per cent.
Barbu 122 for .15 per cent.

Overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.
Voters: 79,999.
Valid ballots: 79,961.
De Gaulle 69,820 for 87.97 per cent.
Mitterrand 8,227 for 10.36 per cent.
Lecanuet 505 for .63 per cent.
Tixier-Vignancour 520 for .65 per cent.
Maguyphacy 167 for .21 per cent.
Barbu 122 for .15 per cent.

Overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.
Voters: 79,999.
Valid ballots: 79,961.
De Gaulle 69,820 for 87.97 per cent.
Mitterrand 8,227 for 10.36 per cent.
Lecanuet 505 for .63 per cent.
Tixier-Vignancour 520 for .65 per cent.
Maguyphacy 167 for .21 per cent.
Barbu 122 for .15 per cent.

Overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.
Voters: 79,999.
Valid ballots: 79,961.
De Gaulle 69,820 for 87.97 per cent.
Mitterrand 8,227 for 10.36 per cent.
Lecanuet 505 for .63 per cent.
Tixier-Vignancour 520 for .65 per cent.
Maguyphacy 167 for .21 per cent.
Barbu 122 for .15 per cent.

Overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.
Voters: 79,999.
Valid ballots: 79,961.
De Gaulle 69,820 for 87.97 per cent.
Mitterrand 8,227 for 10.36 per cent.
Lecanuet 505 for .63 per cent.
Tixier-Vignancour 520 for .65 per cent.
Maguyphacy 167 for .21 per cent.
Barbu 122 for .15 per cent.

Overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.
Voters: 79,999.
Valid ballots: 79,961.
De Gaulle 69,820 for 87.97 per cent.
Mitterrand 8,227 for 10.36 per cent.
Lecanuet 505 for .63 per cent.
Tixier-Vignancour 520 for .65 per cent.
Maguyphacy 167 for .21 per cent.
Barbu 122 for .15 per cent.

Overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.
Voters: 79,999.
Valid ballots: 79,961.
De Gaulle 69,820 for 87.97 per cent.
Mitterrand 8,227 for 10.36 per cent.
Lecanuet 505 for .63 per cent.
Tixier-Vignancour 520 for .65 per cent.
Maguyphacy 167 for .21 per cent.
Barbu 122 for .15 per cent.

Overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.
Voters: 79,999.
Valid ballots: 79,961.
De Gaulle 69,820 for 87.97 per cent.
Mitterrand 8,227 for 10.36 per cent.
Lecanuet 505 for .63 per cent.
Tixier-Vignancour 520 for .65 per cent.
Maguyphacy 167 for .21 per cent.
Barbu 122 for .15 per cent.

Overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.
Voters: 79,999.
Valid ballots: 79,961.
De Gaulle 69,820 for 87.97 per cent.
Mitterrand 8,227 for 10.36 per cent.
Lecanuet 505 for .63 per cent.
Tixier-Vignancour 520 for .65 per cent.
Maguyphacy 167 for .21 per cent.
Barbu 122 for .15 per cent.

Overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.
Voters: 79,999.
Valid ballots: 79,961

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHTER NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Temporary telephone: 24228

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 7, 1965

Power Shortage
In Kabul

In its recent statement on the shortage of power in Kabul the Electricity Supply Company did well to be blunt and forthright. It has made it clear to all that only a sense of responsibility on the part of the public can make it possible to have an equitable distribution of the limited supplies available. As indicated by the statement, while Kabul needs more than 70,000 kilowatts of power the present supply is no more than 22,000 kilowatts.

Neither the company nor any other department can ensure judicious use of electricity by people in their homes. It is for the people themselves to develop civic sense and cooperate with the authorities to tide over the crisis. Shortage of power in Kabul is acute during the winter because people use it for purposes other than lighting. If we had an ample supply of power, there would be no reason to urge the people to economise in its use. But since the situation is serious every one in the city is expected to be careful where the consumption of power is concerned.

In countries where there is shortage of water during the summer the municipal authorities appeal to the public not to waste water meets with a ready response. We earnestly hope that the people of Kabul will be equally responsive to the Electricity Supply Company's appeal. At the same time the company should not allow more people to use power to heat their houses or for cooking purposes. The situation has deteriorated because such permission has been granted indiscriminately in the past.

Kabul's shortage of power is of a temporary nature. Work on two new hydro-electric projects near Kabul is already in full swing. The Mahipar project is expected to be completed by next winter. This plant has an installed capacity of 66,000 kilowatts. The Naghloo plant, which is to yield more than 90,000 kilowatts of power, will be put into operation by 1967. By then Kabul will have enough power and to spare. But until then the citizens of the capital will have to accept some hardships and cooperate to ensure equitable distribution of electricity.

News Analysis:

Non-Aligned Nations Plan Disarm Conference

Non-aligned diplomats at the United Nations are expected to go to work this week to set up a world disarmament conference within two years, but big problems stand in the way.

One problem is that the People's Republic of China, main object of the effort, has said it will not attend the conference. Another is that the United States seems reluctant to agree that East Germany, North Korea and North Vietnam should attend. Still another is that France seems hesitant.

The General Assembly adopted a resolution Monday endorsing a proposal of the 1964 Cairo Non-Aligned Summit Conference for "a world disarmament conference to which all countries would be invited."

The resolution urged "that the necessary consultations be conducted with all countries" to set up a preparatory committee "which will take appropriate steps for the convening" of such a conference not later than 1967.

The planning of these consultations will start at a private meeting of the non-aligned group here this week. The group includes delegates of the 77 countries that had representatives at the 1960 summit conference in Cairo.

Yugoslav Ambassador Danilo Lekic, who usually calls its meetings, conferred Monday morning with U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg about the outlook for the conference.

Much has been made in the United States about the recent discovery of a medieval map purporting to confirm that America was discovered by Scandinavian explorers long before Christopher Columbus. Debate has been joined in the spirit of national competition, and a number of new unlikely claimants have been brought to the notice of Americans everywhere. But by far the most unlikely of these is a Swiss, Carus, a Representative Herbert H. Newman of Pennsylvania has in the meantime discovered that Leif Eriksson, the alleged Viking discoverer of America, had as a navigator a man named Eric Mandelbaum. And the Irish go everyone else one better by coming up with a Celtic holy man who got to America before anyone else.

Not in Spain to be outdone, the leading Madrid newspaper "ABC" thinks that, by suddenly giving the credit for the discovery to a Norwegian, the Nordic peoples are once again trying to prove their superiority to the Mediterranean race. And as for Italy, continue the Spaniards, to point out that Colum-

Worldwide Hobby: Collecting Tin Miniatures

They are a small but worldwide community: the collectors of tin toy soldiers. Of course, they do not like the phrase "toy soldiers". For them it is "military miniatures", although this phrase is rather incorrect because a sizeable percentage of these tin miniatures has nothing to do with the military. But this will be explained later.

Collectors of tin miniatures can be found nearly everywhere and there are many prominent personalities among them. Winston Churchill was known to own a superb collection of tin soldiers and one of America's best known collectors is General Maxwell Taylor, the former head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The tin soldier is one of the oldest toys of the world. The Children of the old Romans played with legions and Teutonic warriors made from lead. Today, however, the tin soldier has become much more than a 30 millimetres high toy. The small tin figures have become a serious educational and scientific affair. They are used to demonstrate past history.

Thus, there is no age which is not represented by the little mo-

del made from tin. It starts with the Ice Age. A West German collector has produced tin figures of prehistoric men hunting mammoths in the glaciers then covering vast parts of the world. The Bronze Age man is shown foreign primitive swords and building the dead were buried. So it goes on through the centuries to modern times.

Of course military miniatures make up the bulk of the tin figure production, but many of the small tin models are of great ethnological and cultural value. Germany is still the centre of tin figure production, but French, British, Swedish and American firms have gained much reputation during the last 30 or 40 years. A few years ago a small tin figure factory opened in Nairobi, Kenya, which specialises in military miniatures from the period of Napoleonic wars.

All continents of the world are represented in tin with Europe leading far ahead. Some periods have found special attention. Among them are the hordes of the Chinghis Khan, the Aztecs in Central America, the war between Rome and Carthage, the 30 years war (1618 to 1648), in Europe, the last century's Zulu

Others express doubt that it will ever take place. France is one question mark. It was the only abstainer when the Assembly adopted the conference resolution, 91-0.

The United States has agreed to join the preparatory committee but has declined to commit itself to attend the conference till it has all the details.

The People's Republic of China said the day after the resolution was adopted that it would not attend. It did so even though the resolution had been drafted especially to shut the United Nations out of the preparations.

At a news conference Wednesday, Goldberg said for the preparatory committee to talk about inviting divided countries to the conference would "create more problems than it would solve."

Next day a U.S. spokesman said Goldberg had not meant that West Germany, South Korea and South Vietnam should be barred from the conference.

This left the implication that the United States wanted to exclude East Germany, North Korea and North Vietnam. But the spokesman said the question of invitations was up to the preparatory committee.

Diplomatic sources said that while the resolution was pending, the West German UN observer's office lobbied to get it changed so as to exclude East Germany but the United States finally discouraged this effort. (AP)

bus came from Genoa and that therefore the credit belongs to Italy. It is about like saying that Germany won the last war because Eisenhower is descended from German stock.

But now, in an effort to soothe ruffled feelings and to prevent the Spanish, Italian, Scandinavian, Jewish and Irish Americans from coming to blows, let us once and for all establish who really discovered America. It was a primitive lake-dweller from the shores of the Lake of Zurich, who awoke one morning, rubbed the sleep from his eyes, packed his dugout, and to the great amazement of the assembled lake-dwellers set out on a great journey. His reason: in the long run, even the entire Canton of Zurich could only offer a man like him limited opportunities. Speaking these words he set out and discovered the "Land of Unlimited Opportunities". Among his fellow lake-dwellers the man was known as Gopf. But his real name was Gottfried Merki—and that is how the continent of America got its name.

(Swiss Press Review)

Wars in Africa, and the period of the Christian Crusades against the Saracens, which is especially colourful.

Asia and Africa have been rather neglected by the collectors. Before World War II a German firm, Heinrichsen in Iverneberg, had a large collection of toys for African and Asian tin figures, mostly snowing people at work and in their daily life. These highly valuable ethnological forms, however, were either destroyed by bombs or got lost in the general turmoil after the end of the war.

It is difficult to estimate how many tin soldiers are produced annually because most come from small shops. The world association of military miniature collectors estimated some years ago that about five to ten million of the tiny tin figures are produced annually.

To collect tin soldiers is a rather expensive hobby. The true collector wants his miniature done as accurately as possible. It has to be hand painted with all details down to the last button. If he is not able to do this himself—and many do not—he can expect to pay up to two or three dollars per figure.

PRESS

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial on "Foreign Trade" said that to meet the financial requirements of its development plans, Afghanistan should increase its exports and introduce certain restrictions on the import of luxury goods.

To expand our exports, said the paper, two things are necessary—the adoption of scientific methods for improving the quality of goods meant for export, such as carpets, karakul pelts, herbs and fruits, and efforts to find new items for export.

In addition, the Ministry of Commerce should adopt a liberal and progressive export-import policy.

Although the newly-formed Afghan Fruit Export Company, which has machinery to wash and clean fruits, has helped this item of export considerably, the quality of carpets has by no means improved. Afghan carpets are usually uniform in pattern and contain lots of dust. Machinery for drying and washing carpets should be immediately imported and put into operation.

Referring to new items of export, the paper said that the export of natural gas is to start shortly. Is it not possible to look for new items of export such as gas? Afghanistan produces the best quality of marble. As is known, Pakistan imports large quantities of marble from Italy. Is it possible for Afghanistan to have new trade agreements with countries which could import our marble?

Referring to a conversation the writer of the editorial had with an Afghan businessman, the paper said that if businessmen are allowed to export more onions and potatoes, they can import more goods from foreign countries. The potato yield in Afghanistan is larger than that of wheat.

According to the businessman quoted by the paper, if larger quantities of cottonseed are allowed to be exported to free world markets rather than to the barter areas exclusively, it will create a competition advantageous to the country.

The paper expressed the hope that the Commerce Ministry will pay attention to the Afghan business community's views and do what is in the country's interest.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis, Saleh Mohammad Bahar urged the Kabul Municipality to asphalt the Jamal, Meina and Deah Bourie roads. Since the roads lead to the Nadir Shah Roughtoon and Kabul University and have already been prepared for asphalt why not complete the job?

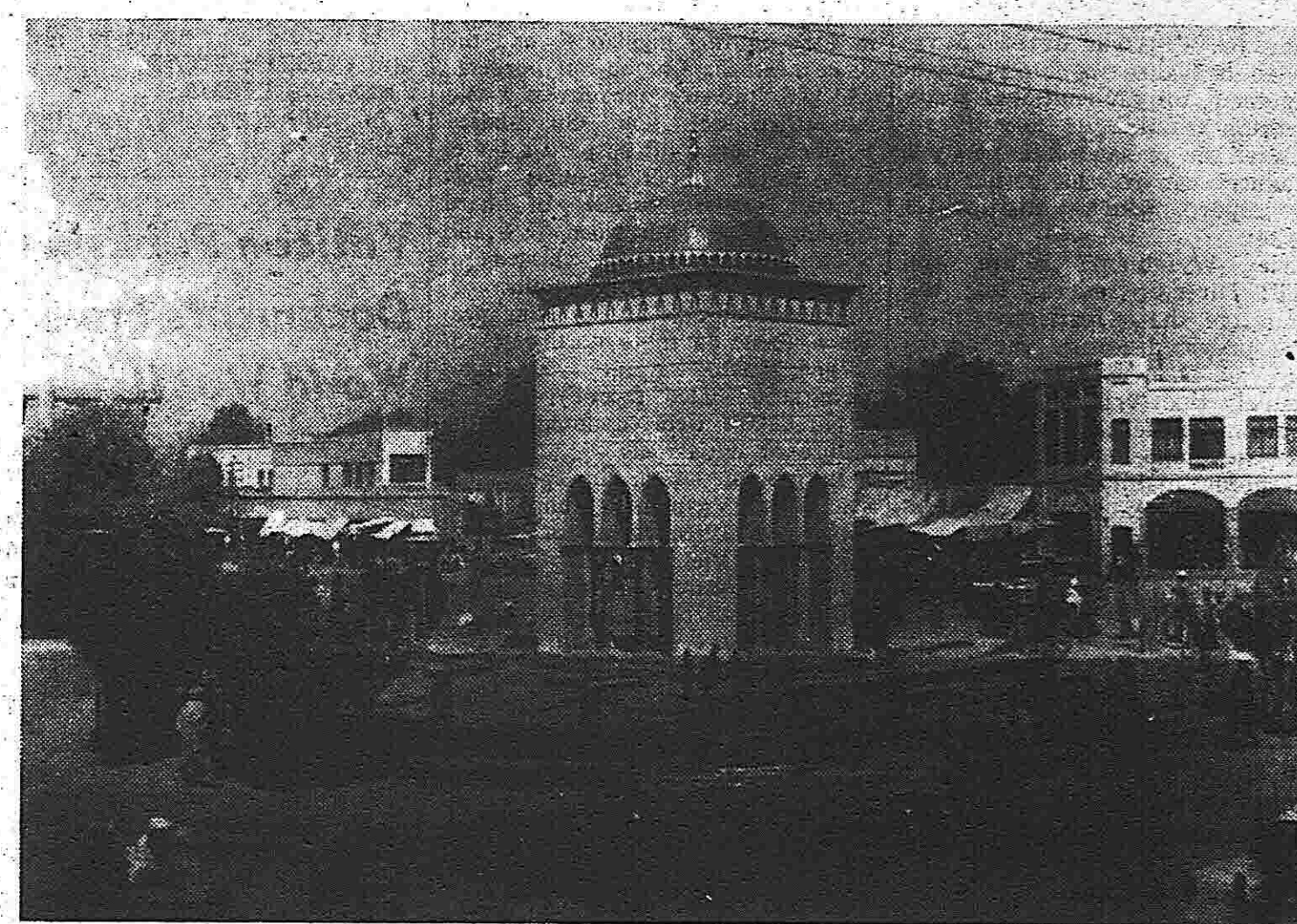
In another letter Abdul Ghafar Najbar said that bribery can be stopped only if we adopt some serious measures such as the prohibition of the import of luxury goods. He expressed the hope that people in the country will refrain from using imported goods.

In an editorial entitled "Electricity in Winter" yesterday's Anis said that with the increase in population and establishment of more factories, the demand for power has risen all over the country. In winter the demand increases because more people use power for different purposes.

The paper said that we should not listen to the complaints of the general public alone but should also try to understand the difficulties. Half of the 22,000 kw of electricity produced by the Sorobie hydroelectric station, which supplies power to Kabul city, is for the Textile Company in Gulbahaar. This is because the Textile Company paid half the expenses for the Sorobie dam.

Kabul city needs about 80,000 kw of electricity. As soon as the Sorobie project starts working 67,000 kw of extra power will be supplied to Kabul. By the end of next year the Mahipar project will go into operation and then Kabul city will have an additional supply of 44,000 kw of electricity. Until these plants start working, the public should cooperate.

KANDAHAR



The Malwand monument, built in commemoration of the battle between the Afghan freedom fighters and the British in 1871, stands in the heart of Kandahar city.

Wool, Fruit Exported From Kandahar Province

Kandahar is one of the richest provinces of Afghanistan: it is extremely fertile and well-watered. It can boast of rich meadows, clothed with green turf, of gardens and orchards full of fruit trees and fields of corn, watered by numerous running streams.

Its climate is warm in winter, but spring is considered the most pleasant time. During summer it is hot and dry.

Chief Exports

Its chief exports are fruits, both fresh and dried, and large quantities of wool. The wool of Kandahar is of a very good quality, and in the last few years it has found an excellent market abroad. A factory for the manufacture of woollen cloth was set up there before the outbreak of the last world war, and since then it has made considerable progress. Its produce, of good quality and very cheap, is now supplying the needs of the people and replacing woollen goods imported from abroad.

But Kandahar's real fame lies in its production of delicious fruit. Foremost among these are grapes. Then come pomegranates and Sharparas (sugar candy, a very sweet, small apricot, which is dried and exported abroad in large quantities). Kandahar has a fine quality of raisin, of light yellow colour, with berries up to 2 cm, known as Abjush.

The pomegranate of this district is of exceptionally high quality from 17 to 18 cm in diameter. The largest of the pomegranate trees are located along the Arghandab river. The construction of the Arghandab Dam and the new canal system carried out from the Arghandab river plays an important part in irrigation and in the agricultural development of the province.

Kandahar lies between the province of Zabul Helmand and Uruzgan and southern Pakistan. It has an estimated population of 600,000. Temperatures in summer go as high as 45 degrees centigrade but the mercury seldom drops below 10 degrees.

During the reign of Emperor Ahmad Shah Durani Kandahar was one of the modern cities in the east and it was carefully laid out.

New City

Today the city has been modernised and expanded once again. During recent years many buildings have been constructed there. The large development projects undertaken in western Afghanistan have their headquarters here and as a result of this many new and modern residential areas have sprung up in the city.

The population of the city has been rising, too, and it is one of the few cities in the country in which the main streets are paved.

Two large and historical buildings, the mausoleum of Ahmad Shah and the building which houses the garments of Prophet Mohammad, still dominate other buildings around them.

The dome of the mausoleum has been repaired and restored in the last few years and the towering minarets built on four sides of the building have been redecorated following the original style of work.

The old city of Kandahar which was destroyed and burned down by

Nadir Afshar lies two kilometres west of the present city.

The Arghandab basin, which lies behind the low mountains of Baba Wali, is now prospering more rapidly and the newly constructed Zahir Shahi Canal is serving its purpose very well.

Classical works refer to Kandahar as Gandahara. Ptolemy called the area by this name.

The Vedas refer to this area as Surashutry, and the Avesta as Haravarty.

Alexander the Great, in the course of his conquests in Asia, built a city, of course called Alexander (Contd. on Page 4)

Warm Weather In Winter;
Mausoleums, Bronze Age Site
Attract Tourists To Kandahar

The mausoleums of several famous Afghan leaders as well as archaeological sites are found in and near Kandahar. These and the warm winter weather attract tourists to the city.

Beside the Kherqa-i-Sharif mosque, where a shirt of the Holy Prophet was brought from Bokhara by Ahmad Shah, is the Durrani ruler's own mausoleum. The domed structure is built over an octagonal base and the interior is decorated with beautiful designs in mosaic done in Kandahar.

Near the gardens of Kokaran, which are on the banks of the Arghandab, northwest of Kandahar, there is a small domed structure resembling the mausoleum of Ahmad Shah. This is the mausoleum of Mirwais who established a kingdom in Kandahar in 1708.

About five miles from Kokaran just outside the new city of Kandahar are 40 steps carved into the side of the mountain. Actually there are 42 but they are popularly known as Chizina, meaning 40 steps. At the top are inscriptions carved by Zahiruddin Mohammad Babur. The platform offers a beautiful view of the Arghandab plain and the city of Kandahar.

About 20 kilometres from Kandahar in the Kish-i-Nakhod Rud Valley on a dried-up tributary of the Arghandab river is a mound which rises 97 feet above the plain. Its 13 layers provide evidence of the different civilisations which flourished in the area.

The site called Mundigak apparently dates from the Bronze Age and shows that the area was a crossroads between the Indus Valley, Iran, and Mesopotamia about 3000 to 1000 BC. Even today the site is an important crossroad for

Kandahar Is Centre Of Air
Transport, Cadastral Survey

A number of agriculture, education, transportation, and public administration projects are being implemented in Kandahar province.

Highways are being constructed to link Kandahar with Herat in the west and Kabul in the east. The Western Highway built with Soviet aid has just been opened. The Kabul-Kandahar highway will be completed with the help of the U.S. in the next nine months.

Construction of the Kandahar highway began in June 1961 and about 450 kilometres have so far been completed. With a grant from USAID asphalt resurfacing of the Kandahar Spinboldak Road and the resurfacing of seven kilometres of the road inside the city of Kandahar have been completed.

Kandahar is also being developed as a centre of air transportation in Afghanistan. Projects include the Kandahar international airport, an aeronautical school where 294 students have been trained so far, an on-the-job training programme, and a warehouse and maintenance shop.

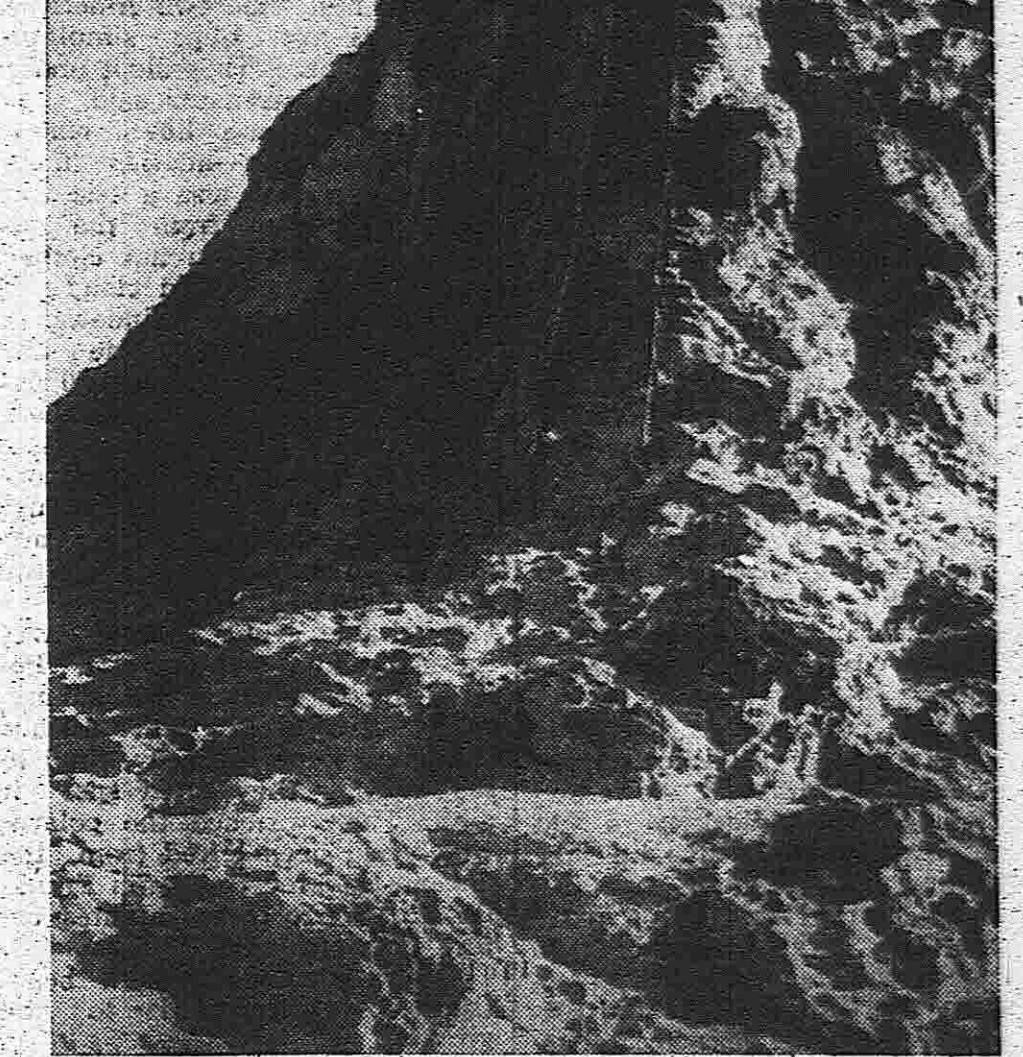
The first of three cadastral survey projects has been started in Kandahar. The programme being assisted by USAID aims to set up a national cadastral land survey programme to enable assessment of land and real property so that taxes may be collected on a uniform basis. By the end of 1967 the Cadastral Survey School will have trained 400 persons who will survey and register land in the country.

Besides the training programme, the cadastral survey plans include field surveys, issuing of land-title certificates, organising land-title registration offices in accordance with the new Land Law, setting up a national land title registration office, and operating a verification and mapping office.

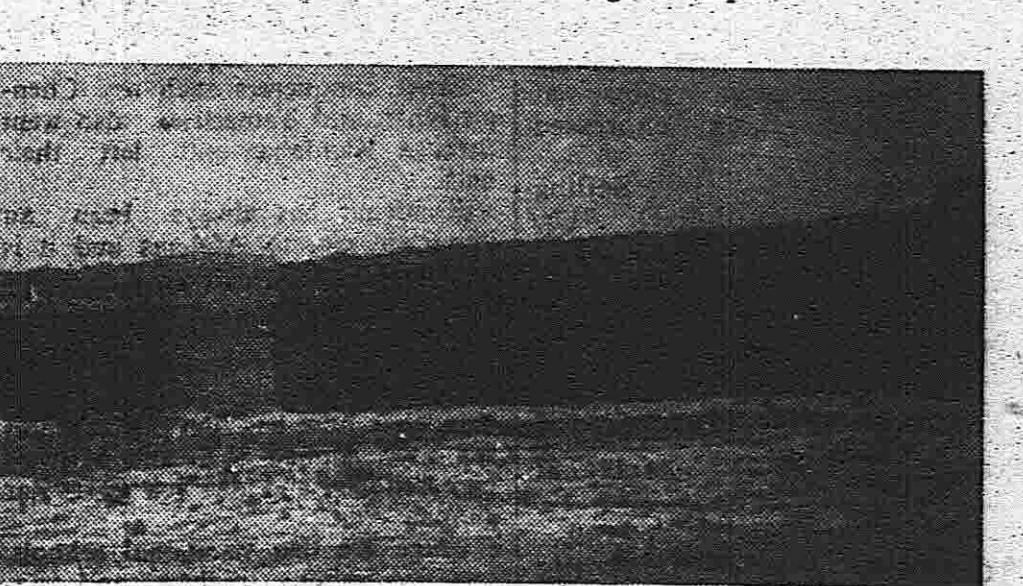
The cadastral programme officials receive many petitions from farm-owners, tribal leaders, and government employees from all parts of the country to have areas of land surveyed. Right now approximately 20,000 hectares of private and government land is being surveyed in southern Afghanistan.

Students at the Cadastral Survey School have 41 different textbooks. Twenty of them have been especially written for the school. The trainees use up-to-date equipment, including one-second and 20-second theodolites, one-minute transits, plane tables, metric tapes, drafting machines

Contd. on page 4



Chizina (forty steps) are located near the old city of Kandahar two miles west of the new city. The steps were built out of solid rock in the seventeenth century by Zahiruddin Mohammad Babur, founder of the Mughul empire.



This caravansarai stands disintegrating and forgotten outside Kandahar. It once served travelers and caravans traveling from India to Iran. Now the distance from Kabul to Kandahar or Herat to Kandahar can be covered in hours and the city is linked to other parts of the world by air.

UK Criticises USSR-Proposed Non-Interference Resolution

WASHINGTON, December 7, (AP).—BRITISH Ambassador Sir Roger Jackling Monday criticised a Soviet-proposed resolution on the prohibition of interference in domestic affairs of states as a guise for the Soviet delegation to launch an "intemperate attack" on Britain.

Jackling told the General Assembly's main Political Committee that the Soviet approach to a question starts with the premise that whatever western nations do is bad, but what other states do should be overlooked.

The committee is debating two resolutions on non-interference in domestic affairs of states—one submitted by the Soviet Union and the other by 17 Latin American states. Jackling offered several amendments to the Soviet proposal which he said would make it "more comprehensive, objective and positive."

Concerning statements on Vietnam made by the Soviet delegation earlier, Jackling said his government would be "only too happy" to have the Soviet Union join in efforts to bring the Vietnam conflict from the battlefield to the conference table.

He said as co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, Britain and the Soviet Union have the duty to reconvene the conference to discuss the Vietnam question. Such a proposal, he added, was made recently by British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart in Moscow, but was rejected.

Jackling said the Soviet draft failed to include reference to indirect interference, or the training of nationals of one state for guerrilla warfare for the purpose of overthrowing their own government. He said that this form of interference causes some governments as much concern as the threat of direct attack.

He also suggested the resolution include an affirmative statement that it is the right and duty of all member states to cooperate with one another and encourage closer relations in political, social, economic and cultural fields.

According to Reuters, the General Assembly's main Political Committee today grapples with an issue that began as a vehicle for attacks on the United States and now involve several world disputes, including Kashmir.

The original issue was a Soviet draft declaration condemning intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

When he formally introduced the draft in the committee the chief Soviet delegate, Dr. Nikolai T. Fedorenko, delivered a long denunciation of U.S. policy in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

But the issue soon became complicated by a number of alternate declarations and amendments, some of which involved specific issues.

Private consultations were due to start today in hopes of unravelling the differing views and reaching a quick decision so that the committee can take up the question of Cyprus.

Also on the table are a Latin American draft, a total of 56 amendments to the Soviet proposal by the United States and Britain, a Pakistani amendment apparently aimed at India's administration of Kashmir, and a Unit-

Liberalise Cotton Trade Regulation GATT Official Asks

GENEVA, Dec. 7, (Reuters).—A 28-nation committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was urged Monday to liberalise its five-year arrangement for international trade in cotton textiles.

Under the present arrangement, a country can restrict cotton textile imports which disrupt its market.

Eric Wyndham White, the GATT Director-General, told the committee that restrictive measures provided for by the agreement had been used far more extensively than originally thought.

Cotton textile exports from the less developed countries were still going mainly to the same markets as before the arrangement, White said.

Gemini-7 Crew Enjoys Third Day Of 14-Day Space Flight

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, December 7.—AMERICA'S newest pair of men in space whirled into their third day in orbit Monday as ground crews rushed preparations to launch still another due for a rendezvous attempt with them.

As they neared the end of their 29th orbit Monday, astronauts Frank Borman and James Lovell were given the go-ahead for at least 45 orbits in Gemini-7. Space officials were increasingly confident the Gemini-7 craft would fly the full 14 days planned, and possible a 15th.

Launch pad crews at Cape Kennedy were 14 to 16 hours ahead in preparation for launching Gemini-6 on Dec. 13 for the rendezvous. However, space officials considered the possibility of an earlier launch of Gemini-6 which had been speculated upon over the weekend, as slim.

The Gemini-7 astronauts Monday had seven hours of sleep. It was the first time two American astronauts had slept simultaneously in space. They slept undisturbed, the astronauts said.

Navy Commander Lovell removed his space suit—another "first". This experiment was a test of whether moisture from the astronaut's body when not clothed in his space suit would cloud or freeze on the craft's windows.

The temperature inside the spaceship ranged between 70 degrees and 75 degrees Fahrenheit. The two men ate their meal in space. They said they were consuming the food as they encountered it in the storage compartment—and not necessarily in the order planned.

A notable event Monday was the astronauts' sighting of a P-3 missile which a U.S. submarine, submerged in the Atlantic Ocean off Cape Kennedy, fired to see whether they could spot it aloft. They watched the polaris, which had been lofted from the nuclear-powered Benjamin Franklin, for about three minutes before it disappeared.

"We've got her and she's beautiful," Lovell reported to the ground.

"It's easy to track. We're right on it," said Borman.

Flying over Houston, Texas, Borman told ground control he could see the city clearly.

As the Gemini-7 spacecraft soared through space, control sent music loft—as it had for the eight-day Gemini-5 flight in August—and the astronauts also were kept up with the news.

Major news from a morning newspaper was read to the pair by a ground controller.

on it," said Borman.

Major news from a morning newspaper was read to the pair by a ground controller.

Major news from a morning newspaper was read to the pair by a ground controller.

U.S. Bombers Hit Two Viet Cong Suspected Targets

SAIGON, Dec. 7 (AP).—U.S. Air Force B 52 bombers hit two targets early today, one of them in the central highlands and the other near the Cambodian borders.

A U.S. military spokesman said one strike took the Guam-based bombers over a suspected Viet Cong target about 20 miles west of Plei Mu—the scene of hard fighting last month when U.S. and South Vietnam forces clashed repeatedly with Viet Cong units.

The second was in Tay Ninh province about 65 miles northwest of Saigon, where several B 52 strikes have been aimed recently.

No details were disclosed on the nature of the targets.

In ground action, the spokesman said South Vietnamese units operating only 10 miles east of Saigon killed nine Viet Cong late Monday while on a search and clearing operation.

Headquarters spokesman in Saigon also reported 231 Viet Cong had been confirmed killed by troops of the first U.S. Infantry Division in weekend fighting near the Michelin rubber plantation about 35 miles northwest of Saigon.

Official in the fighting area, however, said they had counted only 40 to 50 bodies in the thick jungled terrain where it is often difficult to see a man two yards away.

A large Viet Cong Guerilla unit yesterday ambushed a government infantry battalion as substantial United States and Viet Cong casualties were reported from fighting in many parts of South Vietnam.

Few details were known about the ambush, only a few miles from the scene of a fierce six-hour battle in which U.S. losses were believed to have been the worst since the bloody battles of the Ia Drang Valley last month.

In Johnson City, Texas, President Johnson said Monday the United States will provide whatever number of men may be needed to help defend South Vietnam.

Johnson, however, declined to say how many U.S. troops might be sent to South Vietnam eventually.

Johnson said Monday the United States will provide whatever number of men may be needed to help defend South Vietnam.

Johnson, however, declined to say how many U.S. troops might be sent to South Vietnam eventually.

Johnson said Monday the United States will provide whatever number of men may be needed to help defend South Vietnam.

Johnson, however, declined to say how many U.S. troops might be sent to South Vietnam eventually.

Johnson said Monday the United States will provide whatever number of men may be needed to help defend South Vietnam.

Johnson, however, declined to say how many U.S. troops might be sent to South Vietnam eventually.

Johnson said Monday the United States will provide whatever number of men may be needed to help defend South Vietnam.

Johnson, however, declined to say how many U.S. troops might be sent to South Vietnam eventually.

Johnson said Monday the United States will provide whatever number of men may be needed to help defend South Vietnam.

Johnson, however, declined to say how many U.S. troops might be sent to South Vietnam eventually.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film **THE WORLD OF MONEY**
PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American Cinemascope Coloured film **A DISTANT TRUMPET**
BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Indian film **CHOTI NAWAB**
ZAINAB CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Indian film.

Vatican Publishes Documents From World War II

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 7, (AP).—The Vatican said Monday Pope Paul VI has allowed publication of all documents in the Vatican archives concerning World War II, after requests coming from many nations.

This was an exception to a Vatican rule that no archive paper be published before it is at least 50 years old.

The Vatican said the rule will remain valid in all other cases.

A first volume will be on sale today containing documents on diplomatic action of the Holy See from March 1939 to August 1940.

The 580-page book, in French, is entitled "La Saint siege et La Guerre en Europe, Mars 1939—août 1940" (the Holy See and the War in Europe, March 1939—August 1940).

This will be the first publication in the series called "Actes et Documents Relatives a la Seconde Guerre Mondiale" (Acts and Documents Relative to World War II).

Requests to make the documents available began to arrive at the Vatican in the wake of controversy stirred by the play "The Vicar" (The Deputy), by Rolf Hochhuth of Germany.

The play's theme concerns whether Pope Pius XII did enough to avoid Nazi extermination of Jews.

In making the announcement, Archbishop Antonio Samore, Secretary for Extraordinary Affairs of the Vatican Secretariat, said publication was aimed at shedding "the just light" on Vatican activity during the war.

He said that often in historical publications on the war the Vatican either is not mentioned or is wrongly judged on the basis of incomplete documents.

Pope Pius XII and some Vatican have been attacked by some historians as "viewing favourably" the German attack on Soviet Russia.

Izvestia Stresses Communist Unity

MOSCOW, Dec. 7, (AP).—The Soviet Union Monday said the Chinese "hamper the people's struggle against imperialism and help the aggressor."

The attack in the government newspaper Izvestia followed two others, one on Nov. 1 and the other on Nov. 28. In these, the same accusation was made and given prominence in the Soviet press.

Monday's Izvestia article, commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Communist Congress held in 1960, was written by Yuri Frantsev.

He maintained that "a tendency toward consolidation has been increasingly in evidence in the world communist movement recently."

"Life shows, however, that there are real possibilities to continue strengthening the unity of the world communist movement."

"It is becoming increasingly clear that those who reject unity of actions hamper the people's struggle against imperialism and help the aggressors."

The report said that if similar action had been taken by employees of companies in the inter-connected system total collapse could have been avoided.

Steeves Meets Senator Dawi

KABUL, Dec. 7.—John M. Steeves, the United States Ambassador at the court of Kabul, paid a courtesy call on Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi President of the Mesh-rano Jirgah, at the Parliament building Monday morning.

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum -6°C.
Sun sets today at 4:35 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:52 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 213

SD

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1965, (QAUS 17, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Minister Suggests Plans For Expansion Of Education

KABUL, December 8.—THE Minister of Education has made recommendations for the continuation of education by primary school students, meeting shortage of teachers and solving students' individual problems. When these recommendations are implemented a greater number of primary school students will be absorbed in higher schools and a considerable number of extra teachers will be made available.

The Minister, Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, met principals of secondary schools, lycees and vocational schools at his office yesterday to discuss educational problems. Presidents of primary and secondary education departments were also present.

Addressing the educators, Anwari said that on the basis of the policy announced by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's government the Education Ministry will try to expand educational facilities as far as possible despite the expenditure involved.

The people, he said, are demanding more and more schools. To accommodate more students who have passed Grade 6 Anwari suggested an increase in the number of grade 7 classes in schools. To meet shortage of teachers to a certain extent he suggested that Afghanistan, which has summer and winter vacations in different areas, should take advantage of it by asking teachers to work during their vacations in areas where schools are open at the time. These teachers, he said, should be compensated for their extra work.

The Minister also proposed the establishment of advisory committees in schools to study and solve students' individual problems hindering their educational progress.

He said the committees should consist of prominent teachers and leading local citizens who volunteer to assist the school administration.

Jirgah Forms Body To Contact Finance Ministry On Taxes

KABUL, Dec. 8.—The general session of the Wolesi Jirgah appointed another committee Tuesday to discuss livestock taxes with the Ministry of Finance with a view to finding an easier and more practical system of taxation.

During its morning and afternoon sessions the Jirgah heard the report of the commission appointed earlier for this purpose.

After discussions on the report the Jirgah decided to find an easy and practical solution to the problem of livestock taxation.

The following deputies are members of the committee:

Gul Pacha Ullat from Jalalabad, Ismail Mayar from Chak-e-Wardak, Mir Mohammad Siddiq Farhang from Kabul City, Abdul Karim Farzan from Zinda Jan of Herat; Mohammad Zahir Younsi from Nahr-e Shahi in Balkh province; Mawlawi Abdul Haq from Chak Dara of Kunduz; Akhtar Mohammad Kakar from Kala Zal of Kunduz; Saleh Mohammad from Baraki of Logar; Kamaluddin Ishagzai from Sari Pul of Jowzjan province; and Abdul Ahad Karzai from Kandahar.

De Gaulle remained silent at his country home. He returned to Paris Tuesday and shortly afterward had a long visit with Premier Georges Pompidou.

Instead of a statement Tuesday night, a spokesman said Information Minister Alain Peyrefitte would take up the matter Wednesday at his regular news conference following a cabinet meeting.

The spokesman gave no reason for the switch in signals, but high sources in both the Elysee Palace and Pompidou's residence stood by their reports that de Gaulle would run.

The Constitutional Council published Tuesday the final, official results of last Sunday's first-round of the French Presidential election.

De Gaulle remained silent at his country home. He returned to Paris Tuesday and shortly afterward had a long visit with Premier Georges Pompidou.

Instead of a statement Tuesday night, a spokesman said Information Minister Alain Peyrefitte would take up the matter Wednesday at his regular news conference following a cabinet meeting.

The spokesman gave no reason for the switch in signals, but high sources in both the Elysee Palace and Pompidou's residence stood by their reports that de Gaulle would run.

The Constitutional Council published Tuesday the final, official results of last Sunday's first-round of the French Presidential election.

De Gaulle remained silent at his country home. He returned to Paris Tuesday and shortly afterward had a long visit with Premier Georges Pompidou.

Instead of a statement Tuesday night, a spokesman said Information Minister Alain Peyrefitte would take up the matter Wednesday at his regular news conference following a cabinet meeting.

The spokesman gave no reason for the switch in signals, but high sources in both the Elysee Palace and Pompidou's residence stood by their reports that de Gaulle would run.

The Constitutional Council published Tuesday the final, official results of last Sunday's first-round of the French Presidential election.

De Gaulle remained silent at his country home. He returned to Paris Tuesday and shortly afterward had a long visit with Premier Georges Pompidou.

Instead of a statement Tuesday night, a spokesman said Information Minister Alain Peyrefitte would take up the matter Wednesday at his regular news conference following a cabinet meeting.

The spokesman gave no reason for the switch in signals, but high sources in both the Elysee Palace and Pompidou's residence stood by their reports that de Gaulle would run.

The Constitutional Council published Tuesday the final, official results of last Sunday's first-round of the French Presidential election.

Cabinet Approves Establishment Of Fund For Welfare

KABUL, Dec. 8.—The Cabinet has approved the establishment of a national fund to collect donations for welfare work through D'Aghaistan Bank. Money contributed for the Red Crescent fund is excluded from this.

The cabinet secretariat said the Ministry of Finance will soon prepare a draft of a bill to regulate the fund's administration and submit it to the cabinet for approval.

General Assembly Condemns South African Racial Policy

UNITED NATIONS, December 8, (AP).—THE General Assembly's special Political Committee Tuesday night condemned South Africa's racial segregation policies as a threat to international peace. It called for binding economic penalties as the only means to solve the problem.

The vote was 78-1 with 16 abstaining. Portugal cast the dissenting vote.

The United States, France and Britain were among the abstainers.

In a separate ballot, however, the United States and Britain voted against the key section of the resolution, but this was approved 70-12 and thus was assured of the necessary two-thirds majority when it comes before the Assembly.

Ambassador Amin Hilmy II, Deputy Permanent UN Representative of the United Arab Republic, charged in a speech to the committee that the support given to South Africa by its trading partners, including permanent members of the Security Council, was responsible for the continued existence of what he called the "fascist regime."

"The sustained boom conditions" in South Africa, he said, were a result of the increased investments of industrialized countries of the West. He added that every foreign investor in South Africa is willingly or unwittingly a partner in oppression and brutality.

"It is urgent that the General Assembly invite South Africa's trading partners to respect United Nations decisions" on voluntary cutting off of trade with South Africa, he said.

"The situation is very grave, dangerous and inflammable," Hilmy asserted, and he urged adoption of the resolution calling for economic sanctions.

Despite the one-sided vote, the chances for binding economic sanctions appeared poor in view of the U.S.-British opposition.

South Africa boycotted the meeting.

Only the Security Council has the authority to order mandatory sanctions. In the past it has refused to apply such penalties against South Africa.

The United States said during the committee's seven-day debate it did not agree that a threat to international peace now exists as a result of South Africa's apartheid policies and therefore it would not support Council action to impose sanctions.

Britain also opposed the universal sanctions urged by the 117-nation committee.

The approved resolution was sponsored by 47 Asian and African nations. In addition to the call for sanctions, the proposal appeared to "the major trading partners" of South Africa to cease economic collaboration with that country.

The resolution also renewed a request to all countries to halt the shipment of military equipment and arms to South Africa.

In the committee debate, U.S. Congressman Barratt O'Hara said the United States had lost \$435 million in arms sales by respecting the two-year-old arms embargo against South Africa. He added, however, that the United States was prepared to continue to cooperate in measures to end apartheid.

(Contd. on Page 4)



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal receives an invitation to visit Belgrade from Miso Pavicevic, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia.

De Gaulle To Enter Dec. 19 Runoff Presidential Election

PARIS, December 8, (AP).—PRESIDENT de Gaulle has decided to enter the runoff election Dec. 19, informed sources reported Tuesday.

The runoff will put him against Francois Mitterrand, who placed a strong second in Sunday's first round with combined backing of the left. De Gaulle got 44.61 per cent and Mitterrand got 31.72 per cent.

The report removed the little remaining doubt that de Gaulle would stay in the fight despite his setback in the first round.

His backers had been counting on an easy simple majority to win in the first round.

De Gaulle remained silent at his country home. He returned to Paris Tuesday and shortly afterward had a long visit with Premier Georges Pompidou.

Instead of a statement Tuesday night, a spokesman said Information Minister Alain Peyrefitte would take up the matter Wednesday at his regular news conference following a cabinet meeting.

The spokesman gave no reason for the switch in signals, but high sources in both the Elysee Palace and Pompidou's residence stood by their reports that de Gaulle would run.

The Constitutional Council published Tuesday the final, official results of last Sunday's first-round of the French Presidential election.

De Gaulle remained silent at his country home. He returned to Paris Tuesday and shortly afterward had a long visit with Premier Georges Pompidou.

Instead of a statement Tuesday night, a spokesman said Information Minister Alain Peyrefitte would take up the matter Wednesday at his regular news conference following a cabinet meeting.

The spokesman gave no reason for the switch in signals, but high sources in both the Elysee Palace and Pompidou's residence stood by their reports that de Gaulle would run.

The Constitutional Council published Tuesday the final, official results of last Sunday's first-round of the French Presidential election.

De Gaulle remained silent at his country home. He returned to Paris Tuesday and shortly afterward had a long visit with Premier Georges Pompidou.

Instead of a statement Tuesday night, a spokesman said Information Minister Alain Peyrefitte would take up the matter Wednesday at his regular news conference following a cabinet meeting.

The spokesman gave no reason for the switch in signals, but high sources in both the Elysee Palace and Pompidou's residence stood by their reports that de Gaulle would run.

The Constitutional Council published Tuesday the final, official results of last Sunday's first-round of the French Presidential election.

De Gaulle remained silent at his country home. He returned to Paris Tuesday and shortly afterward had a long visit with Premier Georges Pompidou.

Instead of a statement Tuesday night, a spokesman said Information Minister Alain Peyrefitte would take up the matter Wednesday at his regular news conference following a cabinet meeting.

The spokesman gave no reason for the switch in signals, but high sources in both the Elysee Palace and Pompidou's residence stood by their reports that de Gaulle would run.

The Constitutional Council published Tuesday the final, official results of last Sunday's first-round of the French Presidential election.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Dec. 7.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani.

Buying
Af. 71.00 (per one dollar) 71.50
Af. 198.80 (per one pound sterling) 200.20
Af. 1775.00 (per hundred German Mark) 1787.50
Af. 1653.08 (per hundred Swiss Franc) 1664.73
Af. 1437.24 (per hundred French Franc) 1447.37

Advertise For Christmas

Christmas season is advertising season. Advertise in the Kabul Times for most effective sale promotion campaigns in Afghanistan. Call on us for further information.

Wool, Fruit...

(Contd. From Page 3)

andria, in this area, which is now buried under the earth.

Other conquerors such as Chengis Khan and Tamerlane also went through Kandahar and left their mark.

Kandahar has always been an important city to Afghans and it is no less today.

Education
Educational programmes were begun there as long ago as in Kabul. Kandahar now has two high schools for boys, Ahmad Shah and Mirwais high schools, and one for girls, Zar Ghosno Ana.

There are two vocational schools, one for training teachers, and another for training mechanics.

There are over 100 intermediate primary, and village schools for boys and girls, in which over 13,000 students are enrolled.

Resetting Electric Relay Might Have Prevented Canada, U.S. Blackout, Report Says

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, December 7, (Reuters).—THE massive power failure which blacked out the northeastern U.S. and part of Canada last month could have been avoided by resetting an electric relay, president Johnson was told Monday.

A 99-page report set forth preliminary findings of the Federal Power Commission. The President ordered an investigation after the Nov. 9 failure which affected 30 million people.

The report said the chain reaction which plunged the area into darkness could have been avoided but warned it could happen again. New legislation and new precautions were urged.

The report stated that the blackout could have been avoided had employees at the Sir Adam Beck hydro-electric plant on the Niagara River in Canada reset an electric relay so that it could handle significantly increased power loads. The relay was last set in 1963, the report said.

It added that employees at the Consolidated Edison Company, the utility that serves most of the New

York area, could have prevented the blackout from seeping over the city.

The report said that these employees had not acted swiftly enough to close down parts of their system when they were first warned of the trouble.

The report said that if similar action

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address—
"Times, Kabul"
Temporary telephone: 24285

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.

Printed at—
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 8 1965

World Disarm
Conference

Non-aligned countries at the United Nations have undertaken a major task the success of which will depend on the cooperation they receive from the principal powers concerned. In accordance with a resolution passed by the General Assembly last week, the 35 non-aligned countries who took part in the Cairo conference of 1964 are to prepare the ground for a world conference on disarmament. First of all, they are expected to form an initiative committee to decide on the membership of a preparatory committee suggested by the General Assembly.

The main obstacle in the way of the non-aligned nations convening the world disarmament conference by 1967 is the uncertainty about some powers taking part in it.

The conference has been suggested by the United Nations on the basis of the declaration of the non-aligned nations' summit in Cairo. The non-aligned countries have to organize the conference outside the framework of the United Nations. Their main aim is to bring about better understanding between East and West leading to progress towards disarmament. They seek a world free of hostility in which nations may live in equality as brothers. To achieve these ends they have consistently been trying to use their influence in international forums as well as on a bilateral basis.

The plan for a world disarmament conference is the result of the non-aligned nations' initiative and is aimed at saving mankind from a catastrophe which may overtake the world if the armaments race continues. We hope that all the powers concerned will appreciate the non-aligned nations' sincere and realistic approach and cooperate with them actively so that the proposed conference can be convened and enabled to achieve concrete results. World opinion happily is with the non-aligned nations and if the major powers also offer their cooperation the proposed conference can easily be organized well within the time limit set for it.

ILO Adopts Draft Recommendation On Role Of Cooperatives In Developing Countries

A co-operative is "an association of persons who have voluntarily joined together to achieve a common end through the formation of a democratically controlled business organisation, making equitable contributions to the capital required and accepting a fair share of the risks and benefits of the undertaking in which members actively participate".

This definition of the essential characteristic of a co-operative is contained in the first draft of a recommendation on the role of co-operatives in the economic and social development of developing countries, adopted unanimously by the International Labour Conference during its 49th session, which was held in Geneva. It was incorporated in the text on the basis of an amendment presented jointly by the employers' and workers' members of the tripartite committee appointed by the conference to examine this question. This clause should be included in national legislations.

The conference committee unanimously welcomed the inclusion of this item on the agenda of the conference—the first time in the ILO's history that co-operatives were being discussed at an annual conference of the organisation with a view to the adoption of an international labour instrument.

Kiya: Nefertiti's Rival In Ancient Egypt

Perhaps no other woman of antiquity enjoys such fame and wadys as Nefertiti. Her charm appeals to us to this day. No other couple on the throne of Egyptian pharaohs has been so famous as Nefertiti and her despot husband by a study conducted at the Leningrad branch of the Institute of Peoples of Asia of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

A burial vault lavishly adorned with gold was found in 1907 in a desert gorge, which 3,500 to 3,000 years ago served as a resting place for pharaohs.

The sheets of gold which contained names had been replaced with new ones already in the original text. Suggestions were put forward that the magnificent crypt was intended for a woman. But who was she?

GOLDEN COFFIN

The secret of the golden coffin has been a headache for scientists for many decades. It was recently solved by Yuri Perepelkin.

But before tackling it he had turned to yet another equally intriguing mystery that nonplussed students of ancient history. It was the question of an excellent mansion in the southern part of El Amarna, found in 1922. Thousands of years ago it was smothered with greenery and flowers and was a venue for boating trips and gay celebrations. The inscriptions on buildings say that this superb mansion belonged to Mi-yot, daughter of Nefertiti.

Yuri Perepelkin doubted that the women's images on the ruins had preserved the external appearance of the pharaoh's daughter. Why was she standing immediately behind the pharaoh when he prayed to the sun? Usually, Nefertiti followed the pharaoh and only then came their daughter, Mi-yot. With the pharaoh but without her mother Mi-yot was portrayed in none of other monuments. Besides, in all pictures of Amenophis IV-Mi-yot is shown as a small girl, while here we see an adult woman.

More surprisingly, behind her comes the small daughter of the pharaoh herself.

SCRIBBLED INSCRIPTIONS
Time and again, Perepelkin delved the inscriptions unearthed during the diggings. Yet it was true, all of them contained the name of Mi-yot. But it was scribbled, rather than written, with characters placed irregularly and the whole inscription revealing slightly visible vertical strokes at their end and beginning (which were used to divide the stone into lines) and remaining outlines of poorly erased characters. There was no doubt that the name of Mi-yot was inscribed

The proposed conclusions emphasize that the establishment and growth of co-operatives should be regarded as one of the important instruments for economic, social and cultural development as well as human advancement in developing countries.

In particular, the proposed conclusions stress that co-operatives should be established and developed as a means of:

—Improving the economic, social and cultural situation of persons of limited resources and opportunities;
—Increasing personal and national capital resources by the encouragement of thrift and the sound use of credit;

—Increasing national income, export revenues and employment by a fuller utilisation of resources;

—Improving social conditions and supplementing social services; and
—Helping to raise the level of general and technical knowledge of their members.

The instrument should invite the governments of developing countries to formulate and carry out a policy under which co-operatives receive aid and encouragement without losing their independence.

It should provide that all appropriate measures, including the consultation of existing co-operatives, should be taken to detect and eliminate provisions contained in national laws and regulations which

at a later date, but who was then the owner of the mansion?

The mysterious traces and remaining portions of the original inscriptions excited interest earlier, too. But it was believed that the first owner of the mansion was Nefertiti who later fell into disgrace. Perepelkin refuted this version. How dared the sculptor, he argued, picture the pharaoh's wife without a forehead plaque? Yet there was no sign whatever of it.

The solution of the problem could be aided by samples from which the inscriptions were copied. But even a painstaking search around the premises of the mansion failed to produce trace. Of course, they had been thrown away when no longer required. But there was still a hope to find them outside the mansion.

MANSION'S WALLS
Yuri Perepelkin carefully analysed what archaeologists discovered outside the mansion's walls and studied pictures of 16 fragments of smaples. They contained barely visible inscriptions, and not all characters were intelligent enough, but nevertheless the scholar came across a new name there—Kiya.

It was in this way that Perepelkin found what had been erased from inscriptions in the mansion. The altered inscriptions revealed before the gaze of the researcher the worn-out parts of the original title no other scientist had been able to decipher until then.

After that Perepelkin again turned his attention to the burial vault. Here, too, he ascertained that the same title had been carved on the coffin before the change was made. Both in the mansion and on the coffin it was the memory of one and the same woman that attempts were made to obliterate. And in the crypt, too, the name of Kiya could be discerned through the later characters.

With the solving of the puzzle of the golden coffin came also the answer to the mystery of four magnificent alabaster vessels which were found together with the remains of the dead person and which were found together with the coffin. Although the inscriptions on them had been carefully erased, it is now known that they had also been prepared for Kiya. Consequently, the finely sculptured human head crowning the cover of each vessel is the head of the one for whom Amenophis had built that gorgeous mansion.

Perepelkin compared the sculpture with the images found in the mansion. There could be no doubt. "We have obtained," con-

may have the effect of unfairly restricting the development of co-operatives and to avoid the inclusion of such provisions in future laws and regulations.

The instrument should also provide that there should be national laws or regulations specifically concerned with the establishment and functioning of co-operatives, and with the protection of their right to operate on equal terms with other forms of enterprise. These laws or regulations should preferably be applicable to all categories of co-operatives.

As appropriate, the help of national co-operative organisations should be enlisted for international collaboration, and use should be made, particularly with a view to the co-ordination of international effort, of international co-operative organisations and other interested international bodies.

The collaboration should extend to the increased provision of technical assistance to the co-operative movement of developing countries, wherever possible in the form of co-ordinated programmes involving different agencies, both intergovernmental and non-governmental.

The text of the first draft will serve as the basis for preparing, after consultation with governments, a draft recommendation which will be submitted to the 1966 session of the conference for final decision.

The editorial suggested that the Ministry of Public Health should make enquiries about prices of medicines in different countries and import them from wherever they are cheapest.

In a letter in the same issue of *Isiah* Mohammad Ali Chopan dealt with the causes leading to great losses in the production of cottonseeds.

Last year poor seeds and bad weather caused great losses. Explaining how bad weather affects the production of cottonseeds, the letter said that when it rains the fields get so wet that oxen cannot be used to plough them and the farmer loses the seasonal crop.

The Ministry of Agriculture has imported and distributed cottonseeds from Egypt. These seeds, though supposed to be the best in the world, have not been experimented with in Afghanistan and therefore have not yielded the expected results. The writer expressed the hope that the Ministry of Agriculture will take effective measures to see that cotton growers do not suffer losses next year.

Yesterday's *Ans* in an editorial on the Asian Development Bank said its establishment will usher in a new era of progress and development in the continent of Asia.

Afghanistan has vast natural resources which can be developed with financial assistance. Afghanistan can benefit by making the best use of the bank. According to the statements made by Dr. Haider, Deputy Minister of Planning, it will be possible for Afghanistan to receive long-term loans from the bank.

The paper expressed the hope that the Ministry of Planning will take this fact into consideration and plan suitable projects for the development of the country with help from the Asian Development Bank. The Ministry should also launch projects which can yield results in a short period. Setting up of dairy farms and factories for the production of cigarettes and plastics would be a step in the right direction.

Since the production of agricultural commodities is not satisfactory, the Ministry should take up small agricultural projects with help from the Asian Development Bank.

Referring to the appointment of nationals of different countries on the bank's staff, the paper said that equal opportunities should be offered to people from all member nations. It will take some time before the bank receives all the money pledged by different nations. The time between now and the full operation of the bank offers a great opportunity for the Ministry of Planning to make preparations for projects which would be launched with help from the Asian Development Bank.

Referring to the appointment of nationals of different countries on the bank's staff, the paper said that equal opportunities should be offered to people from all member nations. It will take some time before the bank receives all the money pledged by different nations. The time between now and the full operation of the bank offers a great opportunity for the Ministry of Planning to make preparations for projects which would be launched with help from the Asian Development Bank.

"Kiya paid a dear price," claims the archaeologist, "for the brief moment of grandeur. The fall from the heights she had been raised by the pharaoh's despot love was awful. The recently beloved woman was doomed to eternal oblivion. Her image and inscriptions were changed to suit the daughters of the pharaoh and Nefertiti. But Kiya's soul, pasted on stone and gentle, to this day delivers its message through the centuries in that tremulous prayer to the man she loved inscribed on the golden coffin."

PRESS

At a Glance

Yesterday's *Isiah* in an editorial stressed the need for control on the quality of medicines.

The more a society progresses, said the paper, the greater is the attention paid by people to their health. This results in an increase in the demand for medicines.

A great deal of foreign exchange is spent every year on the import of medicines. As a matter of policy the Public Health Institute has taken upon itself the task of analysing imported medicines before they are sent to the market for sale. In suspected cases medicines are not allowed to go into the market.

It is not easy to analyse all imported medicines. To be able to do so the Institute would need many experts and large laboratories. As a preliminary step it has therefore decided to analyse all those medicines which are stocked in the Public Health Ministry's depot.

In most developed countries medicines have become a commercial commodity and are subject to commercial competition. That is why prices of medicines are shooting up.

The editorial suggested that the Ministry of Public Health should make enquiries about prices of medicines in different countries and import them from wherever they are cheapest.

In a letter in the same issue of *Isiah* Mohammad Ali Chopan dealt with the causes leading to great losses in the production of cottonseeds.

Last year poor seeds and bad weather caused great losses. Explaining how bad weather affects the production of cottonseeds, the letter said that when it rains the fields get so wet that oxen cannot be used to plough them and the farmer loses the seasonal crop.

The Ministry of Agriculture has imported and distributed cottonseeds from Egypt. These seeds, though supposed to be the best in the world, have not been experimented with in Afghanistan and therefore have not yielded the expected results. The writer expressed the hope that the Ministry of Agriculture will take effective measures to see that cotton growers do not suffer losses next year.

Yesterday's *Ans* in an editorial on the Asian Development Bank said its establishment will usher in a new era of progress and development in the continent of Asia.

Afghanistan has vast natural resources which can be developed with financial assistance. Afghanistan can benefit by making the best use of the bank. According to the statements made by Dr. Haider, Deputy Minister of Planning, it will be possible for Afghanistan to receive long-term loans from the bank.

The paper expressed the hope that the Ministry of Planning will take this fact into consideration and plan suitable projects for the development of the country with help from the Asian Development Bank. The Ministry should also launch projects which can yield results in a short period. Setting up of dairy farms and factories for the production of cigarettes and plastics would be a step in the right direction.

Since the production of agricultural commodities is not satisfactory, the Ministry should take up small agricultural projects with help from the Asian Development Bank.

Referring to the appointment of nationals of different countries on the bank's staff, the paper said that equal opportunities should be offered to people from all member nations. It will take some time before the bank receives all the money pledged by different nations. The time between now and the full operation of the bank offers a great opportunity for the Ministry of Planning to make preparations for projects which would be launched with help from the Asian Development Bank.

Referring to the appointment of nationals of different countries on the bank's staff, the paper said that equal opportunities should be offered to people from all member nations. It will take some time before the bank receives all the money pledged by different nations. The time between now and the full operation of the bank offers a great opportunity for the Ministry of Planning to make preparations for projects which would be launched with help from the Asian Development Bank.

"Kiya paid a dear price," claims the archaeologist, "for the brief moment of grandeur. The fall from the heights she had been raised by the pharaoh's despot love was awful. The recently beloved woman was doomed to eternal oblivion. Her image and inscriptions were changed to suit the daughters of the pharaoh and Nefertiti. But Kiya's soul, pasted on stone and gentle, to this day delivers its message through the centuries in that tremulous prayer to the man she loved inscribed on the golden coffin."

Radio Afghanistan
Programme

SATURDAY

Foreign Services,
Western Music

Jrdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 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 4775 Kcs.
on 62 m band.

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

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul
Departure-0830

Herat-Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1600

New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615

Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-0800

Kabul-Mazar-Herat
Departure-0900

IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0915

Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1010

P I A
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

AFROFLOT
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow
Departure-1030

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1030

Khost-Kabul
Arrival-1050

Kabul-Khost
Departure-0830

Mazar-Kanduz-Kabul
Arrival-1230

Departure-0830

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1605

SATURDAY

Kabul-Khost
Departure-0830

Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut
Departure-1030

Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1330

Beirut-Tehran-Kabul
Departure-1330

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1330

Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-0830

Telephones

Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

20789

Bakhtar News Agency 20413

Afghan National Bank 21771

Airport 22314

Fire Brigade 20123-20124

Police 20607-311 22

Traffic 20150-24041

Radio Afghanistan 24883

New Clinic 24272

D'Afghanistan Bank 20045

Pashtun Tejaraty Bank 22092

Shourie Freres 80892

PHARMACIES

THURSDAY NIGHT

Faryabi Phone No. 20887

Maiwand Phone No. 20580

Yousuf Phone No. 21584

Asri Phone No. 24231

Haider Phone No. 22354

FRIDAY NIGHT

Parsa Phone No. 24232

Zaman Phone No. 20531

Mirwais Phone No. 20583

Stor Phone No. 20486

currency:

Pitch Is Key To Poetry Of African Drums

AWAKENING

Some African drums talk in verse. In Ghana the well-known ones are the *numpan*, "male" and "female" drums with different tones; and they talk when the drummer plays them alternately to imitate the sounds of words. For Ghanaian languages are tonic.

This feat is possible because in Ghanaian each word has an arbitrary tone or musical pitch. Pronounce one incorrectly and you alter the meaning of the word in which it occurs.

So, to emphasise a word, you increase the loudness of its tone or tones; you do not accent it. Hence, the drummer creates rhythm and melody with pitch, pause and speed; creates musical phrases that resemble the spoken tongue.

These musical phrases assume regular metrical forms in which sound and pause have definite time-relations and with which the drummer composes his poems.

But drum-poems are used in Ghana when things are better not spoken. For there, drum-poetry is an art whose form tradition is predetermined. So its main themes are tribal history

and the unwritten literature of proverbs. The talking-drum is thus the altar or focal point of traditional ritual.

The knowledge and skill, therefore, that go into talking-drum playing, are considerable. So, in Ghana, the drummer is a creature of myth with the appellation "divine"; he is the "Creator's drummer".

His muse, therefore, is the Supreme Being, or God. But his inspiration does not flower unless God also animates the component parts of his medium. Nor is this all. The drummer must appeal to the Earth to understand his traditional function; and must also invoke the shades of his ancestors to guide him in its performance.

This belief in the supernatural informs every drum-composition not meant for dancing. An example of such poetry is a piece called "Awakening". A significant title—because the drummer must play the full text at four on a festival morning and must announce himself, for he plays alone, to his audience listening in bed. The piece thus gives poetic relevance even to the drummer's physical movements.

*Spirit of the departed,
hence, hence, hence.
Akeyampon, the tall one,
very very tall.
Slowly and patiently I get on my feet.
Opoku the Fair one, have bestirred myself.
I am about to play on talking drums.
Talking drums; if you have been away.
I am calling you: they say come.
I am learning; let me succeed.
Wood of the drum, Tweneboa Akwa.
Wood of the drum, Tweneboa Kodu.
Wood of the drum, Kodu Tweneboa.
Cedar Wood, if you have been away.
I am calling you: they say come.
I am learning; let me succeed.
Earth, Amponyina, it is Ntikarakora that killed the defenceless one.
Earth when I am about to die, I depend on you.
When I am in life, I depend on you.*

Contd. on page 4

Afghan Customs: Luxury Items List Prepared

The Ministry of Finance has prepared a list of luxury goods and will impose a surcharge on their import in addition to the normal customs duty. The list includes cars, silk products, gold and jewelry, silver and silver products, all artificial foreign made jewelry, perfumes and cosmetics, tobacco and its products and hunting rifles.

Those goods which are not different in quality or make will be studied by the Ministry of Commerce and duty to be charged will be made known to the customs house.

Sometimes the necessary invoice for imported goods is lost. The regulations say that a special committee appointed by the Ministry of Commerce shall determine the price for such goods. In addition to these charges, demurrage is also charged. Goods remaining in the customs house for more than 30 days are charged extra.

Customs regulations specify that uniform standards should be observed in all dealings throughout the country.

As is well known, customs policy

in regard to exports has a direct impact on the savings of foreign exchange. It was because of this consideration that monetary reforms were introduced by the Ministry of Finance and the official price of the dollar was raised to Af. 45. The idea was to encourage exports.

A comparative study of export and import taxes shows that in the last few years customs duty on import items has increased while the duty on exports has not gone up much. The exports of expensive karakul pelts in 1958 were worth \$860,000, while in 1962 they were worth \$2,166,000. One of the reasons for the increase in the import duty is the rise in the people's standard of living and lack of resources for production within the country. Due to the fact that the volume of import has increased the income of the state has also increased.

Afghanistan's imports between 1958 and 1963 increased by 50 per cent. This has relation to two important aspects of the country's life—the needs of the people and the implementation of the development plans. Th basic customs policy, as

these studies show, is protective and it is hoped that in the years to come customs will play a more constructive role in the country's progress and development.

Two other problems involved in customs policy should not be neglected. One is the need to check smuggling and the other the provision of modern customs houses for storage purposes. A possible third step would be to increase the status of customs officials and adopt a better accounting system.

It is difficult to get figures on smuggling, but reports published from time to time show that among the commodities smuggled gold is tops the list. The creation of a customs police to keep a watchful eye on the borders, airports, bus terminals and highways is most essential. Such a police squadron does exist; but it cannot be effective unless it is reactivated.

Our present customs buildings are old and lack facilities for loading and unloading, storage and fire fighting. The need for renovating these buildings, or even rebuilding them, is a pressing one.

CONCLUSION

Mannequins At Convention Demand Union



Some 500 attractive women applauded enthusiastically when the founding of a mannequins' trade union was called for at the first "International Congress of Charm". The organisers—outfitters from West Germany and abroad—who met

in Düsseldorf, West Germany, for the 67th International Sales and Fashion Week, had just as much a matter of course to express their views over a glass of champagne.

But instead of "model" smiles, the gentlemen were met with downright reproaches and energetic demands for new regulations. Social security and set wages were just as much a matter of course in their profession as in all others. The models came out in full favour of casting agencies that guarantee reliable employment.

Painted Pipes,
Eggs Make Pop Art

The Venezuelan Embassy opened its Institute of Culture and Information in Washington recently. Among other art objects, the Institute houses several pieces of contemporary sculpture utilising such materials as scrap metal and tin cans.

But perhaps the most unusual exhibit there is one entitled "Steam Heat". When the Embassy rented a building for the new Institute they found that just inside the entrance there was an unshiny collection of radiators and pipes. Because it was too expensive to bring in plumbers to remove the eyesore the Embassy decided to turn it into a modern sculptural composition. They bought cans of purple, orange, blue and black paint and transformed the pipes into a vibrant array

Attempts To Draft Non-Intervention Resolution Continue

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 8. (DPA).—Hector, behind-the-scenes activity is under way at the United Nations General Assembly Political Committee.

The aim is to arrive at a resolution on non-intervention and self-determination, which would be acceptable to all concerned.

The Soviet Union requested that a special working group attempt to incorporate the numerous proposed resolutions and their amendments into one acceptable statement.

During the Political Committee's debate on non-intervention and self-determination Tuesday, Australian Ambassador Patrick Shaw said that one of the most difficult problems of the concept of non-intervention was to find a way for countries near the People's Republic of China to come to terms with that country.

Drums And Poetry

(Contd. From Page 3)
Earth that receives the body of the dead.

Good morning to you, Earth. Good morning, Great one.

A drummer who is a maestro, however, intersperses his calls and praises with proverbs his compositions. That is, he repeats words, phrases or even sentences to create a special musical form. This is the Asaniam-dance form or the Koton-from orchestra.

The form consists of introductory rhythmic, proverbs, and end-rhymes. The following is an example without its introductory rhythmic, which are untranslatable.

The path has crossed the River, The River has crossed the path, Which is the elder?

We have made the path and found the River.

The river is from long ago, The river is from the Universe. Duiker Adawurampon Kwameh, Who told the Duiker to get hold of his sword?

The tale of the Duiker is short, But he is able to brush himself with it.

If the Odum tree claims to be a deity, he deserves death. If the Odum tree says he is a deity, he tells a lie.

With what do we carve out drums? We carve drums with Cedar wood.

Condolences to you, Tweneboa Gyan Nkansa.

Duiker Adawurampon Kwameh: This choric pattern has influenced modern Ghanaian poetry. Drum-tunes, then, have for the African a variety that to the European is monotonous. Because the African has not only developed these tones, he has also differentiated them to a pitch too subtle for a European's ears to grasp.

In other words, the African feels the basic rhythms in Nature, he appreciates subtleties of rhythm-of meaning.

This is to say that meaning regulates the rhythm of drum-poetry, or that drum-poetry is uncluttered with the junk of classical prosody, which distorts meaning.

How? Well, the drumsticks accent tones in drum-language as hand-gestures accent words in speech. That is, the drummer makes a slight pause after each syllable and a longer one after each word. Thus, he produces a kind of linguistic music that merges sense-rhythm with verse-rhythm.

In drum-poetry, therefore, stress and pause fall where mood and sense command, as they do in Shelley's "The Cloud", or in Wordsworth's "To Sleep", where metre and rhythm echo matter. Drum-talking, then, makes Morse signalling child's play for it is both a novel and an artistic means of communication. It is an expression of the African's genius that has grasped and adapted phonetic elements to suit its ends.

(UNESCO FEATURES)



Abdul Wahab Haider, Deputy Minister of Planning, who recently represented Afghanistan at the conference of ECAFE-member states in Manila on the establishment of an Asian Development Bank, is seen signing the bank's charter.

Kaunda Asks British Troops To Move Into Rhodesia Now

LONDON, December 8, (Reuter).—ZAMBIA'S President Kenneth Kaunda today renewed his plea for British troops to move into Rhodesia. Neither Zambian nor other African troops could do this, he said.

In a message published here by the mass circulation Conservative Daily Mail, the Zambian leader said only Britain could avert a racial war in Africa. The Kariba Dam belonged jointly to Zambia and Rhodesia and must be safeguarded for both countries.

President Kaunda told the newspaper's correspondent in Lusaka he was writing to other member nations of the Organisation of African Unity telling them they would create a problem by breaking off diplomatic ties with Britain—as they have threatened if the Rhodesia breakaway is not ended by Dec. 15. Zambia respected the OAU as it respected the Commonwealth, he said.

The Zambian people were "deeply convinced" there is no other way out of the human problems than a non-racial organisation that would deal with problems at the international level in the same manner as Zambia did on a national level.

"You can well imagine how dis-

Battle Rages Near S. Vietnam Capital

SAIGON, Dec. 8, (Reuter).—Saigon became a front-line town in the Vietnam war Tuesday. Its buildings quaked as military planes pounded Viet Cong forces on the outskirts of the town.

Target of the American planes—F-5 jet fighters, bombers—was a group of bunkers and buildings occupied by the Viet Cong who Monday fought South Vietnamese airborne troops in the same area.

First reports said American bombs and rockets had destroyed two bunkers and two buildings. Meanwhile Saigon newspaper Wednesday said U.S. army artillery fire broke up what it alleged to be an amphibious landing attempt by North Vietnamese infiltrators on the coast of South Vietnam.

There was no official confirmation but the Saigon Post said the incident occurred Monday near Nha Trang, 200 miles northeast of Saigon. It quoted South Vietnamese army sources as saying the area had been under surveillance for some time because it was believed to be used by infiltrators from North Vietnam.

It said that at midnight Viet Cong junk fleet was spotted moving in and that artillery fire was turned on the vessels. One junk was said to have been destroyed and another damaged.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film
THE WORLD OF MONEY

PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 5:30 and 9:30 p.m. Iranian film
THE WORLD OF MONEY

KABUL CINEMA
At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Pakistani
HAZAR DASTAN

ZAINAB CINEMA:
At 1:30 4 and 6 p.m. Indian film
Mai Sagan Whon

Dutch Princess's Marriage Approved By Parliament

THE HAGUE, Dec. 8, (DPA).—The Dutch Senate Tuesday approved the marriage next year of Dutch Crown Princess Beatrix and West German diplomat Claus Von Amberg.

The Senate's approval ends the official controversy over the wedding between the Dutch Crown Princess and her German fiancé.

The Dutch Parliament's other chamber, the House of Representatives, approved the proposed wedding on Nov. 10.

Parliamentary approval of the Crown Princess's marriage is needed in order to assure her of her rights to the throne.

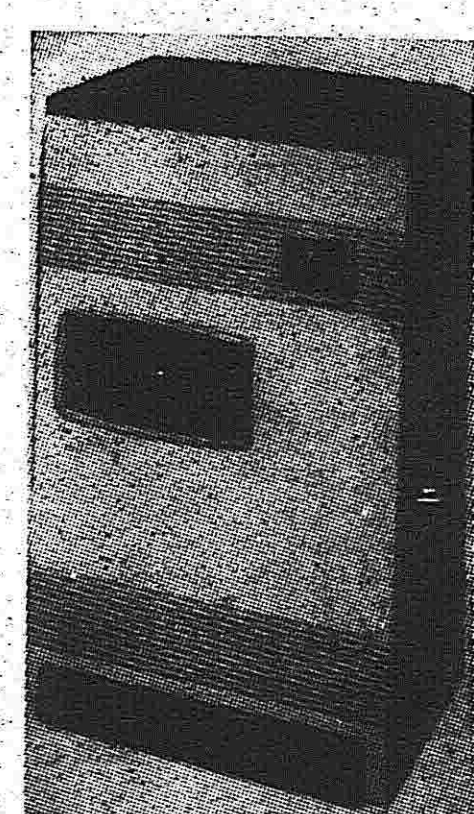
The Dutch Parliament also approved a bill to grant Claus von Amberg Dutch citizenship.

No date for the wedding has been announced officially, but March 10 is considered the most likely date by informed palace sources.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC

A programme of Christmas music will be presented Sunday, Dec. 12 at 8:00 p.m. at Radio Afghanistan. Sponsored by the Goethe-Institute in Kabul, it will include music by Purcell, Corelli, Handel, and Bach performed by madrigal singers and instrumentalists from Kabul.

French Diesel Stoves



Newly imported French diesel stoves can heat an area of 180 or 280 square metres. Address: Parika, Jade Nadir Pashtoon opposite Ariana Cinema.

UN Resolution

(Contd. from page 1)

Britain's Lord Caradon condemned the apartheid policies of South Africa but said Britain is not ready "to go beyond the arms embargo which we have already imposed."

Italian Ambassador Piero Vinci described apartheid as an "evil which could plunge the world into a race conflict of terrifying proportions."

He said the United Nations had a duty of determining what action it could take to eliminate apartheid by peaceful means. He stressed that peaceful means were essential because any other methods could have disastrous consequences.

He requested a separate vote on the paragraphs of the resolution in which they were referred to.

He also denied in that Italy had given permission to Italian firms to "lend" assistance of a military nature to South Africa, as he said had been reported in the press.

The Italian government has halted all shipment of supplies of a military nature to South Africa, he said, and has complied with both the letter and spirit of UN appeals for an arms embargo on South Africa.

KABUL TIMES

The offices of the Kabul Times have shifted to new premises in the new Government Printing House. The building is on the right of the road going to the airport. The unsealed road opposite the Institute of Public Health leads directly to the new building. The offices of the Kabul Times are on the second floor. The temporary telephone No. is 24285.

Advertise For Christmas

Christmas season is advertising season. Advertise in the Kabul Times for most effective sale promotion campaigns in Afghanistan. Call on us for further information.



THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. -4.1°C. Min. -6°C.
Sun sets today at 4:38 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 8:54 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 214

KABUL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1965, (QAUS 18 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

IMPORTANT DECISIONS MADE DURING FIRST SESSION OF WOLESI JIRGAH

The following is a review of the Wolesi Jirga's proceedings by Bakhtiar parliamentary correspondent since Oct. 7 when Parliament began its sessions. The two Houses of Parliament are to recess Dec. 13.

KABUL, Dec. 9.—Parliament is to go into recess on Dec. 13. The decision has been approved both by the Wolesi Jirga and the Meshrano Jirga and endorsed by His Majesty the King. The Wolesi Jirga which began its sessions in Oct. 7, has made a number of significant decisions.

Before the official inauguration of Parliament on Oct. 14, the Wolesi Jirga elected a temporary President to guide the preliminary proceedings, including the election of a permanent President and other administrative staff. The Jirga decided that the election of the permanent President and other administrative staff could take place before the official inauguration of Parliament and that all administrative staff should have a four-year term.

On Oct. 19 the Jirga set up a temporary commission to prepare the draft of a law on its internal procedure and submit it to the plenary session.

On Oct. 23 before giving a vote of confidence to the government of Dr. Mohammad Yusuf, the Wolesi Jirga decided that all members of the government should submit to the Jirga lists of their assets when seeking a vote of confidence. The Jirga also decided that the session to discuss the vote of confidence should be held in the open.

On Oct. 24 when the government sought a vote of confidence the Jirga hall was crowded with spectators and it was impossible to hold the session. The following day the Jirga decided that the vote of confidence should be given in a closed session.

On Oct. 25 the Jirga gave a vote of confidence to the government of Dr. Mohammad Yusuf. The next day the House urged the government to make a full investigation into the demonstrations which had been staged the previous day and to submit a report to Parliament.

On Nov. 2 the Wolesi Jirga gave a vote of confidence to the government of Mohammad Hashim Mahwandwal who was appointed by His Majesty the King as Prime Minister following the resignation of Dr. Mohammad Yusuf.

On Nov. 11 the Jirga appointed a temporary commission to go into the use of vehicles belonging to governmental agencies and submit a report to the general session.

On Nov. 14 the Jirga set up another commission to study livestock taxes and submit a report to the general session.

On Oct. 27 the Wolesi Jirga made certain decisions on the salaries of its members. The question was debated on the basis of a report submitted by a temporary commission of the Jirga. The House decided that the deputies and senators should receive Af. 8,000 a month and that the Presidents of

Jirga Committee Meets To Discuss Taxation Issue

KABUL, Dec. 9.—The committee appointed by the Wolesi Jirga to find a better and more practical way of collecting taxes on livestock met at ten a.m. Wednesday. Mohammad Ismail Mayar, Deputy from Chak-e-Wardak, was elected as chairman and Mohammad Zahir Younsu, Deputy from Nahr Shahi, as secretary of the committee.

Finance Minister Abdullah Yaf-tai and Commerce Minister Dr. Nour Ali were summoned before the committee to answer questions on the subject.

the two Houses should receive Af. 12,000 a month.

The Jirga contended that the increase in the salaries of the members of Parliament should be in no way result in an increase in the rate of taxation. The funds should be secured by economy in the government's expenditure.

It was also decided that the maximum and minimum salaries during a fixed period should be decided by law and the difference in the salaries of different officials should be studied taking living conditions into consideration.

On Dec. 2 and 4 the Jirga debated the use of vehicles by governmental agencies. It approved a report submitted by the temporary commission. It decided that out of a total of 1,299 vehicles now at the disposal of governmental agencies 477 should be withdrawn and sold by public auction. The Jirga urged the government not to buy new cars through government monopoly from the state budget until a law on the subject is enacted.

Besides appointing another commission to contact the Ministry of Finance on livestock taxation, the Jirga has so far approved 44 clauses of the bill to regulate its internal procedure. Clauses are con-

Bankers Praise Opening Of Fund, Pledge Contributions

KABUL, December 9.—ENGINEER Ghulam Mohammad Ferhad, President of the Afghan Electric Company, Abdul Majid Zabuli, President of the High Council of the Afghan National Bank, and Jamat Khan Gharwal, President of the Pashtunaj Tejaraty Bank, have welcomed the opening of a national fund for welfare work.

Engineer Ferhad considered the fund to be a wonderful idea which would foster a spirit of sacrifice and selflessness among the people. He said the Electric Company will contribute Af. 20,000 towards the fund immediately and promised more in the future.

Answering a Bakhtiar reporter, Zabuli praised the plan for a national welfare fund. He said it will be useful in launching and carrying out welfare projects in the future. The establishment of the fund will provide an opportunity for everyone to contribute within his means, towards a noble and humanitarian cause. He promised contributions on behalf of the Afghan National Bank as well as the Afghan Textile Company.

Gharwal said nothing can be achieved without the necessary funds. He also welcomed the idea of establishing the fund and promised contributions on behalf of the Pashtunaj Tejaraty Bank.

Thant Stresses Importance Of Human Rights Declaration

"The adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights represents one of the most far-reaching actions of the United Nations," says the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, in a statement on the occasion of Human Rights Day, which will be marked tomorrow, Dec. 10.

He continues: "Directly or indirectly, the declaration is meant to influence almost everything we do. It is already reflected in many of the constitutions of member states. It has inspired the drafting of international treaties and national legislation. It has been cited in many courts."

"But its chief claim to lasting importance is that its clear statement of the basic rights of the human being have found an echo in the minds and a place in the hearts of men and women everywhere. It puts into words the elements of decent, dignified and orderly human behaviour and life itself, and thus expresses the highest aspirations of the United Nations."

"If we have enjoyed in recent years some respite from physically brutal transgressions of these rights in such wholesale proportions as before, there still remain large evils to be fought."

Kosygin Sees No Possibility Of U.S., USSR Vietnam Meeting

MOSCOW, December 9, (Tass).—So long as Vietnam war continues, so long as bombs are falling on innocent people, a meeting of Soviet leaders with U.S. President Johnson would not be feasible, the chairman of the council of Ministers of the USSR Alexei Kosygin, said in Moscow Dec. 6 during his talks with Associate Editor of the New York Times James Reston.

That war overshadows relations between our countries and peoples, Kosygin added.

From the standpoint of ten to 15 year prospects, Alexei Kosygin declared, the most important thought should be the mustering of all forces to oppose war.

"If you in the United States mobilize your forces then we mobilize ours. But in what direction? If these are forces for war, that is one prospect for the future. If they are for developing cooperation and solutions of various points at issue, it is different. But this is not a major topic for us to discuss. The question is how to achieve peace. The United States is now acting toward quite a different direction," Alexei Kosygin said.

According to an AP message from Washington, the United States deployed Wednesday as "disappointing" what it called "the extreme distortion" of views expressed by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin on current world events.

A State Department press officer also said that much of Kosygin's criticism of U.S. policy in Vietnam and of U.S. efforts to set up a NATO nuclear force, including West Germany, was essentially old stuff.

Second World Food Congress Planned By FAO For 1968

ROME, Dec. 9, (Reuter).—The plenary conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) decided Wednesday that the freedom from hunger campaign begun in 1960 should be extended to the end of 1970.

Its policy commission also authorized the FAO Director General to prepare for a Second World Food Congress to be held in 1968. The first was in Washington in 1963. The commission also approved a resolution recommending that the Director-General encourage industry on U.S. foreign policy made in an interview with the New York Times.

Another official denunciation of U.S. policy came in a Moscow message to Britain as co-chairman with the Soviet Union of 1954 conference that ended the Indochina war. The message said that the United States is planning further escalation of the Vietnam war.

Asia Foundation's Chief Arrives Here

KABUL, Dec. 9.—Dr. Haydn Williams, President of the Asia Foundation, and Mrs. Williams, now visiting foundation offices in some Asian countries, arrived here today for discussions with resident representatives.

In Tokyo and Kuala Lumpur, foundation representatives from nearby countries will meet Dr. Williams and members of the headquarters staff to discuss current and prospective foundation programmes. Conferences of the foundation's representatives are held annually.

The conferences will be attended by two members of the foundation's board of trustees, Mortimer Fleishacker, Jr., of San Francisco, who is accompanied by Mrs. Fleishacker, and Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, of New York. The Asia Foundation is a non-profit organization incorporated in California and with headquarters in San Francisco, but with trustees from all sections of the United States. It cooperates with and supports Asian programs in the educational, public affairs and cultural fields with grants totalling about \$5,000,000 annually. The foundation is represented in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Formosa, Singapore, Thailand and South Vietnam.

NEWS STALLS

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

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHITAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200

FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
or local currency at the
official dollar exchange rate.

Printed at:—
Govt. Printing House

Food For Thought
In contemplation of created
things by steps we ascend to God.

Human Rights Day

The Declaration of Human Rights, the 17th anniversary of which is being celebrated tomorrow, has a historic importance. It is not only one of the United Nations' most important documents but it reaffirms the principles embodied in the Charter of the world organisation.

Although the declaration was adopted in 1948, the fight to promote the principles incorporated in it is still continuing. The declaration not only advocated basic political rights but also announced certain social rights which were not considered essential human rights by thinkers of the 19th century. This new concept was carefully studied at a seminar convened in 1964 held in Kabul. A better standard of living, the right to equal opportunities for employment, education, and health services are now among the basic human rights.

It is the duty of all nations to see that the principles embodied in the declaration are implemented in their national policies. It is unfortunate that certain countries notably Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal have stubbornly been refusing to accept the principles of the Declaration of Human Rights. Rhodesia recently declared its independence in disregard of an appeal by the African majority and world public opinion and refused to change those provisions of its constitution which have denied equal rights to Africans. South Africa is clinging to its policy of apartheid and Portugal refuses to accept its overseas possessions' right to self-determination. It is regrettable that in this age of enlightenment these governments are denying basic rights to their fellow human beings.

For countries which have made progress in securing basic rights for their citizens it is a matter of pride and honour to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights. For those who have failed to do so it is a reminder that they have to revise their policies. For the whole world it is an occasion when everyone should make a resolute and concerted effort to fight against all kinds of discriminatory policies leading to restriction of fundamental rights.

Vigorous Steps Needed To Fight Illiteracy In Afghanistan

Since the conference on literacy was held in Tehran some months ago, the attention of some newspapers in Afghanistan has been drawn to the problem of illiteracy in our country.

Afghan writers and commentators have been critical of the role education has played in the last 36 years. Some of them completely refute the claim that the Ministry of Education has done anything to improve the situation. Some are skeptical. But most of the writers, either deliberately or unconsciously, do not come out with concrete proposals on the subject.

There are 700 million illiterate people in the world today. The number is increasing by 35 million annually. Ten per cent of the people are illiterate even in the most highly developed countries.

In view of these facts, illiterates among the 14 million Afghans should not be a cause of great worry. But this does not imply that the Afghan authorities should feel complacent.

The first step in wiping out illiteracy is to decide the priority problem on the list of national urgencies. If serious measures to end illiteracy are

essential, then we must give the subject top priority and set a deadline for starting an all-out campaign throughout Afghanistan. A deadline to finish the campaign should also be set.

Before the campaign starts, a separate ministry, which could be called the Ministry of Literacy, should be set up. Such a ministry should have departments to collect donations, provide experts, teachers and volunteers, make transportation arrangements and deal with the problem in the provinces. It should also include departments of valuation, communication and guidance.

The need for such a ministry is imperative because the Ministry of Education already has its hands full. Strictly speaking, literacy is not education. Besides, if we are to meet a deadline in wiping out illiteracy, we must have a separate and responsible agency to tackle the problem.

The proposed ministry's department of donations should collect contributions from all possible sources, both at home and abroad. The ministry should be able to meet its own expenses from the funds thus collected. Not only cars but planes and helicopters should be provided to

the department of transportation. Once the campaign is started throughout the country simultaneously, there should be no excuse about lack of transportation.

The department of provinces should prepare files on all the 28 provinces of the country. Each file should contain a complete map of the province with data about population, people's income, number of schools and the number of the illiterate.

The campaign itself once started should be both intensive and extensive. The deadline to start the campaign should coincide with the school and college vacations. The department of provision of experts and teachers in the proposed Ministry of Literacy should find out the exact number of teachers needed for the whole project. If a sufficient number of volunteers is not available, the university and even the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades in the schools may temporarily be closed so as to send the students from these classes to the provinces to help people to learn to read and write.

Before this large number of teachers and volunteers are sent to the literacy centres, they should themselves be given sufficient

guidance about teaching literacy courses by the department of guidance.

The provision of blackboards, textbooks, chalk and erasers by the department of provinces in accordance with the data obtained about the number of literacy centres needed is another important item which should not be forgotten.

In general three types of textbooks are needed for a literacy campaign: textbooks to teach the students to learn to read and write, books for the new literates to read, and textbooks containing instructions to the teachers, books and to the teachers. The classification of the illiterate into age groups is also important. Literacy classes should be organised on the basis of 20's, 30's, 40's, 50's age groups and if possible, 60's.

The period of campaign should not be so short so as to make the whole campaign a fiasco. Perhaps one year is an ideal time.

When the campaign ends, the department of evaluation in the proposed ministry, on the basis of data obtained from all the literacy centres, should publish the results of the campaign.

Grading, Processing, Packing Of Agricultural Products

As there is a good market for meat in neighbouring countries the need will arise soon for new slaughterhouses and cold storage facilities. The cold storages will also stabilise the local meat prices and prevent seasonal scarcity of meat within the country.

The production of karakul sheep has to compete for the use of feed with the production of meat-type sheep. As a result of the rising standard of living the prices of meat tend to rise requiring a larger supply of meat. Therefore, an increase in the number of meat-type sheep will be needed soon. Besides higher returns from meat, by-products such as casings, skins and wool will also bring additional revenue to the country.

There are several grocery stores and butcher shops which use cold storage facilities in the country, and it is hoped that their use will be extended to other parts of the country. Of course, this change will lead to a tendency to present better and improved methods of harvesting and cleaning. The extension

of service has been active in introducing better agricultural techniques and harvesting and picking methods.

Grades and standards for agricultural commodities are not common in our country. Only a few products such as Karakul pelts, cotton and wool are graded for export, but due to the wide range of sorting and mixed packing, foreign buyers have no confidence in the uniformity of quality in the pack or bale offered for sale. As a result the prices are lowered by buyers and cause greater risks.

This situation has caused annual losses of thousands of pounds to Afghanistan. For local markets raisins, and some other commodities are graded roughly under local names, e.g. for rice the grades are "Pashadi", "Kunari", "Laghmani", "Behsodi", etc. The lack of grades and standards for the majority of the commodities also makes it difficult to establish claims for damages in transit, since the original quality of the products cannot be determined. In local markets the absence of grades and standards causes

fraud in the form of short weighing, under grading, etc. It has been experienced that generally a flat price for any grade of the same commodity discourages the farmer from improving the quality of his produce. These and other reasons are inducing the responsible authorities to do something about quality improvement by establishing recognized quality standards.

An attempt has been made to improve the sorting of Karakul pelts by using internationally known standards. After surveys and checks, grades for other commodities have been worked out under several projects. These standards will be studied carefully over a number of years for smooth adoption. Finally, for successful implementation of the scheme a considerable number of inspectors and superintendents and a test laboratory will be needed for special checks on possible frauds by growers and traders.

Processing is a very important step in preparing agricultural commodities for final use and consumption. The processing of cotton

oilseeds, sugar beet and sugar cane are predominant in our country. Preliminary feasibility studies have indicated promising prospects for further processing of several other products. Due to inferior processing, Afghan hides, skins and casings were sold at half the price of the Australian products of the same quality but which were better processed. The same is true of our Karakul pelts in competition with South African karakul pelts. Steps must, therefore, be taken to improve the processing of these commodities so as to up-grade them and thus increase their foreign currency earning capacity abroad.

Experiments will be carried out for the manufacture of final goods from hides and skins, such as Afghan postincha (sheep coats) which will be exported to foreign markets for gaining more foreign currency. It is expected that the near future factories will be established for processing and packing of raisins (in tons capacity); washing, drying and making woolen thread; and unshelling nuts (1200 tons capacity).

The processing of cotton

Letter To The Editor: Important Causes Of Corruption

Dear Sir,
In the "Kabul Times" of Dec. 2, there was a thought-provoking article by Noka Cheen entitled "Anti-Corruption Bureau Should Deal With Bribe-Taking". He has suggested the establishment of an anti-corruption bureau in order to deal with cases involving corruption.

In my opinion, the establishment of an anti-corruption bureau alone is not likely to lead to eradication of corruption. The causes of corruption must be first analysed, and then resolutely and systematically removed. In all developing countries the government and private offices the system of accepting "baksheesh" is widely prevalent.

This is in fact bribery in disguise, but the acceptor chooses to believe otherwise. When 'A' is given a particular bit of work to do he should not expect any baksheesh because he receives a salary for his work. Secondly, an official who encourages this practice is in all probability attempting to get some illegal work done and hence feels the

necessity of pleasing his staff. The example of honesty and integrity must come from the top. If the boss of an office is a strict disciplinarian his subordinates will hesitate to indulge in underhand activities. Moreover, if it comes to the notice of the boss that bribery has been taking place in his department,

(Contd. on Page 4)

Two-Pronged Approach To Meeting Need For Textbooks

The former Rector of Kabul University, Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed, favoured a two-pronged approach to providing students with enough textbooks and source material.

He said in an interview with the Kabul Times last spring that the department for provision of textbooks and reading material should be expanded and that teaching of foreign languages at the university should be improved so that a student, at least in his last two years at college, would be able to use the books and other publications available in the language he has chosen.

Dr. Hamed has completed his transition term at the university. The need for books and reading material, however, has become more pressing and students in some of the colleges such as those of Science and Medicine have openly expressed their unhappiness at having to depend almost entirely on notes dictated in classes.

The two propositions are still valid and carrying out these suggestions would be a big step towards the problem.

A department for preparation of not attain proficiency in a language

By Noor Rahimi
textbooks and other reading material was established at the university over two years ago. But so far almost nothing has been done. Not even the necessary personnel have yet been recruited.

As far as teaching of languages is concerned, the university now has better facilities. The department of English has been greatly expanded and is staffed by able and properly trained Afghan and American teachers. Both the English and French departments have laboratories. The German department is also well established.

Many of those who major in a foreign language acquire a fairly good command of the language. But all university students are required to take language courses for four years and most of those who are not language majors leave the university not much better off than when they entered it as far as knowledge of a foreign language is concerned.

It may be unfair to say that it is the students' own fault if they do not attain proficiency in a language

in four years. Some students who have gone abroad, with a meagre knowledge of a foreign language, have done well after taking an intensive six-month course.

None of the Afghan students who go to study in the USSR know Russian. Some have now returned after acquiring their degrees and those who are there now are making satisfactory progress.

This shows that a careful study is needed on why language teaching lags here. Perhaps the language curriculum needs to be revised starting with the seventh grade when students begin studying a foreign language.

But even if the language education is improved, the problem will not be solved. A university gives hundreds of courses for each of which many books are needed. We could provide all these books in English, German and French to accommodate all students whatever foreign language they may happen to know.

Improving our own book production machinery is imperative. It may be wiser to spend the money

in translation and writing and publishing of books rather than on purchasing books in many languages.

In this way not only will the university students make use of the books but other interested persons who do not know any foreign languages will also be able to use them.

At present many members of the university staff work part time at other jobs. They cannot be blamed because the money they earn at the university is not sufficient for their living expenses. If the university commissions teachers to prepare text material for the courses they teach, and pays for the idea, they will certainly welcome the idea. Foreign teachers employed in the university would also make a better contribution if they compiled their lectures and their counterparts translated them.

In any case both improved language instruction and a greatly intensified effort to prepare textbooks and other source material are necessary if the educational standards are to be raised.

Oceanographers Explode Myths About Sharks, Divers

How and why marine animals have come to look and act the way they do was discussed at an international meeting on tropical oceanography in Miami, U.S.A., recently. In the course of discussion several beliefs that have been widely held for a long time were exploded.

One was that sharks are colour blind. Another was that they are drawn to places where skin-divers have just speared fish by the sight and smell of the catch. A third was that enormous pressures deep in the sea are the most important factors in determining the form and function of creatures that live there. Still another was a belief that the often vivid colours and bizarre form of marine animals, especially those that inhabit coral reefs, merely represent "an overflow of nature's creative forces".

Dr. Wolfgang Wickler, of the Max Planck Institute for Behavioural Physiology, said that the appearance and patterns of behaviour of even the strangest of these creatures can be attributed to very good reasons: concealment, attraction for courtship and feeding purposes, recognition of species, and even reflection of mood.

Dr. Gilbert L. Voss, of the University of Miami's Institute of Marine Science, which sponsored the

oceanographic conference, said that low temperature and sparse food supply, not high pressures, determined special physical characteristics of deep sea life. His studies indicate, he said, that specimens of such marine animals as squid, identical with those that inhabit great depths, could probably be collected by wading off the Palmer peninsula in the Antarctic.

The shark findings were made at the Institute by Dr. Warren J. Wisby, now director of the National Fisheries Centre and Aquarium in Washington. Essentially, he showed that sharks could indeed discriminate between colours. Cones (colour sensing structures in the retina of the eye) were found in all species of sharks examined at the institute, although these findings had not been reported in sharks caught elsewhere.

It was not known what significance this may have for coloured lifejackets and rafts, said Sam Gruber, who reported on the work.

Gruber also told how recordings made of the sound of thrashing about by speared fish, when played back underwater, attracted sharks from as far as 600ft. away.

Laboratory analysis of the sounds he said, matched the pattern of frequencies in the sounds made by a swimmer struggling on the surface of the water. Sound generated by smooth swimming contained fewer of the apparently shark-attracting frequencies. *New York Times News Service.*

Special Radar To Catch Bad Drivers

Chief constables from all over the country will get a full report at a meeting in Bedford on special radar equipment which has been tested on the M1 in Leicestershire for uses against speeding motorists.

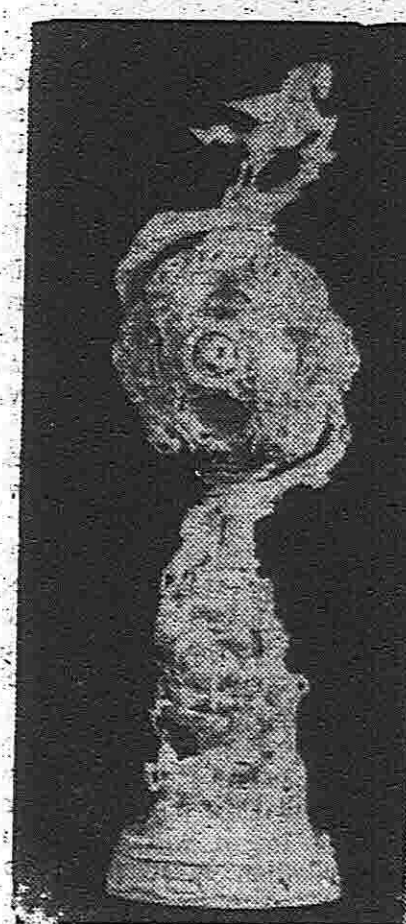
Chief-superintendent R. B. Antill, head of the Leicestershire police, traffic, and communications department, said: "The equipment provides a photograph giving the time, date, place, speed, and registration number of a car travelling in excess of the speed limit. It operates in darkness and in daylight with equal success and we now are waiting for a spell of dense fog to complete our investigations."

"We are not happy or concerned with prosecuting scores of motorists but we are after the lunatic fringe who drive at reckless speeds in bad weather. Should it be decided to introduce this equipment we hope it will have deterrent value."

Soviets To Drill Nine Mile Hole

Twenty research institutes in the Soviet Union are co-operating in a project to drill 9 miles down through the deep basalt layers of the earth's crust. The first hole will be bored next year in Kola Peninsula, and another will be drilled later in the Kura Basin in Azerbaijan.

As in the case of the Mohole project—developed in the United States to drill through the earth's crust on the sea floor where it is thinnest—the purpose of this research is to discover the composition of the earth's mantle.



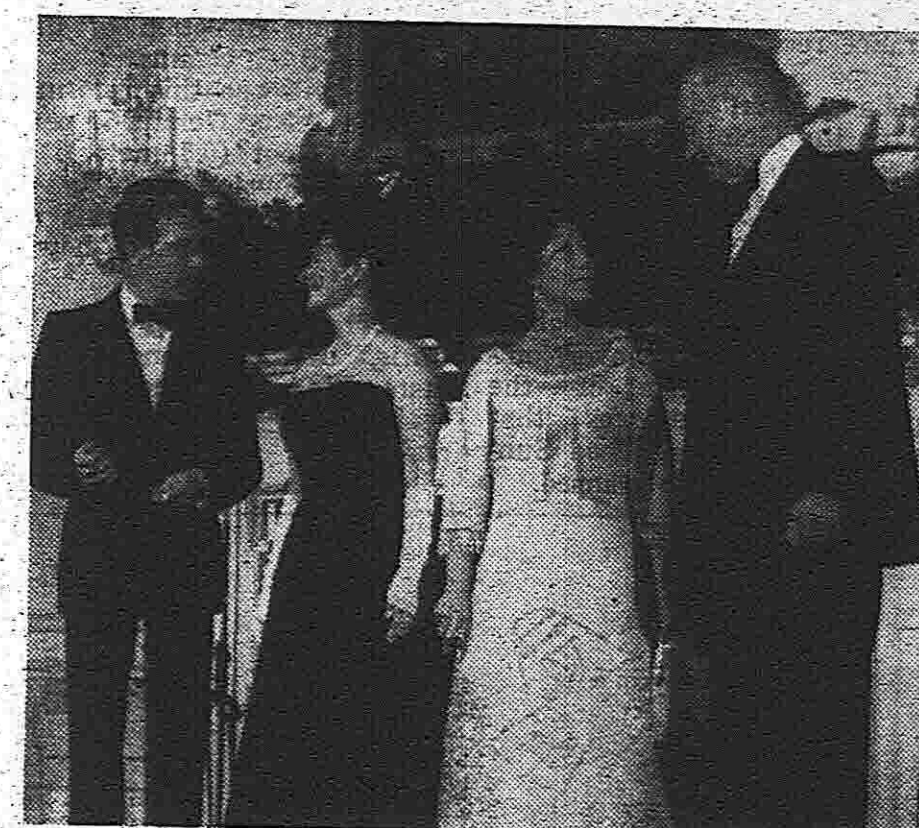
Great skill and endless patience went into the carving this ivory hall, which contains 23 concentric spheres carved one within the other, each having delicate patterns of pierced work. The base and top are decorated by countless carved galloping horses.

Skull Found In Dinosaur Cemetery

A giant skull two-and-a-half feet wide and believed to have come from a crocodile some forty feet long has been found in Africa's biggest dinosaur cemetery, the "Cadiufau" region east of Agades in the Niger.

A fossil deposit there was found early in 1964 by French uranium prospectors. It extends over a strip 112 miles long and it goes back to the Lower Cretaceous period, from 100 to 140-million years old.

Fossil skeletons of crocodiles and dinosaurs embedded in old river banks had been bared by erosion. Early this year, the site was explored by a French paleontologist, who brought the crocodile skull to the Museum of Natural History in Paris for study.



U.S. President and Mrs. Johnson pose with Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon at the White House in Washington prior to formal dinner dance honouring the visitors from Great Britain. The occasion also marked the 31st wedding anniversary of President and Mrs. Johnson. The British royal couple spent three days in Washington near the end of their three-week tour of the United States.

No Bows For Rhodesia

A consignment of archery bows for Rhodesia, made to championship standard and worth more than £40 each, was stated to have been cancelled. The maker of the bows, Leslie Howis, said at his home at Edwinstowe Hall, Nottinghamshire, that he had received a postcard from his London agents asking him not to send the bows. "I have no idea," he said, whether the authorities believed that the bows would get into the wrong hands. After all, a bow and arrow well made can be regarded as a weapon of war where other weapons are not available.

Increase In Fraudulent Art Traffic Frightens Dealers

LOUIS Lefkowitz, the Attorney-General of New York State, announced that "inquiries which our department have made since the Chirico forgery scandal in June have disclosed alarming increases in fraudulent paintings". He is discussing the position with luminaries of the art world, some of whom have themselves been deceived and many of whom have been protesting for months about the volume of the traffic.

Lefkowitz said that while new and specific legislation might be necessary, he proposed first to explore the possibility of acting under a number of recently enacted state laws against deceptive practices. Using power of subpoena under this legislation, his office had already been able to discover the activities of several promoters of art fraud. Two men are under indictment at present for allegedly selling paintings falsely represented as the work of Jackson Pollock and Franz Kline.

One of the most persistent exponents of fraudulent paintings has been Lloyd Goodrich, director of the Whitney Museum of Art, who told me recently that he saw forgeries "almost every day". His own particular field is American art, and he has compiled systematic catalogues of Winslow Homer, Thomas Eakins, and Albert Ryder. In his own lifetime Ryder produced only some 165 paintings, which he rarely signed. There are at least 600 or 700, mostly signed, purporting to be his work. There are between 500 and 600 spurious Homers, and probably as many of Ralph Blakelock, who died in 1919 and was forged at least as early as 1905.

The respectable dealers are pretty well alert to the problem, Goodrich said. The bogus pictures, which may be either total forgeries or works of insignificant artists with forged signatures, are usually offered through second-rate dealers by peripatetic agents. A number of museums have been taken in, although they were 16 or 17 years ago, Goodrich added. The usual dupe is a private individual or indiscriminating collector who thinks he has a bargain, buying "a name and not a picture". He may pay up to \$500 (about £170) for a painting which turns out to be worth virtually nothing, but would be

Students, Teachers Like Vacations

An experiment in keeping a university at work all the year round has been rejected a failure by Dr. Bruce Dearing, the president of the Binghamton campus of New York State University. In 1963, Binghamton went over to three semesters of four months instead of two of six months, staff and students having one full semester off. With two semesters there is a summer vacation of two months.

The "ingrained habit" of summer holidays among students has proved impossible to break. In the summer term from July to October there were only 600 students, to be compared with 2,000 for the term of the administrative staff, 17 out of 30 dislike the innovation, and 10 would prefer some other methods of keeping the university going all the year round.

Only among the academic staff has the change been popular. 128 want to maintain it against 21 who object. So popular has been the prospect of a substantial holiday from teaching that some dons have worked six terms in a row so as to have eight months off in succession.

Eyes By Air For Asia

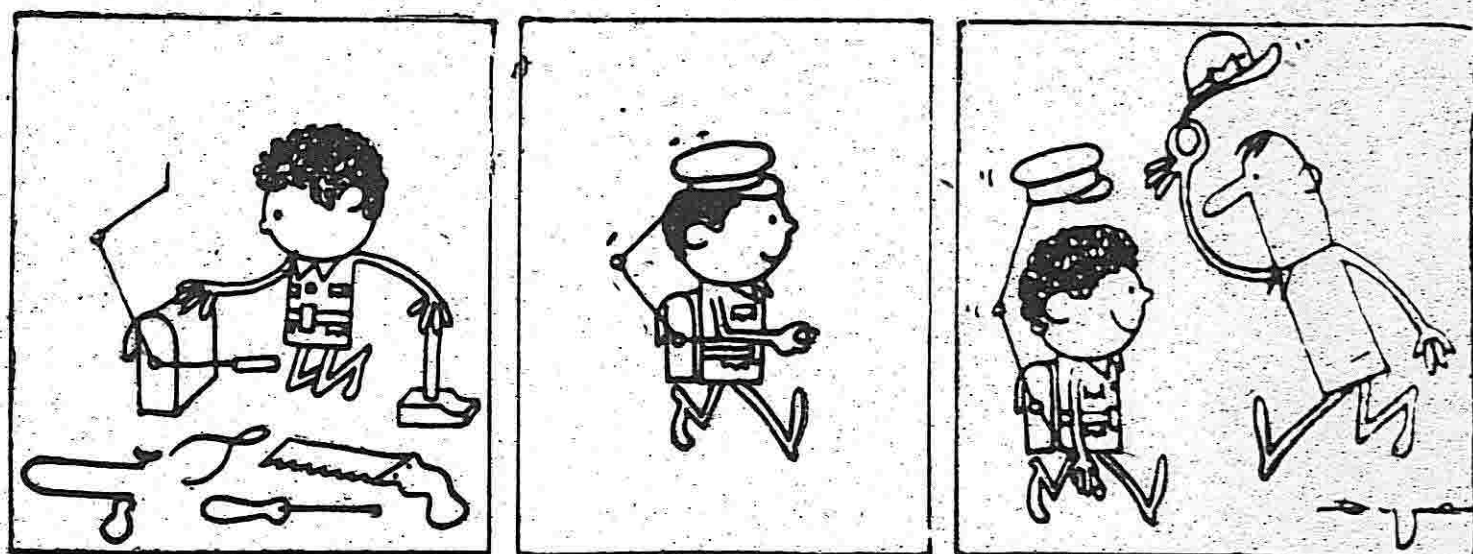
Fresh cornea for eye graft operations is being made available by British eye banks to hospitals in India, Pakistan and Malaysia. With the agreement of IATA—the International Air Transport Association—air lines companies will carry the eyes free of charge. Eyes will have to be used within five days of the time they reach London airport.

Paper Clips For What

West German statisticians recently investigated a phenomenon: what happens to all the paper clips? Only every fifth one is used for what it should be, the rest are usually misused for cleaning purposes.

The statistic detectives noted a surprising diversity of uses. Of 100,000 paper clips that were covered by the poll, more than 19,000 disappeared as "money" during office-hour card games. Nearly 16,000 were used to clean type-writers, more than 5,000 to clean fingernails. More than 14,000 were bent to "doodlers" during telephone conversations.

More than 7,000 paper clips had to keep ladies' stockings up. And more than 5,000 were bent to tooth-picks. 3,230 paper clips took over the function of pipe cleaners and exactly 2,431 turned into screwdrivers. Roughly 7,000 fell on the floor and were thus thrown away without being used. Only 20,000 of the 100,000 were used for their intended purpose: as paper clips.



Action Taken By Wolesi Jirgah

(Contd. from page 1)

Another clause states that during "explanation time", any member of the Wolesi Jirgah can, if he so wishes, ask an explanation from the Prime Minister or members of his cabinet. The Prime Minister and his cabinet colleagues should be obliged to give an explanation either in writing or orally.

According to the draft bill, at question time the Prime Minister and those members of his cabinet who have to answer questions have to be present in the Wolesi Jirgah. If the Prime Minister or members of his cabinet are asked to give an explanation, they should be prepared to answer either orally or in writing.

Canada Extends Import Ban On Most Rhodesian Goods

OTTAWA, December 9, (AP).—CANADA extended its ban on imports of Rhodesian goods so that the embargo now will cover 90 per cent of Rhodesian exports to Canada, Foreign Minister Paul Martin announced Wednesday.

Martin, who is currently also acting Prime Minister, said new commodities being banned are ferrochrome, chrome ores and concentrated asbestos and canned and cooked meats.

Sugar, Rhodesia's main export to Canada, was banned Nov. 26.

"These measures reflect Canadian support for the United Nations and the Canadian government's belief that effective economic action should be taken to bring to an early end the rebellion in Rhodesia," Martin said.

In Lusaka, Zambia's Home Affairs Minister Mainza Chona said Wednesday that Britain could crush the illegal Rhodesian government "as easily as crushing a louse".

Chona, who had just returned from the Addis Ababa meeting of the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) action committee, said in view of the lack of military action by Britain, African states had concluded that there was collaboration between Premier Harold Wilson and

Rhodesian leader Ian Smith. Chona said the OAU's deadline of Dec. 15, after which some African states have threatened to break diplomatic relations with Britain unless it crushed the Rhodesian regime was not made out of malice. He said he was convinced sanctions against Rhodesia were so ineffective that even liberal elements in the country (Rhodesia) were becoming discouraged.

In Salisbury, Prime Minister Ian Smith said last night Rhodesia would be unable to meet public debt obligations in London and to the world bank totalling 108 million sterling.

Smith said Wilson had underestimated the determination of the Rhodesian people and "keep mistrust" with which they would view any peace proposal from him.

Gemini 7 Astronauts Begin Fifth Day In Good Spirits

HOUSTON, Texas, December 9.—AMERICA'S Gemini-7 astronauts Frank Borman and Lovell in good health and spirits after logging more than 1.5 million miles in space, whirled into their fifth day of flight Wednesday. Nine more days of orbiting lay ahead.

Gemini officials reported that all was going well, with the crew settled into a routine of conducting experiments, eating and sleeping.

Gemini-7 entered its 61st orbit at mid-afternoon Wednesday. The astronauts took off from Cape Kennedy, Florida, last Saturday on a planned 14-day flight that would break all space endurance records.

At Cape Kennedy Wednesday, technicians installed a new computer in the Gemini-6 spacecraft as preparations continued for the launch of astronauts Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford, who will try to rendezvous with Borman and Lovell.

Preparations were slightly ahead of schedule. However, officials said replacement of the computer dimmed chances that Gemini-6 could be launched Sunday, a day earlier than planned.

A chapter on the internal procedure of the Wolesi Jirgah refers to the weekly sessions, according to which the House will meet on Sundays and Tuesdays and Wednesday morning in plenary sessions while on Wednesday afternoons it will hold a general session. The plenary sessions of the Wednesday afternoons which start at 2 o'clock are specified for questioning the government.

Questions will be asked one week and explanations made the following week.

According to clause 1 of the last chapter, which has been approved by the Wolesi Jirgah, the House with a majority vote can decide that its sessions will be broadcast over Radio Afghanistan.

In another provision it has been stated that the proceedings of the Wolesi Jirgah will be published verbatim. The Jirgah will have a weekly publication called the Wolesi Jirgah Gazette to be brought out by its publication department.

The Gazette will publish only those matters which relate to the actual discussions inside the House. Another provision lays down that the Wolesi Jirgah can give publicity to its decisions on national and international issues in the form of proclamations through the mass communication media of the country.

The decision on allowing visitors to attend sessions of the Wolesi Jirgah has been approved. The number of seats for visitors is fixed and measures have been taken to distribute visiting cards on the basis of first come first served.

Letter To Editor

(Contd. from page 2)

ment he must resort to stringent measures against those who are guilty. Once this atmosphere has been created in all government departments it would be time to establish an anti-corruption bureau.

Another cause which must be looked into is poor administration in the offices. Long delays incur before a case or file can be disposed of because each department takes too long to make decisions. This delay induces those affected to bribe the clerks concerned so that their work may be done soon.

More than an anti-corruption bureau what is needed is streamlining of the administrative system and procedures. Last but not least, I would like to mention that low salaries and high cost of living make it difficult for the ordinary man to make both ends meet. The desire to have enough to eat and to have a roof over one's head is the incentive which forces the low paid people to resort to unlawful means to make money.

Afghanistan is passing through an important phase of economic growth and as such needs the necessary financial resources for vital projects. After a few years it should be in a position to increase the wages and thus remove the root cause of corruption.

MEENA PRAKASH

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4.30, 7 and 9 p.m. American Coloured film 4D MAN

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4.30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film THE WORLD OF MONEY

KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 4.30, 7 and 9 p.m. Pakistani film HAZAR DASTAN

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 1.30, 4 and 6.30 p.m. Indian film HONG KONG

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

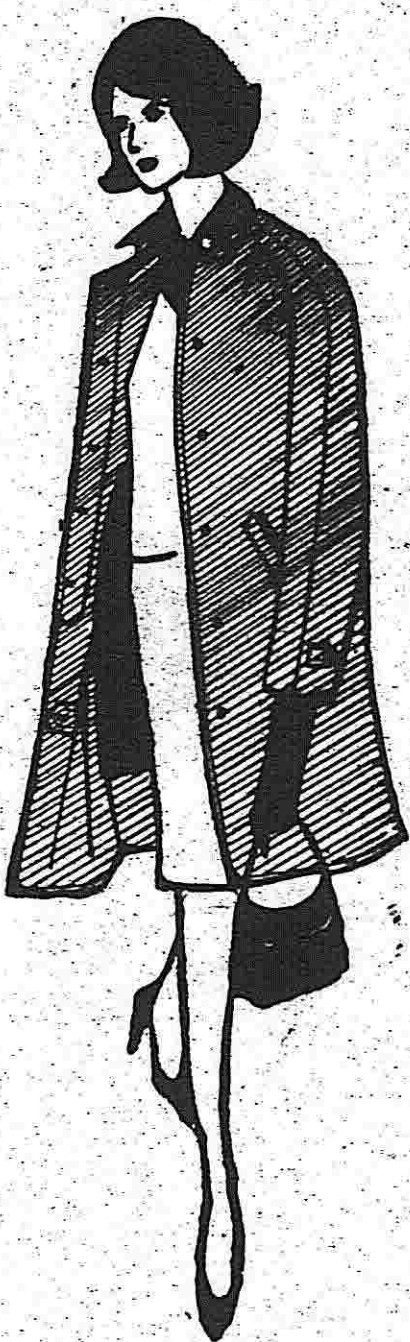
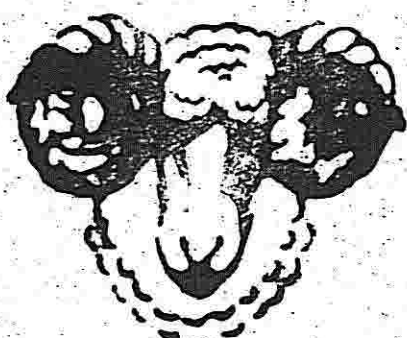
KABUL, Dec. 9.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani:

Buying	Selling
Af. 71.00 (per one dollar)	71.50
Af. 198.80 (per one pound sterling)	200.20
Af. 1775.00 (per hundred German Mark)	1787.50
Af. 1653.08 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	1664.73
Af. 1437.24 (per hundred French Franc)	1447.37

AFGHAN WOOL INDUSTRY NEW STORE

Be the first in style this winter—come in and see a rich array of handsome long lasting wools in a variety of color in our new shop at Charra-e-Siderat at the end of the green door bazaar nearest the American Embassy. We have a fabric to meet your every need for coats, skirts, suits, dresses.

And we have blankets too.



THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +11°C. Minimum -7°C.
Sun sets today at 4:37 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:55 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, 215.

KABUL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1965, (QUAS 20, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Mikoyan Resigns Due To Bad Health; Podgorny Elected President Of Supreme Soviet

MOSCOW, December 11, (Tass).—ANASTAS Mikoyan, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet, resigned due to ill-health Thursday. Nikolai Podgorny was elected by the seventh session of the Supreme Soviet to succeed Mikoyan.

Friday, the newly-elected President of the Supreme Soviet gave an Order of Lenin to his predecessor to recognise Mikoyan's service to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet State, an official announcement said.

The nation's highest decoration was awarded to Mikoyan on his 75th birthday. He has received the award four times previously.

Podgorny was unanimously elected President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In a short speech Podgorny expressed gratitude to the deputies for their high trust and assured them that he would contribute all his energies and knowledge to the cause of building-up communism.

At the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikoyan said that he is in his seventies and that he had been gravely ill three years ago and had an operation. "All this," Mikoyan said, tells on my work. It is becoming more difficult to endure the strain especially in the capacity of President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which involves long voyages.

Sixty-two-year-old Podgorny, a Ukrainian, was born in the Poltava region. His father was a foundryman and at the age of 15 Podgorny became a worker himself. At 20, he entered the technological institute of the food industry in Kiev. In 1930 Podgorny joined the Communist Party when he was a student.

From graduation until 1946 he worked in the food industry at sugar mills, was Deputy People's Commissioner of the food industry of the Ukraine and the USSR and headed a Food Industry Institute in Moscow.

From 1946 to 1950 Podgorny represented the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine at the USSR government and then switched over to party work and headed the Kharkov Regional Party committee, an important industrial region in the Ukraine. In 1953 he was elected second secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party and was elected first secretary four years later.

In 1950 Podgorny became member of the CPSU Central Committee and in 1958 candidate member of the Presidium of the Central Committee. He was elected member of the Central Committee's Presidium in 1960, and Secretary of the Central Committee in 1963.

Nikolai Podgorny was elected several times deputy of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Ukraine. He is a member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In 1963 he was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour in recognition of his services to the party and the state.



Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny, who has been elected President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.



Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan, who resigned from President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on Thursday.

Johnson Meets Armed Forces Heads On Vietnam

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, Dec. 11, (AP).—President Johnson met with his military chiefs Friday and authorized a new \$1.75 billion programme to produce a force of high-speed bombers between 1968 and 1971.

Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara, who also attended the conference, made this announcement at a news conference at White House Press headquarters in Austin, 65 miles from the LBJ Ranch, where he and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff met for more than three hours to discuss the controversial TPX fighter plane which would fly twice as fast as the latest model B52 bombers and have perhaps twice the range.

He said it would be a dual purpose weapon—capable of both strategic and tactical missions. The importance of the current

round of presidential meetings was understood Thursday when Johnson said current military strategy will give way to "other hard steps" if a search for peace fails. He did not specify what the other steps might be.

Those summoned to the LBJ (Contd. on Page 4)

Gemini 7 Continues Endurance Spaceflight

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, Dec. 11.—Space rendezvous, now seems within the grasp of American astronauts.

Gemini-6 Astronauts Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford are set to take off Sunday morning in pursuit of Gemini-7, hopefully closing within a foot (0.3 meters) of the craft after six hours of chase.

Command Pilot Frank Borman has already maneuvered Gemini-7 into the proper position for rendezvous. The capsule is whirling around earth in an orbit whose high- and low points differ by only two miles. By Sunday, Gemini-7 will



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal held a reception Thursday evening in honour of officers of the Royal Army at Chilstoon Palace. The function was attended by the Minister of Court and Cabinet members. Radio Afghanistan artists entertained the guests with music. The Prime Minister is seen with a group of Royal Army officers.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Dec. 11.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ended Dec. 9:

General Khan Mohammad, Minister of National Defence; Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, Minister of Justice; Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Minister of Planning; Mohammad, Khalid Rooshan, President of Tribal Affairs; Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshwarz, Adviser at the Prime Ministry; Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, Governor of Kabul; Mohammad Siddik, Governor of Kandahar; Mohammad Moosa Shafiq, Deputy Minister of Justice; Colonel Mohammad Rahim Nasser, Governor of Konar; Mohammad, Taber Safi, Governor of Ghor; Mohammad Yakub Lali, Vice-President of the Helmand Valley Authority; Mohammad Karim Ziaee, President of Education and Public Health Section of the Helmand Valley Authority; Colonel Abdul Raft Hikmat; Dr. Mohammad Gul, a graduate of New York University.

The great Pakhunistani leader, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, was also granted audience during the week.

Smith Inspects Kariba Dam, Satisfied With Arrangements

SALISBURY, December 11, (Reuter).—RHODESIAN Prime Minister Ian Smith made a flying visit to the Kariba Dam Thursday to inspect security arrangements, it was disclosed Friday.

He was very satisfied with what he saw, a government spokesman said.

The hydro-electric complex on the Rhodesia-Zambia border, is jointly owned by the two states.

In Salisbury, Rhodesia's broadcasting chief claimed that Zambia is transmitting into this country "a spate of hate and exhortation to destroy, maim and murder".

Africans were being urged to commit unspeakable crimes of violence, alleged J. M. Helliwell, chairman of the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation.

He told a Salisbury Rotarian Club Thursday that the Zambian broadcasts were interspersed between relays from the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Helliwell also claimed the BBC was ignored to meet the needs of

Eight Men, UNICEF Receive Prizes From Nobel Committee

STOCKHOLM, December 11, (AP).—NOBEL gold and glory was distributed Friday among eight winners from four nations on three continents and to an international United Nations body.

At a traditional ceremony in Stockholm, King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden handed the 1965 Nobel prizes to one Soviet citizen, three Americans and three Frenchmen, before an audience of 2,000 specially invited guests.

In Tokyo, Sweden's Ambassador to Japan, acting on behalf of the King, presented the award to Shinichiro Tomonaga, co-winner of the physics prize, who rose from his sick bed to attend a ceremony at the Swedish embassy.

In Norway, the 1965 Nobel peace prize was awarded to the International Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The seven laureates seated on red plush chairs on a platform in the Stockholm concert hall were Mikhail Sholokhov of the Soviet Union, author of the best-selling novel "And Quiet Flows the Don," a Cossack who once fought as an army machine-gunner

Gulian Schwinger, co-winner of the physics prize, and Robert Burns Woodward, the sole winner of the chemistry prize, both of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Richard Feynman, also co-winner of the physics prize, of the California Institute of Technology Pasadena, California; and Jacques Monod, Francois Jacob and Andre Lwoff, all three of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, France, who shared the prize for medicine.

This year's prizes for physics and medicine are split three ways. The literature and chemistry prizes are undivided.

The peace prize is awarded in Oslo by a Norwegian committee because Alfred Nobel, inventor of dynamite and founder of the prizes, said so in his last will and (Contd. on Page 4)

Pavicevic Leaves After Talks With Afghan Officials

KABUL, Dec. 11.—The Yugoslav Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Miso Pavicevic, left Kabul for New Delhi on Thursday morning.

Dr. Ravan Farhadi, Director General of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry, and the Yugoslav Ambassador at the court of Kabul were present at the airport to see Pavicevic off.

During his four-day stay in Kabul the Yugoslav diplomat held talks with Afghan authorities on matters of mutual interests and presented to Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal an invitation to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was from the Yugoslav Prime Minister and chief of the executive, Peter Stambolic.

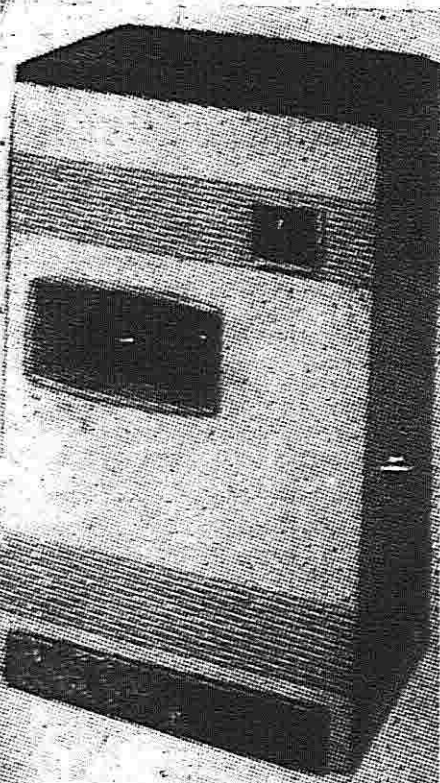
Pavicevic also met the Minister of Mines and Industries, and Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, Minister of Justice, who was formerly Afghan Ambassador in Belgrade.

Kabul University Expels Instructor For Incitement

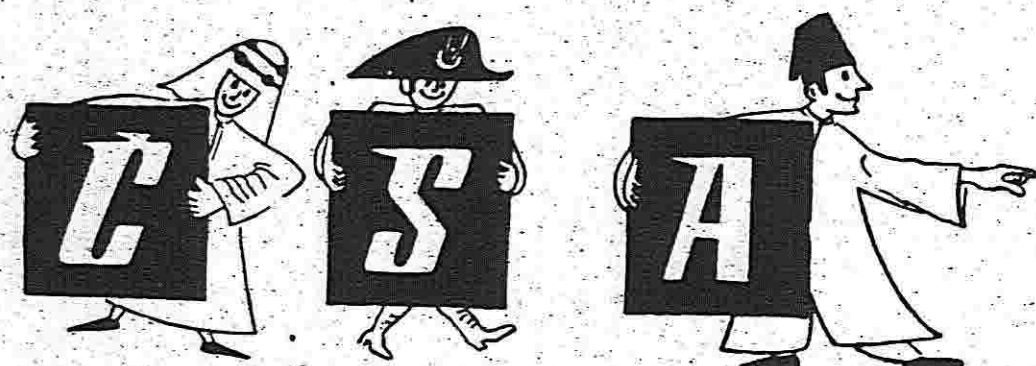
KABUL, Dec. 11.—The College of Science of Kabul University announced that Pohanyar Mohammad Osman, assistant chief of the Department of Mathematics, has been expelled due to his attempt to provoke students and deliberately prevent students and teachers from attending classes. His expulsion has been approved by the University Senate and the Ministry of Education.

The case has been referred to the Office of the Attorney General for legal action.

FRENCH STOVES



Newly imported French diesel stoves can heat an area of 180 or 280 square metres. Address: Parika, Jade Nadir Pashoon opposite Ariana Cinema.



IF YOU WANT DIRECT FLIGHT TO BE IN EUROPE THE SAME DAY TRY CSA

IF YOU WANT COMFORT SPEED AND RELIABILITY TRY CSA

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE MOST CONVENIENT CONNECTIONS FROM ATHENS AND PRAQUE TO THE MAJOR CITIES IN EUROPE, AFRICA AND U.S.A TRY ONCE CSA



KABUL TIMPS

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200

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

Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
or local currency at the
official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 11, 1965

Welfare Fund

The government's decision to establish a National Welfare Fund will meet a long-felt need and the people of Afghanistan, who have always given a positive response to such moves, may be expected to extend their fullest cooperation. The fund, we are sure, can be developed into an effective source for financing urgent welfare projects not receiving state budget allocations.

The cabinet has asked the Ministry of Finance to work out a charter for the fund which will accept contributions both in cash and kind. A number of organisations have already pledged support to the fund and promised cash donations.

In Afghanistan, where the people's purchasing power is so low that they cannot pay even the few taxes imposed by the state, the National Welfare Fund will certainly be helpful in implementing development projects and at the same time prevent diffusion of capital which is causing many problems for our economy. People here have not yet become accustomed to the idea of depositing money in banks and very little business is transacted through cheques. Any attempt to bring about a concentration of capital will therefore be welcomed at this stage of our economic development.

The Ministry of Finance should however be on guard against certain undesirable trends which may prove detrimental for the fund. First of all, the fund should be administered by a staff of as few people as possible. Secondly, precautions should be taken to ensure that officials do not force people to contribute to the fund or misuse the money received for it.

Now that a national fund is being established all other welfare funds, except that of the Red Crescent Society, should be merged with it.

On their part the people should see to it that the projects implemented with help from the fund help them in concrete ways. They will not hesitate to contribute to the fund once they are convinced that it is being utilised entirely for their benefit. Many uses can be made of the fund. Not only can poverty-stricken people be helped, but also in cases of fire financial assistance can be rendered to those who lose their possessions.

Human Rights Anniversary:

Strong Judiciary Needed To Safeguard Rights

The problems of human rights can be studied from three points of view. First, they can be approached theoretically. Studies can be made of what conditions produce an ideal attitude. Second, the practical limitations and social and political obstacles to human rights can be considered. Third, the role that national and international institutions play in creating conditions for the improvement of human rights must be taken into account.

In theory, philosophers, prophets, and revolutionaries have written about equality. Different views of equality emerge from works such as Plato's Ideal State and Rousseau's Social Contract but all such famous philosophers consider the concept of equality in connection with human rights important.

But the tension between the ideal and actual continues because social, economic, and political factors affect the growth of rights.

With the accelerated pace of social, political and economic

development, the sphere of specialisation expands and so the rights which individuals should enjoy. For instance, new ideas of human beings should be treated as equals and should enjoy equal rights and obligations. In no human society so far does complete equality exist.

A study of this situation is extremely important in developing societies where with the new developments in every sphere of life people become alert and want to enjoy equal rights with others. In Afghanistan the existence of a good judicial machinery to uphold the rights of citizens is absolutely necessary. The main task of the judiciary is to clarify and modernise the place of religion. It should stand for equality and nondiscrimination. For ex-

ample, does a Muslim man in Afghanistan have the right to have four wives or not?

The Constitution says no. So does the United Nations Charter. Islam itself lays extremely serious restrictions on more than one marriage. In cases of polygamy the court according to the human rights should be bold and aggressive enough to uphold the right of equality for Afghan women and thus prove its worth as an organ to back all the citizens of Afghanistan equally.

So far in history not enough boldness is recorded in the approach to human rights. Negro rights in the U.S. and those people of South Africa and now Rhodesia have not been granted on an equal basis with the white citizens in those countries.

The United Nations has done its best to create respect for human rights throughout the world. But unless the members of the world body cooperate sincerely, any talk of human rights will be superficial and useless.

PRESS At a Glance

Wednesday's Anis in an editorial discussed the landing of Luna 8 on the moon. According to news agency reports, said the paper, the Soviet Union's fourth attempt to make a soft landing on the moon failed Monday. Tass announced that the soft landing instruments contained in the satellite worked normally except in the final stage.

Whether after touching the moon Luna-8 was destroyed or not is not known. But Tuesday's Tass announcement shows that Soviet scientists have taken another step in the direction of conquering the moon.

The landing of Luna is extremely important. If the instruments controlling Luna's soft landing had not functioned properly, the satellite would have landed much earlier than planned. This shows that Soviet scientists have been successful in their attempt. Since the moon has no atmosphere parachutes have not been used. Soft landing of satellites on the moon is extremely important to U.S. and Soviet scientists.

Wednesday's Islah in an editorial entitled "Japan and Afghanistan" dealt with commercial relations between the two countries.

Japan has had commercial relations with Afghanistan for a long time. Although Japanese goods are available in the markets in Afghanistan, we have been exporting nothing to Japan.

Japan can help Afghanistan by importing raw materials from us and by contributing to the success of our third five-year plan. The paper expressed hope for the development of trade between the two countries.

The editorial in Thursday's Anis commented on the National Welfare Fund. The cabinet's decision to finance welfare projects through public contributions, said the paper, is important from two points of view. First, the ordinary budget of the state does not permit expenditure on social measures some of which are necessary. The paper mentioned the need for more schools and literacy centres. The fund can also enable talented and deserving students to go abroad.

Secondly, the fund can be used to help victims of calamities like fire.

The paper expressed the hope that with the establishment of the fund the practice of collecting donations in the provinces without specifying any reason will be given up. It suggested that proper arrangements should be made for speedy transfer of money collected in donations from the provinces to the capital.

The Finance Ministry should see that the fund has the minimum of staff to administer it. While the wealthy, said the paper, should make generous donations to the fund, civil servants should agree to contribute a certain percentage of their salary. The contributions, it pointed out, can be made both in cash and kind.

In the same issue of Islah the Kabul Municipality dealt with some of the questions raised by a reader some days ago. The letter said that the big chandelier weighing two tons will be installed shortly in the new mosque at Puliheshi.

The mosque is a huge building and it will take some time before it is completed.

About payment of cleaning taxes, the letter said it is a municipal tax, not payment for cleaning the lanes. The payment of the tax is obligatory.

The municipality cannot succeed in any undertaking, concluded the letter, unless the people at large cooperate with it.

Friday's Anis devoted its editorial to Human Rights Day. Seventeen years ago, the editorial writes, the United Nations endorsed the human rights declaration which was a great step forward in promoting and ensuring the basic rights of all mankind regardless of their creed, colour or religion.

A State Department spokesman in Washington said the Soviet Ambassador, Anatoly Dobrynin, gave the official Soviet reply to the U.S. government last Wednesday.

Soviet Anthropologist Continues Research Work

KABUL, Dec. 11.—After completing their anthropological research work in Karukh and Kush Gulran woleswalis, the Soviet anthropologist, Prof. Debitz, and the Institute Philology at the College of Letters, left for Zindajan woleswali Friday on a similar mission.

Contd. on page 4

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 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 4775 Kcs. on 62 m band

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

Air Services

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0945

Khost-Kabul
Arrival-1050

Mazar, Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1230

Tashkent-Kabul
Arrival-1510

Kabul-Kunduz, Mazar
Departure-0830

Departure-0930
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900

Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1300

Prague, Sofia, Athens-Kabul
Arrival-1040

IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0915

Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1010

Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

MONDAY

Amritsar-Kabul
Arrival-1515

Herat, Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1600

Kabul-Amritsar
Departure-0800

Kabul-Kandahar, Herat
Departure-0830

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

Kabul-Athens, Sofia, Prague
Departure-0830

Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1100

TUESDAY

Maimana, Mazar, Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1630

Kabul-Kunduz, Mazar, Maimana
Departure-0830

Kabul-Kandahar, Karachi
Departure-0930

Kabul-Tehran, Damascus, Beirut
Departure-1030

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

Telephones

Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

Bakhtar News Agency 20763

Afghan National Bank 20562

Airport 20413

Fire Brigade 20121-20122

Police 20507-211 22

Traffic 20159-24041

Radio Afghanistan 24589

New Clinic 24272

D'Afghanistan Bank 20045

Pashany Tejaraty Bank 22062

Shourie Freres 20692

Using Standard Measures Aids Marketing

Proper packing ensures the safety of the produce, especially in the case of fruits and vegetables. In Afghanistan wooden boxes are generally used for grapes, pomegranates and tomatoes, but the tendency is to fill them in as much as possible without any regard for crushing or bruising and the result is a great percentage of damage. The best ways of handling and packing grapes, pomegranates, almonds, pistachio, walnuts, and raisins have been studied carefully and recommendations have been made to the Government by an FAO expert in this regard. The expert also made recommendations for packing and packing materials and standards for agricultural products.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The use of standard weights and measures not only facilitates fair dealing in business but also makes it easier for customers to comprehend quickly. At the present time several different types of local units for the measurement of weights, length and area are used in the country. In order to unify weights and measures in the country, the metric system was introduced three years ago. The decimal system is used in local currency. The measuring of rope, cloth, etc., by the meter is becoming more popular. Weighing by kilograms has been practiced for years and many people are already acquainted with it. A programme has been outlined to accelerate the introduction of the metric system through the country.

The Government and Municipalities practice fixing on a limited scale for certain commodities. Cotton production was affected in 1963 when the producer price was increased. Higher producer price levels and large volume of products enable farmers to finance further improvement in their production methods. In recent years an increase in the sugar beet producer price has been established by the Government and its effect on the increase in volume of total production will be seen at the harvest season this year. Karakul and wool price fixing has been relaxed by the Government and prices now fluctuate according to demand and supply for these commodities. The Municipalities also exercise a limited degree of control over retail and wholesale prices in the cities. In practice it has been found that the prices are not fixed on a rational basis, and therefore they have not been effective. The nature of supply and demand and the quality of the commodity have not been taken into consideration. Through effective storage of grains and rational decisions the Municipalities would be able to control the grain price and use the stored grain as a break on the price, that is, when prices for grain rise above the fixed price the Municipalities should sell, and when they fall below the fixed price, they should buy from the market on the fixed price basis. Most of the farmers do not know the prices in the wholesale and retail markets. The only information the farmer has about prices is what he gets from the buyer of his produce, who gives this information to his own advantage. Due to financial difficulties some of the farmers sell their produce at a pre-harvest sale price which is considerably less than village prices.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE

The Da Afghanistan Bank, Kabul Municipality, Radio Afghanistan and other city municipalities report consumer prices for agricultural commodities. Such information is in a very rudimentary form. To improve the situation, a Marketing Department has been established in the Ministry of Commerce with the function of organizing and executing a regular market news service for the collection, evaluation and dissemination of production and market data. Also, a marketing section has been established with the Co-operative Directorate in the Ministry of Agriculture to inform the Karakul co-operatives in northern provinces of the price of Karakul pelts abroad and to assist such co-operatives in their marketing problems. It is still in its primary stage.

Vatican Documents Reveal Stormy Sessions Between U.S., Papal Officials In May, 1940

The United States urged that the late Pope Pius XII threatened Muslim with excommunication in an 11th-hour effort to keep Italy out of World War II, according to secret Vatican documents just made public.

According to these documents, U.S. Ambassador William C. Bullitt was told by Papal Nuncio Valerio in Paris that such an action would be ridiculous in modern times.

The session between the U.S. Ambassador and the Papal Nuncio in May, 1940, only a month before Italy entered the war, was described as so stormy that Bullitt jumped to his feet, said he had had a higher idea of the Pope's authority and threatened to walk out of the room.

The documents from the Vatican archives, published in a book called "The Holy See and the War in Europe," also said France had suggested excommunication of Mussolini and open Papal denunciation of Hitler.

The Vatican white paper, published Tuesday, gave an account of these events based on a report by the late Dominican Cardinal Tardini, a close Papal aide, and by Monsignor Valeri.

Cardinal Tardini said in his notes that Charles Roux, Ambassador of France, called upon him on April 13, 1940, and said "all the Catholics of France, England, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg were waiting for the Holy Father to condemn the crime committed by the Germans with the invasion of three neutral countries."

Cardinal Tardini's notes said he reminded the ambassador that "the Holy Father has already spoken with such clarity, such greatness and such affection toward the countless stricken. I do not see what more His Holiness could do effectively."

The notes said the Papal Nuncio went on to reproach the diplomat, saying: "Why hasn't there been taken into consideration before now what might of barbarian force would be unleashed upon Europe with a war?" (AP).

"It seemed to him (Bullitt) that the only way to prevent these results would be for the Holy Father to threaten Mussolini with excommunication."

The notes said the Papal Nuncio went on to reproach the diplomat, saying: "Why hasn't there been taken into consideration before now what might of barbarian force would be unleashed upon Europe with a war?" (AP).

The notes said the Papal Nuncio went on to reproach the diplomat, saying: "Why hasn't there been taken into consideration before now what might of barbarian force would be unleashed upon Europe with a war?" (AP).

The notes said the Papal Nuncio went on to reproach the diplomat, saying: "Why hasn't there been taken into consideration before now what might of barbarian force would be unleashed upon Europe with a war?" (AP).

The notes said the Papal Nuncio went on to reproach the diplomat, saying: "Why hasn't there been taken into consideration before now what might of barbarian force would be unleashed upon Europe with a war?" (AP).

The notes said the Papal Nuncio went on to reproach the diplomat, saying: "Why hasn't there been taken into consideration before now what might of barbarian force would be unleashed upon Europe with a war?" (AP).

All Quiet On Tour Of Kariba Dam

Tourists on the five shilling (70 cents) tour of the Kariba Dam Tuesday saw no mines.

"Of course there are no explosives," laughed a tour guide. "Do you think visitors would be permitted in here if it was mined?"

British Commonwealth Secretary Bottomley in London said Sunday that Ian Smith's breakaway Salisbury regime had mined Kariba.

Some high Zambian officials were also convinced Rhodesia had mined the dam although a cabinet spokesman said in Lusaka Monday there was no evidence to indicate bombs had been planted.

The dam on Zambia frontier between Zambia and Rhodesia holds back the world's largest man-made lake—170 miles (274k) long and 20 miles (32 k) across—at its widest point. It provides electricity for much of Zambia and Rhodesia, which own it jointly.

Its power is vital for Zambia's "copperbelt" which exports more copper than any other nation.

Rhodesia and Zambian troops face each other on opposite banks of the Zambezi for a few days following the unilateral declaration of independence.

Four Rhodesian army jeeps, each mounted with two machine-guns, were parked near the dam's powerhouse on the Rhodesian side Tuesday.

White Rhodesian soliders manned a sandbagged observation post on the roof of the powerhouse.

They were stripped to the waist in the scorching heat and scanned the surrounding area with binoculars.

Zambian units occupied slit-trenches dug by their country's public works department. All were empty and crumbling Tuesday.

Visitors from Zambia leave the country through causal and polite immigration and customs checks. Motorists then drive over a dramatically curving road atop the dam to the Rhodesian side. Equally casual and equally polite immigration and customs formalities by white Rhodesians follow.

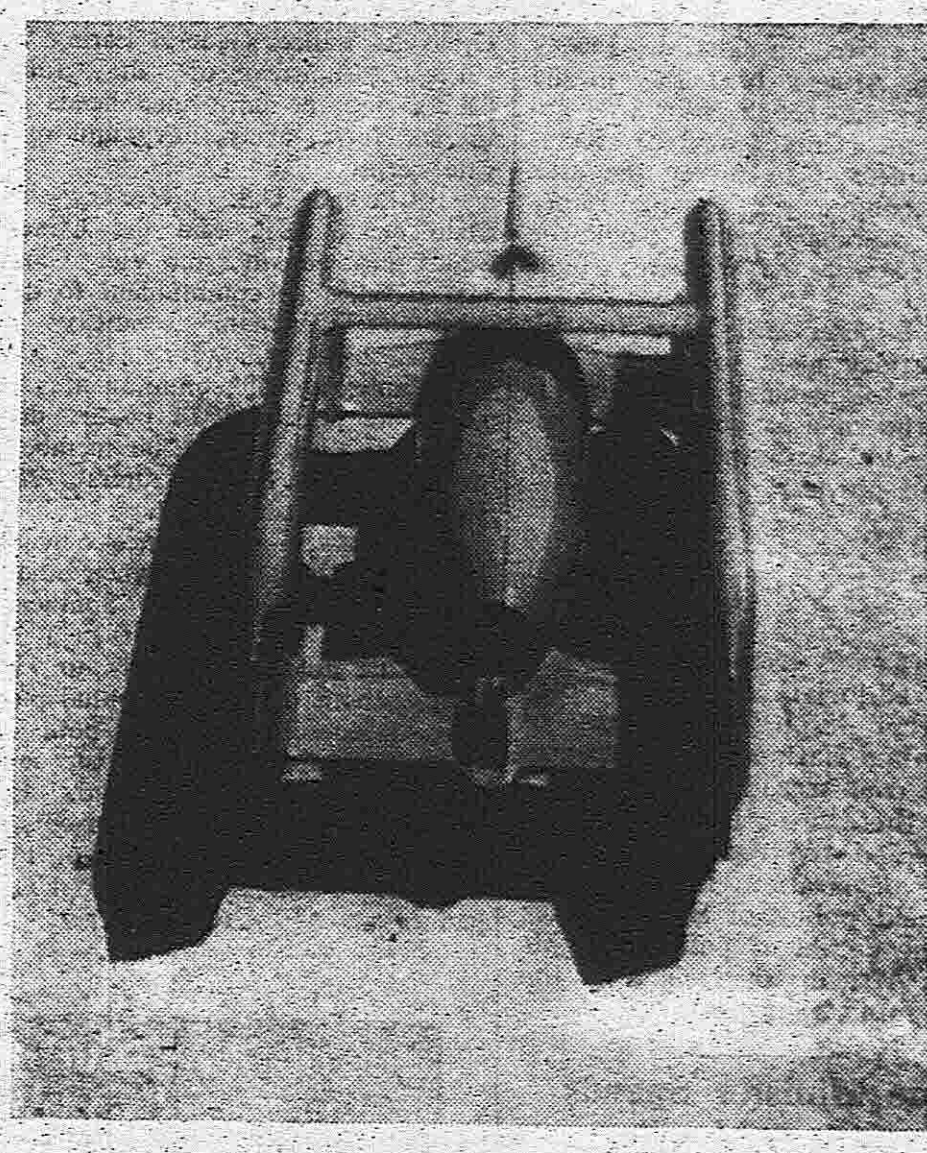
The dam area is quiet except for the humming of generators.

The roar of water through two of the five high sluice gates starts Saturday to carry off seasonal heavy rains from the

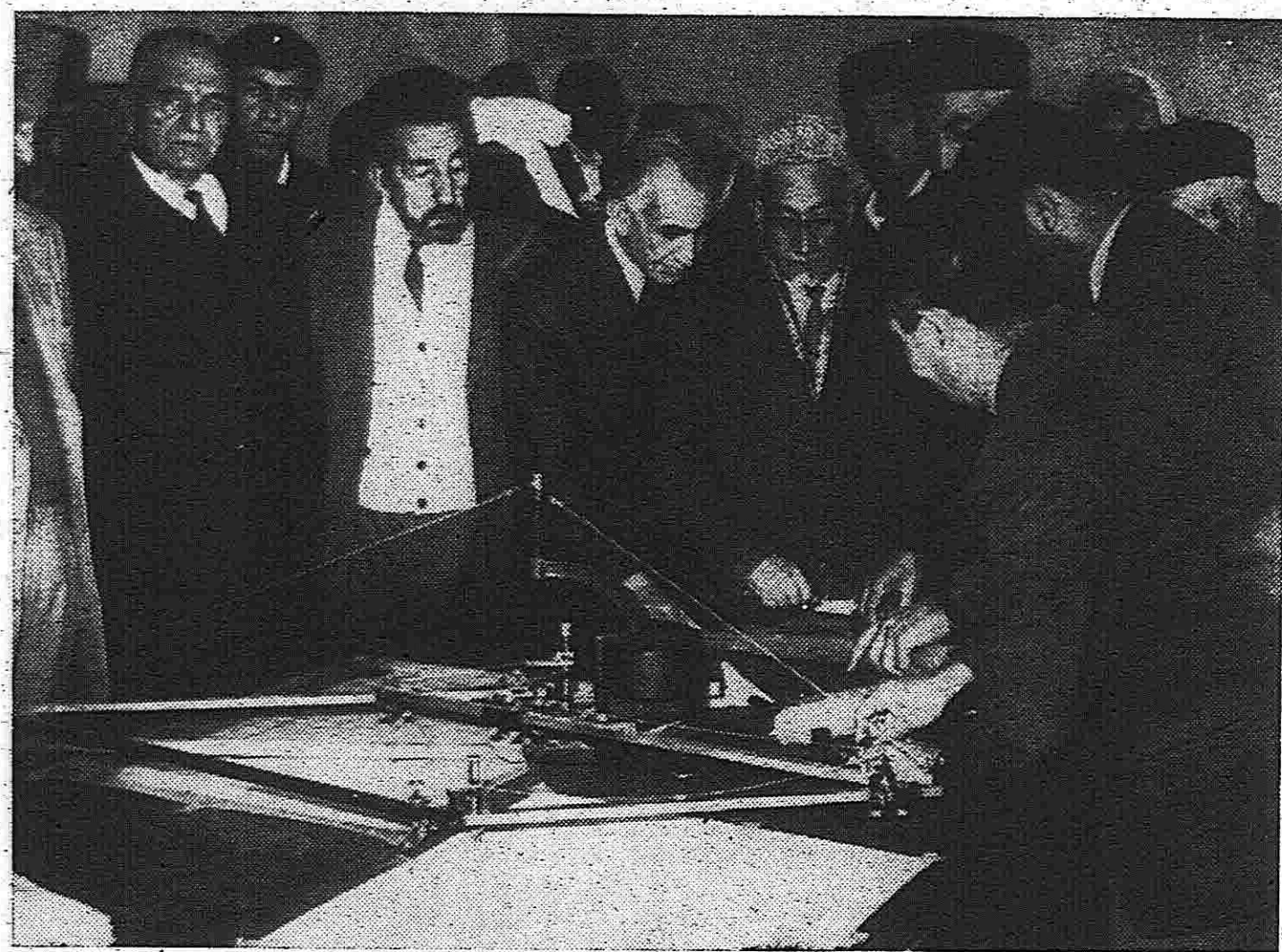
(Contd. on Page 4)



Gemini-7 Astronaut Frank Borman tries on his new lightweight spacesuit. He has removed the suit and remained without it during most of his 14-day flight.



A West German car maker has made this model of a car which can go faster than the speed of sound. With 8,000 horsepower under its hood, the car will go over 600 miles an hour. All he needs now is someone to finance the \$125,000 project.



Here some members of the Meshrano Jirgah are seen inspecting the mapping section of the Cartography Department.

Meshrano Jirgah Members Visit Cartography Institute

KABUL, December 11.—The President and members of the Meshrano Jirgah visited the Institute of Cartography Thursday morning at the Institute's invitation.

Kariba Dam Tour

(Contd. From Page 3)

Tuesday's tour by 20 African tourists from South Africa and one newsman was accompanied by two unarmed African guards of the Central African Power Cooperation.

Visitors must leave cameras, handbags and all other portable articles in the reception room before descending into the machine rooms.

This precaution was in effect before the current tension over the dam.

The nearby village of Kariba is drowsy resort which specialises in water sports and grew up after the lake was formed.

Minister Surveys Site For New Karabagh City

GAZNI, Dec. 11.—Engineer Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works, accompanied by some of the Ministry's high-ranking officials and experts, arrived in GAZNI Friday morning. After a brief stay in the city where he met the provincial governor, the Minister went to Karabagh woleswali to survey the area for selecting a site for the future city of Karabagh which would be connected with the Western Highway.

The Minister will leave for Jaghori Friday night to study the prospects of planning a city for the area. The Minister and his companions are also expected to visit Urozgan province.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

The editorial expresses concern that despite the efforts of the United Nations and the peace-loving countries, some parts of the world there are still people who are denied the rights mentioned in the declaration. It notes the apartheid policy of South Africa and the denial of political rights of the African Rhodesians by the white minority there.

Prime Minister Spends Afternoon In Laghman

KABUL, Dec. 11.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal left Kabul for Laghman province at 8 a.m. on Friday, arriving in the provincial capital, Meterslam, at 2 p.m. He returned to Kabul the same evening.

Supreme Soviet Approves USSR Govt. Budget For 1966

MOSCOW, December 11, (Tass).—USSR Supreme Soviet on Thursday approved the budget for 1966 presented by the Soviet government with the amendments made by the budget commissions of both chambers of Parliament and the economic commission of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The budget's revenue is set at 105,535,158 thousand rubles and the expenditure at 105,393,761 thousand rubles. The revenue exceeds expenditures by 141,397 thousand rubles.

The revenue derived from state and cooperative enterprises and organisations will amount to 96,649,595 thousand rubles. The allocations for the national economy will be 43,846,204 thousand rubles and for social needs 40,378,846 thousand rubles. The allocation for defence was 13,430,000 thousand rubles.

The USSR Supreme Soviet instructed the government to study the proposals and remarks made by the commissions of both chambers as well as the proposals and recommendations made by the deputies and to decide on them.

The Supreme Soviet on Thursday also unanimously voted to lay the state economic development plan for 1966 submitted by the government, with the amendments made by the budget and economic committees of the two chambers.

Under the law, industrial production in the country is to increase by 6.7 per cent compared with 1965

(production of means of production —6.9 per cent consumer production—6 per cent).

The national income is to go up by 6.4 per cent. The real income per head of the population will increase 6.5 per cent. The volume of housing construction will be 11.4 per cent bigger than in the current year.

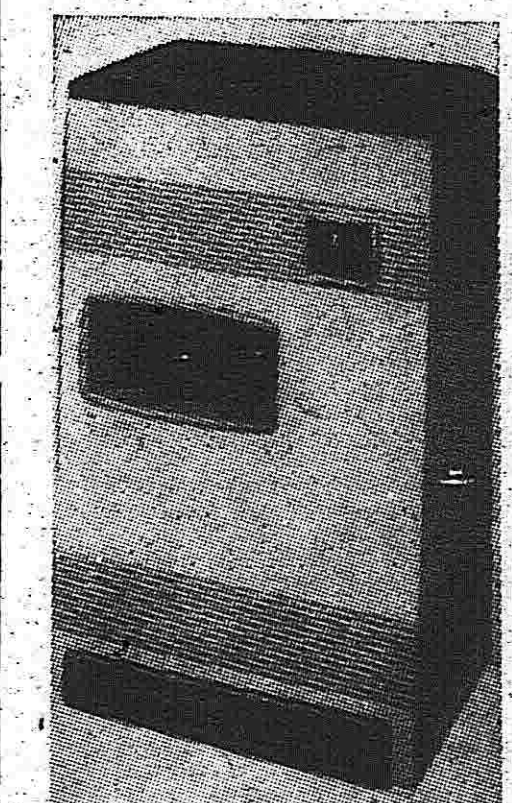
In determining the pace of the economic development in 1966 the resources of the agricultural raw materials received this year were taken into account.

Czechoslovak Trade Delegation Arrives Here

KABUL, Dec. 11.—A Czechoslovakian Chamber of Commerce delegation arrived here on Thursday to hold talks with Afghan officials on trade relations between the two countries.

Watchdog Excellent Watchdog to leave Tel. 21064

FRENCH STOVES



Newly imported French diesel stoves can heat an area of 180 or 280 square metres. Address: Parika, Jade Nadr Pashtoon opposite Ariana

AT THE CINEMA

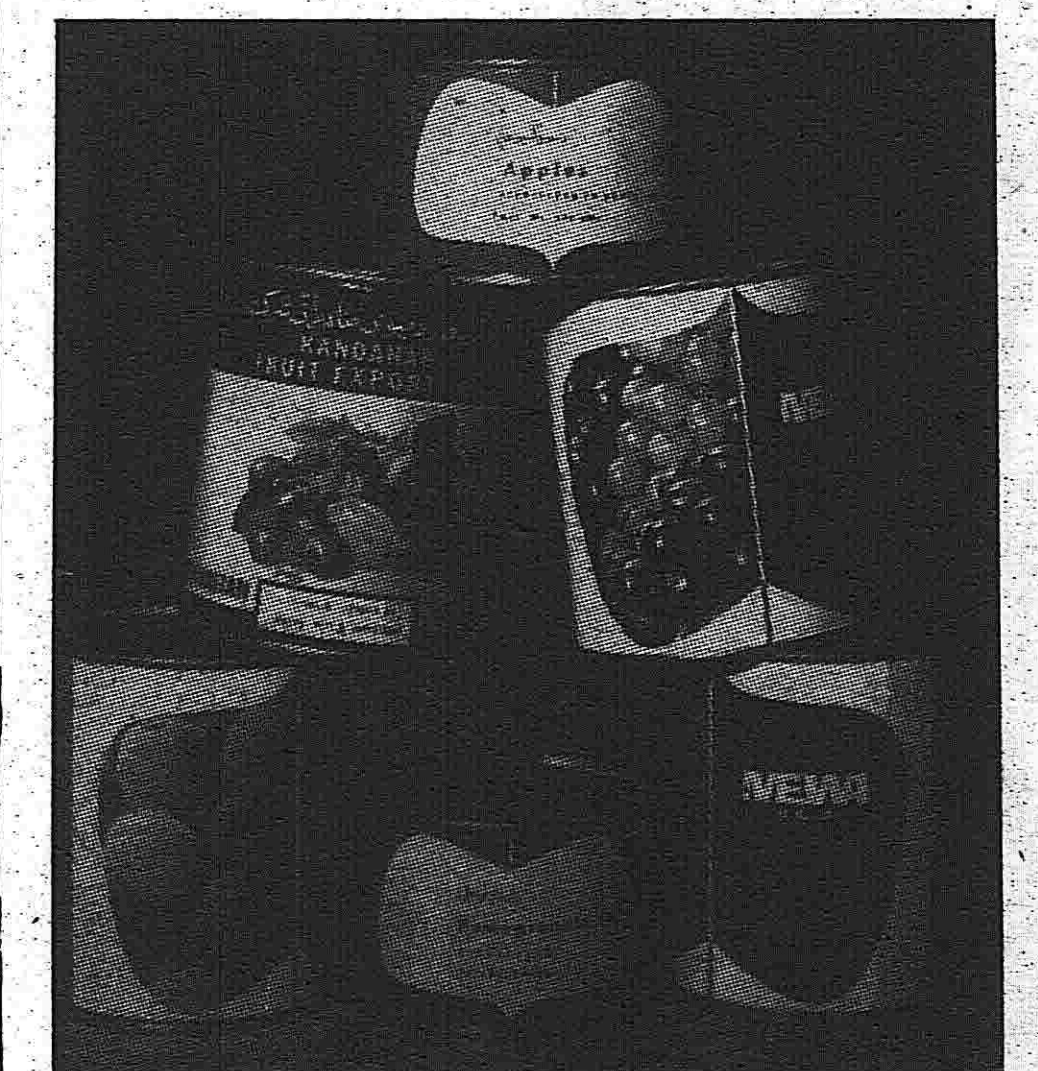
ARIANA CINEMA: At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American coloured film 4D MAN

PARK CINEMA: At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film THE WORLD OF MONEY

BEHZAD CINEMA: At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Indian film CHHOTI NAWAB

KABUL CINEMA: At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Indian film.

Use Canned Fruit For Dessert



Kandahar Fruit Export Co

Provides you with a variety of high quality fruits which are canned scientifically. They are hygienic and delicious. Choose from apple juice, pomegranate jelly, apple jelly, grape jelly, heavy grape syrup, and mixed fruits. Every tin is carefully sterilized upon sealing. Buy Kandahar Fruit anywhere in Kabul and at Kandahar Fruit Export Co, Shar-i-Nau (next to the Peace Corps Office.)

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +11°C. Minimum 6:55°C.
Sun sets today at 4:37 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:55 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV No. 216

KABUL SUNDAY DECEMBER 12 1965, (QAUS 21 1344 S.H.)

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

PRICE Af. 2



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, who paid a visit to Laghman province on Friday, is being welcomed by the people of the province.

Thant Suggests UN Council Keep Force In Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 12, (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant Friday recommended to the Security Council that the UN Cyprus force be kept on Cyprus for another six months.

He asked, however, that assurances of the necessary financial support be given in advance of any decision to extend the force.

He appealed indirectly to the Soviet Union, France and other Security Council members which had made no financial contribution in support of the Cyprus force.

The Secretary-General said in a detailed report to the 11-nation Council that "all parties are agreed that the continuation of the United Nations force there is necessary without, however, indicating for how long."

Cyprus Envoy Terms London, Zurich Pacts "Unworkable"

NEW YORK, December 12, (Reuter).—CYPRUS told the United Nations Saturday that the London and Zurich agreements which led to the island's independence were unworkable, a source of strife and a danger to peace.

They had been imposed on Cyprus under the blackmail of partition of the island into Greek and Turkish sectors, Spyros Kyprianou, Cypriot Foreign Minister, told the General Assembly's main Political Committee.

Kyprianou said that Britain as the administering power had exploited the presence of the minority to undermine the struggle of the Cyprus people.

Kyprianou repeated assurances previously given by the Cyprus government of its readiness to accept UN guarantees for the Turkish minority.

He called on the UN to "apply justice to one of the smallest of its members."

He said the Turkish Cypriots who were 18 per cent of the population had been given a veto

Afghan Delegates Attend UN-Sponsored Seminar
KABUL, Dec. 12.—Fazel Rahim Monand, director of the Department of Statistics in the Ministry of Agriculture, left for Amman on Thursday to participate in a UN-sponsored world seminar on agricultural statistics.

He was accompanied by Mohammad Akram, a member of the parliament.

The seminar will last for nine days.

Hanoi Rejects Latest U.S. Proposal For Peace Talks; Calls For End To "Aggression"

TOKYO, December 12, (Reuter).—NORTH Vietnam Saturday rejected latest American efforts to hold international talks aimed at ending the Vietnam war.

A despatch from Hanoi's North Vietnam News Agency, monitored here, described the U.S. calls for such a conference as "tricky" and said they contained nothing new.

The news agency report followed up an article in Hanoi's main daily newspaper, Nhan Dan, which scolded U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk's offer in May to stop the bombing and said the Vietnam fighting would continue until "U.S. aggressors" were defeated.

The article called Rusk's proposal a "recooking of the peaceful

negotiation "dish".

The Vietnam News Agency said that to end the Vietnam War, America must stop bombing North Vietnam, stop the fighting in South Vietnam, withdraw all their troops and allow the people to decide their own affairs.

The Hanoi army newspaper said Viet Cong forces were now able to choose their own battle-ground.

In Washington a U.S. State Department spokesman said the Hanoi broadcast "reaffirms without the slightest ambiguity its rejection of the pause and its insistence on the Pham Van Dong four points as the only basis for negotiations and peace."

The United States has never made the Rusk message public. Press officer Robert McCloskey said that even now the State Department has no intention of publishing it. He did not comment on the accuracy of North Vietnamese version.

Other officials note that Rusk has covered all diplomatic contacts involving the North Vietnamese in secrecy wherever possible.

U.S. diplomats feel that Hanoi's publication of the Rusk note shows a hardening attitude on the part of the North Vietnamese toward any kind of peace talk.

Hanoi particularly denounced as "shopworn talk" President Johnson's statement of Dec. 2 reaffirming readiness for unconditional discussions and a Rusk statement holding out the possibility of a new pause in the bombing.

Temperatures also returned to normal. The two astronauts have so far covered more than half the distance of their scheduled record-breaking two-week flight.

IMF Finds Afghanistan's Financial Position Improved

KABUL, December 12.—THE economic and financial position of Afghanistan has improved substantially in recent months. The net foreign assets of the banking system have increased this year compared with a large decline in 1963 (1964-65).

This was stated by A. Ray, assistant chief of the IMF Middle East branch, in a press release after the IMF delegation's last meeting with Finance Minister Abdullah Yaffali.

Heading a five-man IMF delegation, Ray came to Kabul ten days ago to study Afghanistan's financial and monetary position and to fulfill conditions of the agreement signed between Afghanistan and the IMF earlier this year. He was due to leave for Washington today.

During its stay here the delegation met officials of the Ministries of Finance, Planning, Commerce, Mines and Industries and Da Afghanistan Bank.

After a series of talks with the IMF, Zia Hamayoun Noorzai, President of the Treasury in the Finance Ministry, said Afghanistan had signed an agreement with the fund which would enable the government to keep the foreign currency exchange rate stable and to ensure a sort of balance between the ordinary budget and development expenditure.

Noorzai said to implement this programme \$6.7 million was earmarked for Afghanistan by the IMF.

So far Da Afghanistan Bank has drawn \$2 million. It will draw another \$2 million shortly. The total sum will be made available in four instalments.

Ray said the free market exchange rate has been stable since May, after a period during which it depreciated substantially. These favourable developments, he said, have been due mainly to the efforts of the Afghan authorities in implementing the provisions of their stabilisation programme in the field of fiscal, monetary and foreign exchange policy.

Referring to the remarkable

Selassie Asks For Delay In Implementing OAU Resolution

ADDIS ABABA, December 12, (DPA).—EMPEROR Haile Selassie of Ethiopia Saturday night called for a delay in the implementation of last week's ultimatum to break diplomatic relations with Britain if she fails to crush the regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith in Rhodesia by Dec. 15.

Instead, the Emperor suggested consultations between the African heads of state to consider making the efforts of African states towards removing injustice in Southern Rhodesia more united and effective.

Haile Selassie said it would be wise and more useful to delay implementation of the ultimatum, because of the shortage of time given to Britain to restore law and order in Rhodesia.

"The attempt to apply the resolution with less than a united front might fail to help bring about the results anticipated," he said.

Haile Selassie noted that several African leaders "whose dedication to the cause of liberty and progress in all Africa cannot be questioned" had also expressed

(Contd. on Page 4)

Minor Troubles Corrected In Gemini-7 Flight

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, (DPA).—The American space capsule Gemini 7 travelled temporarily erratically and up-side-down through space and temperatures inside the capsule dropped to twelve degrees below zero centigrade on Friday.

But astronauts Frank Borman and James Lovell were able to return their capsule to a normal course by firing some auxiliary rockets.

Temperatures also returned to normal. The two astronauts have so far covered more than half the distance of their scheduled record-breaking two-week flight.

Chief Pilot Frank Borman, who argued with the ground station Friday night about taking off his 16-pound space suit, seems to enjoy life in space much more without his cumbersome suit.

"That was the best decision you made all day," he radioed to the ground station, referring to the decision by space officials to have him take off his space suit.

Chief Pilot Borman said that both astronauts were feeling fine even though they did not always take their scheduled periods of rest.

Doctors in Houston reported that they were so far very satisfied with

TO ATHENS, PRAGUE, WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A.

CSA MONDAY: ATHENS

IL PROPO-ET PRAGUE

CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES

HOTEL SPINAR TEL. 2122

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHTAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul".
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9

Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:—
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 12, 1965

Sanctions Against

Rhodesia

Any action taken by the United Nations against South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia should be considered in its entirety. No sanctions against Rhodesia can prove effective unless they also apply to the other two countries. The oil embargo against Rhodesia cannot serve its purpose if Portugal and South Africa continue to supply oil to that country.

It is quite clear by now that both Portugal and South Africa are giving their full support to the illegal seizure of independence by the government of Ian Smith. On the other hand, the United Nations has called for economic sanctions against Rhodesia and all countries—except South Africa and Portugal—have pledged to abide by this decision.

On Wednesday, the General Assembly's Political Committee condemned South Africa's racial segregation policies as a threat to international peace and called for binding economic penalties as the only means to solve the problem. The imposition of such penalties against South Africa is not only essential to make its government abandon its policy of apartheid but it will also make the sanctions against Rhodesia more successful. The geographic proximity of South Africa and the Portuguese colony of Mozambique to Rhodesia are sure to make any economic embargo against that country ineffective unless similar measures are adopted against the other two countries.

Countries which have refused to respond to the United Nations call for economic penalties against South Africa should realise that by doing so and by continuing economic and trade relations with that country they are undermining the policy they have agreed to pursue with regard to the illegal government of Rhodesia. They will do equal harm to the cause by maintaining similar relations with Portugal which can help the Smith regime through the African territories it holds. If they are serious about their professions, they must act in cooperation with the United Nations.

Dr. Ziayee Describes Educational Progress Made With Help Of UNESCO, ECAFE In Asia

Following is the text of the speech delivered by the head of the Afghan Delegation, Dr. A. H. Ziayee at the conference of ECAFE Education Ministers held in Bangkok recently. Dr. Ziayee was Deputy Education Minister when he attended the Bangkok conference. He has since then been appointed Minister of Planning.

It is a happy occasion that I, as the leader of the Afghan delegation, participate in this outstanding conference that will not only discuss the development of education and training in the coming 15 years, but will also cover the broad aspects of its development.

First of all, it is my duty to thank the government of Thailand which has taken steps as the host to make possible the holding of this conference in its fascinating country. In the same way I sincerely thank UNESCO, its regional centre and ECAFE for their efforts in making preparations with a view to carrying out the objective of this conference in different vital fields. At the same time, I welcome those representatives who for the first time take part in the regional conference of the Ministers of Education.

We all know that it was on account of the recommendations of the conference of the Ministers of Education in South and South-east Asia, the backing of UNESCO and ECAFE that very important tasks were achieved in various branches of education and training during the past three and a half years.

To quote a few examples I touch upon some very important activities:

(1) In the international field a planning organisation for edu-

cation and training has been established in Paris. In the last two years this organisation has carried out extensive practical as well as theoretical studies of problems faced in planning education and training by the countries of this region. These problems are brought to the notice of concerned countries of the region.

(2) The International Development Association, which supplements the activities of the International Bank, has extended its aid programmes appreciably in the fields of education and training by changing its regulations in such a way as to cover the realities of the present day. UNICEF's aid in conjunction with that of Special Fund to the development of education and training in this region have increased considerably.

Many planning delegations have been sent to the Southeast region countries to scrutinise their specific problems. In the seminar held in Manila in 1964, specialists of the region along with those of some great powers discussed the means for the enforcement of the quality of education and training. Some recommendations were also made in this regard. Studies were also made about the difficulties of financing education in the ECAFE region by the seminar held in Bangkok.

The activities of different regions have improved considerably with the support of UNESCO. Looking at the matter from national angle, we notice that many countries, including Afghanistan, have increased their educational budgets manifold. The planning departments of education and training in the Minis-

tries of Education of the region have been strengthened.

In the field of bilateral and multilateral aid to different branches of educational training and economic activities every country of the region has taken long steps to establish various training institutions at high as well as low levels. Technical institutions for turning out agricultural specialists and giving general education have been set up with the aid of either foreign countries and international organisations or through foreign affiliations of educational institutions. The number of national specialists and technical personnel has increased manifold.

If we take Afghanistan as an example, we notice that this country's planning department began its work two years ago. It has been aided by the technical experts of UNESCO in its various aspects of activity. A loan agreement for the construction of seven schools and training of Afghans was signed between the Afghan government and the International Development Association.

Work on the establishment of the Academy of Teachers' Training that will be financed and aided by UNESCO, UNICEF and the Special Fund proceeds at a great speed. Cultural and affiliation agreements have been signed with many eastern and western countries. We have come to terms for economic cooperation with countries having higher standards with a view to bettering the quantitative and qualitative aspects of training and economic prospects of Afghanistan in an unprecedented way. I offer my sincere thanks to all for this aid and cooperation.

U.S. Action In Vietnam Spoils Atmosphere Of General Assembly Session, Says Gromyko

Replying to questions of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said Thursday that "the sharpening of the international situation caused by the United States' aggression in Vietnam" laid a serious impress on the general atmosphere in which the 20th session of the United Nations General Assembly is working.

The Soviet Union reaffirmed its determination to render assistance to North Vietnam, to steadily support the programme of settlement advanced by the North Vietnam in the form of the well-known four points. "We have explained this position of ours also to representatives of the United States with whom we had a number of meetings in New York."

The attention of the 20th session, Gromyko noted, is centred on two question tabled by the Soviet government: non proliferation of nuclear weapons and inadmissibility of interference in the domestic affairs of states.

Concerning the first question the Minister said: "We may note, with satisfaction that the initiative of the Soviet Union was fruitful. The vast majority of states supported us."

After noting that the delegate of the United States voted for the resolution on this question Gromyko noted: "Unfortunately, so far, their actions are a far cry" from what the resolution demands.

Concerning the discussion of the proposal on the inadmissibility of interference in the internal affairs of states, Gromyko declared: "The Soviet Union was not concerned for its immediate interests when it submitted its proposal; we are well capable of standing up for ourselves". But there are not a few states in the world which "must be given reliable international guarantees against interference from outside."

Replying to a question concerning the convocation of a second Afro-Asian conference, Gromyko pointed out that in Algiers "at the meeting of ministers, the question

of the Soviet Union's participation in the Afro-Asian conference found a positive solution."

In reply to an interpellation concerning the Federal Republic of Germany and its policy, Gromyko said that Erhard's policy, statement of Nov. 10 to the Bundestag "in point of fact constitutes a concentration of militaristic and revenge-seeking ideas which in such bare form are rarely to be met."

"It is not for West Germany to present claims to other states. To this day the Federal Republic of Germany even does not have a peace treaty, it is still in unredeemable debt to the peoples, above all, to the people of the Soviet Union."

The victims of German aggression "are entitled to present a bill for everything brought about by the war let loose by Germany. This bill cannot be erased from the minds of our people. If the reckless policy of those who formulate this policy in Western Germany make necessary our people will present such a bill."

Touching upon what he called the Federal Republic of Germany's intention to change the existing borders in Europe, Gromyko said: "The Soviet government is compelled to warn again: If the Federal Republic of Germany would try to violate the borders of the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia or any other socialist country, the Soviet Union would regard it as an encroachment on its own people with all the consequences following from it."

Speaking about "nuclear claims" of the Federal Republic of Germany, Gromyko stressed that "the Chancellor's policy speech was not only a bid for 'equality' in nuclear armaments, it was a bid for a dominating position of the Federal Republic of Germany in Western Europe with reliance on

non-European forces".

Gromyko noted that in the United States there are quarters ready to yield step by step to the demands of the Federal Republic of Germany. The United States must give a clear answer whether it is heading because the task of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and admission of the Bundeswehr of the Federal Republic of Germany to nuclear weapons are incompatible things."

The Soviet government would like to hope that the government of the United States "would take a more realistic position and agree to conclude an international treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons."

The Soviet government deems it necessary to state that if some NATO powers agree to satisfy the nuclear claims of the Federal Republic of Germany in any form whatsoever "the Soviet Union would be compelled, together with its allies and friends, to take any measure it would deem necessary to ensure peace in Europe" he said.

Erhard Says West Germans Don't Want Nuclear Weapons

BONN, Dec. 12, (Reuters).—Chancellor Ludwig Erhard has reiterated West Germany has no desire to possess nuclear weapons and wants to work in the closest cooperation with its allies for western defence. He referred at a meeting here yesterday to Thursday's attack on West German policies by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. "The attack from the east which gives the impression that we think only of revenge and domination of Europe is wrong," the Chancellor said.

West Germany was not threatening world peace but felt itself threatened.

PRESS At a Glance

In a letter in yesterday's *Islah* Samad Morafae referred to the Wolesi Jirgah's decisions and said that the rules of procedure deserve special attention.

One of the rules lays down that if the Prime Minister, while seeking the Wolesi Jirgah's vote of confidence, does not present all the cabinet members and makes additional appointments later, the new Ministers should also seek a vote of confidence. It is also laid down that the government should seek a vote of confidence when there is a cabinet reshuffle.

Such rules, said Morafae, are not in accordance with the provisions and spirit of the new Constitution. It has been clearly mentioned in the Constitution that, after discussing the vote of confidence on the "government", the Wolesi Jirgah should decide whether or not to give the vote of confidence.

It is clear, said Morafae, that the term "government" has been mentioned in the Constitution in its totality. As such, the question of a vote of confidence for each minister separately does not arise. All civil servants and all others in charge of different agencies of the government are responsible before the law for their actions.

The vote of confidence to the government is a constitutional step which does not guarantee exemption from lawful procedures. If that is the case, why should there be separate votes of confidence for every minister? "As the deputies in the Wolesi Jirgah have not taken the provisions of the Constitution into account, I fear," said the writer, "that their actions may impede the healthy growth of conventions."

In another letter in the same issue of *Islah*, the publicity department of the Kabul Municipality answers a reader's letter published some time ago.

It is difficult for poor people to build houses, but unfortunately the municipality is not in a position to give long-term loans for this purpose.

The municipality, however, got in touch with the Ministry of Public Works to explore such a possibility. But it seems there is no way out.

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial entitled "Order and Discipline" said we are in the preliminary stage of democracy in our national life and should try to seek ways of strengthening its foundations.

It has been repeatedly said that democracy is not a goal by itself; it is a means by which a goal can be achieved. Besides preservation of independence and national honour, our main national aim is maximum exploitation of our natural resources and employment of human energy to raise the people's standard of living.

It is true that democracy guarantees certain freedom to individuals, but freedom cannot be allowed to be misused. Discipline in governmental agencies is extremely important. If administrative regulations are not observed, smooth working cannot be expected.

We regret to say, added the paper, that to some of our people democracy means disobedience and disrespect for those in authority and the law. The outcome of such behaviour can be nothing but anarchy.

Referring to discipline in Kabul University, the paper said: that last week an instructor in the College of Science was expelled on a charge of incitement. The matter has been referred by the University Senate to the Attorney-General. This kind of treatment is necessary for elements which engage in activities aimed at impeding the expansion and growth of education in the country.

We are pleased to note, added the editorial, that government offices have taken strong measures to maintain discipline in a

Archaeologist Believes Aq Kupruk In Balkh Is In Zone Where First Animals Domesticated, Cereals Raised

Our excavation at Aq Kupruk last summer showed that this area is perhaps the far eastern end of a zone in which animals were first domesticated and cereal grains raised, reports Dr. Louis Dupree.

Dupree directed a three and one-half month mission between June and September for the American Museum of Natural History to investigate the prehistoric locality of Aq Kupruk, south of Mazar along the Balkh River.

"We discovered something from each of five ages. For example, particularly exciting from the Iron Age period was a burial area with 10 or 11 skeletons," he said. Here the mission found such objects as a bronze mirror, bracelets, rings, projectile points, iron weapons and horse trappings, lapis lazuli jewelry, including a silver ring with a lapis setting, and two complete red streak-pattern burnished plates.

The findings from the bronze ages, usually dated from the second to the sixth millennium BC, were particularly significant. Assuming that the carbon-14 dates from 1962 hold up, Dr. Dupree explains, it appears that for the first time archaeologists have thoroughly excavated a nomadic cave site from this period. Earlier excavations have always been in village sites but, after all, nomads have always been a part of the Middle Eastern and Central Asian cultural scene.

In the Neolithic phases, 7,000 to 9,000 BC we found evidence of domesticated sheep and goats and possibly cereals, too. Carbonised grain, sickle blades, flint, animal bones appear to show that northern Afghanistan was an early major centre of domestication of plants and animals.

In the upper phases of the Neolithic phase the mission also found a distinctive soil ware.

"The Kuprukian levels from about 20,000 B.C. are unlike anything I am familiar with in India or Central Asia," Dr. Dupree notes.

He hopes to have fairly definite Carbon-14 dates back by next spring. The site resembles the



A view of the excavation site at Aq Kupruk

Perigordian of France in some respects, he says.

The mission excavated four sites including Aq Kupruk I which was referred to as Snake Cave and at which excavations were started in 1962; Aq Kupruk II or Horse cave; Aq Kupruk III, an open air campsite; and Aq Kupruk IV or Skull Cave.

The archaeologists also recorded 150 petroglyphs of uncertain ages.

Members of the expedition, be-

sides Dr. Dupree, included Mohammad Ibrahim, a representative of the National Museum in Kabul; Dr. Dexter Perkins, a paleontologist; Roger Rose and Charles Kolb, graduate student assistants; Chris and Danny Burgess.

Dupree has been in Afghanistan since 1949. He represents the American Universities Field Staff, an organization which serves 12 universities in the United States by supporting 12

scholars. At any one time eight of them are in the field and four are lecturing at American universities.

Dr. Dupree is now making plans to excavate two high caves near Kalafgan in Taloqan next summer. He found the caves when making a general survey of the country in 1959. Here he hopes to find remains of Neanderthal man. Some traces have been found across the border from this area in the Soviet Union.

Amanullah Parsa Holds His First One-Man Exhibit Of Oil Paintings At Rome Gallery

The Afghan artist, Amanullah Parsa, held first one-man show at the Anthea gallery in Rome, from Nov. 8 to 15.

Parsa exhibited more than 28 oils, painted between 1963-1965.

In these, says the Italian magazine "Il Pensiero" he has shown the utmost promise. He clearly uses colours with a precision which gives his work a sense of volume. His concept of space marks his painting distinctive.

"His imagination, use of form objects, landscapes are outside a strictly academic vision. They are eminently immediate and creative."

"The themes are varied. The young artist retains, however, his original traditional culture, and its faculty for contemplation and acute observation that serves as his constant stimulus."

"Especially note worthy among the paintings exhibited were: 'Fantasia', 'Nude', 'Seamstresses', 'An Afghan smoker' and 'Via Bartolomeo Colleoni'."

At a reception inaugurating the showing were many dignitaries of the Italian art and cultural world. Also present was the Ambassador of Afghanistan, Parsa's former teachers and fellow students from the Academy of Fine Arts.

Amanullah Parsa was born in Kabul in 1933. He earned a reputation in Kabul as good designer and caricaturist as well as for being a skilled user of water colours. He

went to Italy in 1959 to study on a scholarship. He earned a diploma from the Academy of Fine Arts in Rome.

In addition to painting, he has also shown interest in the plastic arts and has studied graphic art at the school of Ornamental Art and scene-painting at the Italian Cinematographic Training Centre in Rome.

Amanullah Parsa is now back in Kabul. He teaches Art in Kabul's high schools. But he devotes a lot of time to working in his own studio at home. Although he has achieved prominence among Afghan Art teachers he still feels he has much to learn and hesitates to show readily some pictures he draws.

In spare moments, Parsa enjoys do it yourself activities. He has built an annex to his house, decorated rooms, and made furniture. He has designed and made all of the equipment which he uses in his studio at home, and he says they are more practical and cheaper than what is on the market.

One day on a picnic she climbs a cliff along the coast to collect wood for cooking. Suddenly, a child who has fallen into the sea screams for help. She dives into the water and saves the child.

And which dive does she use? Of course, number 5311. Towards the end of the movie she wins the master sportsman's title and is sent to Peking to participate in the national day celebrations.

The actors and actresses play their parts well.

The heroine's grandmother provides the humour part. The movie is in Chinese with English subtitles.

The skilled use of technicolour and imaginative photography was especially evident in the ten-minute introductory sequence which focused on single blossoms and then on beautifully laid out flower beds in gardens.

Liu Kuo-Chuan was responsible for the direction, Wu Ku-Chiang for the photography, and Chuan Ju-Fen for the music.

Film Review: Movie Features Well-Photographed Divers, Flowers

A number can become an obsession especially in sports.

The number is 5311 and the occasion is a diving competition in Canton in the movie called "Girl Divers" shown in the Ariana Cinema at 4:30 last Wednesday.

The movie, in technicolour, shows man's fight against his own weakness, his lack of will power. It is only with determination and high spirits that man can conquer his own shortcomings, stresses the film.

A 16-year-old girl, Chen Hsiao-Hung, becomes a good diver within a short time. But she cannot master a dive called number 5311. She tries it again and again and yet she fails. Of course, before this happens she has become



the junior champion and becomes conceited. With constant advice and instruction from her coach, Wang Chen-Chiang, her mother Doctor Ting, and her second coach Chou Pin she changes her ways and becomes humble and obedient and friendly with other members of the team.

One day on a picnic she climbs a cliff along the coast to collect wood for cooking. Suddenly, a child who has fallen into the sea screams for help. She dives into the water and saves the child. And which dive does she use? Of course, number 5311. Towards the end of the movie she wins the master sportsman's title and is sent to Peking to participate in the national day celebrations.

The actors and actresses play their parts well.

The heroine's grandmother provides the humour part. The movie is in Chinese with English subtitles.

The skilled use of technicolour and imaginative photography was especially evident in the ten-minute introductory sequence which focused on single blossoms and then on beautifully laid out flower beds in gardens.

Liu Kuo-Chuan was responsible for the direction, Wu Ku-Chiang for the photography, and Chuan Ju-Fen for the music.



Amanullah Parsa showing his works to the Afghan Ambassador in Rome and Mrs. Kayoum.



(Above and left) Two of the 28 paintings of Parsa exhibited at the Anthea gallery in Rome.



A group of Afghan students left for the Federal German Republic for further studies in technology.



A group of Afghan students left for further studies in Iran last week.

Shastri Wants Comprehensive Talks With Ayub

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12. (Reuter).—Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri said Friday that discussions with President Ayub Khan of Pakistan in Tashkent on Jan. 4 should cover the "totality of relations", so the two countries could live on a basis of enduring peace and mutual cooperation.

"If Pakistan has agreed to these talks with the genuine realization that peace is preferable to conflict, the coming meeting may be worthwhile," he said.

Shastri added that as far as the Kashmir question was concerned "it is not possible for us to deviate from the position that Kashmir is part of India".

"There is no question of parting with our territories," he said.

Before the Tashkent meeting Shastri plans a three-day visit to Burma beginning Dec. 20 at the invitation of the Burmese Revolutionary Council Chairman general Ne Win.

Shastri announced Friday he would meet President Johnson in the United States on Feb. 1.

Shastri said he was looking forward to meeting President Johnson and the "friendly American people" with whom India had many things in common.

Friday Pakistani President Ayub Khan conferred for about two hours with the Shah of Iran who received him at Mehrabad Airport.

Ayub's talks in Bonn next week have been put forward on day at the President's request.

He now will arrive on Dec. 16 and have separate meetings: the next day with Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and President Heinrich Lübke, who will also give a luncheon for the Pakistani leader.

President Ayub will then fly to the UN to address the General Assembly, Monday, Dec. 20.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

legal manner.

While we regret the expulsion of an instructor from an educational institution we are happy that such an action has been taken.

The paper expressed the hope that students and teachers would not behave in a way that brings them into conflict with law and gives them a bad name. There is no doubt that some elements are trying to incite the public, but university students should base their actions on reason.

We are sure, concluded the paper, that the university professors are well aware of their responsibilities and will safeguard against unhealthy trends.

Asia Foundation Trustee Explains Interest In Orient

"People in New York are interested in Europe, but we in San Francisco love the Orient," said Mortimer Fleishacker, a member of the Asia Foundation's board of trustees, in an interview with the Kabul Times.

Fleishacker, who is on a four-day visit to Afghanistan, joined the Asia Foundation three years ago due to his keen interest in the Orient.

He is accompanied by his wife. Referring to it is their first visit to Afghanistan, Mr. and Mrs. Fleishacker already feel at home, because their Peace Corps son, who was in Kabul for two years, had described the country in 120 letters to his parents. Even the names of the streets are familiar to them.

Before the Tashkent meeting Shastri plans a three-day visit to Burma beginning Dec. 20 at the invitation of the Burmese Revolutionary Council Chairman general Ne Win.

Shastri announced Friday he would meet President Johnson in the United States on Feb. 1.

Shastri said he was looking forward to meeting President Johnson and the "friendly American people" with whom India had many things in common.

Friday Pakistani President Ayub Khan conferred for about two hours with the Shah of Iran who received him at Mehrabad Airport.

Ayub's talks in Bonn next week have been put forward on day at the President's request.

He now will arrive on Dec. 16 and have separate meetings: the next day with Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and President Heinrich Lübke, who will also give a luncheon for the Pakistani leader.

President Ayub will then fly to the UN to address the General Assembly, Monday, Dec. 20.

Shastri announced Friday he would meet President Johnson in the United States on Feb. 1.

Shastri said he was looking forward to meeting President Johnson and the "friendly American people" with whom India had many things in common.

Friday Pakistani President Ayub Khan conferred for about two hours with the Shah of Iran who received him at Mehrabad Airport.

Ayub's talks in Bonn next week have been put forward on day at the President's request.

He now will arrive on Dec. 16 and have separate meetings: the next day with Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and President Heinrich Lübke, who will also give a luncheon for the Pakistani leader.

President Ayub will then fly to the UN to address the General Assembly, Monday, Dec. 20.

Shastri announced Friday he would meet President Johnson in the United States on Feb. 1.

Shastri said he was looking forward to meeting President Johnson and the "friendly American people" with whom India had many things in common.

Friday Pakistani President Ayub Khan conferred for about two hours with the Shah of Iran who received him at Mehrabad Airport.

Ayub's talks in Bonn next week have been put forward on day at the President's request.

He now will arrive on Dec. 16 and have separate meetings: the next day with Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and President Heinrich Lübke, who will also give a luncheon for the Pakistani leader.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Dec. 12.—The Iranian Ambassador, Mohammad Zulfikari, met Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, Minister of Justice, at his office Thursday morning.

KABUL, Dec. 12.—Six technical officers of the Afghan Air Authority left Kabul for New Delhi Thursday to study in various aviation fields in India under the Colombo Plan.

Peace Corps Nurses Assigned To Serve In Kabul Provinces

KABUL, Dec. 12.—The Ministry of Public Health has decided that some of the 24 newly arrived Peace Corps nurses, should be assigned to various health institutes in the capital and the rest sent to the provinces.

Miss Kobra Noorzai, the Minister of Public Health met the head of the Peace Corps Thursday morning to discuss the assignment of nurses. Robert Steiner, head of the Peace Corps, told the minister that 15 more Peace Corps volunteers will arrive here within the next six months.

Malikar Presents Credentials

KABUL, Dec. 12.—Abdullah Malikar, the Afghan Ambassador, in London, who is at same time the Ambassador of Afghanistan in Holland, has presented his credentials to Her Majesty Queen Juliana.

De Gaulle, Mitterand Give Views On TV To French Voters

PARIS, December 12, (DPA).—Phase of the French presidential elections with a 15-minute television speech telling the voters that the progress, independence and peace of France depended on their vote in the second ballot on Dec. 19.

De Gaulle promised that France would remain independent of all the big powers—the United States, the Soviet Union or the People's Republic of China.

In Europe France was working to achieve the economic unity of the six Common Market members. At the same time France was trying to improve relations with the Eastern European countries.

He stressed that France has offered her good services to end the war in Vietnam. This was part of the French policy: working for peace and providing at the same time—by the means of her own national nuclear force—a deterrent for the peace and security of France.

De Gaulle's opponent in the runoff vote, Francois Mitterand, also spoke for 15 minutes on television immediately after De Gaulle had finished his speech.

Mitterand said if elected he would reopen negotiations on an agricultural Common Market, sign the Moscow nuclear test ban treaty, participate in the Geneva disarmament conference and be willing to discuss in the United Nations proposals on a non-proliferation agreement.

Mitterand stressed that a "political Europe" must be established in accordance with the procedure started in the economic and technical fields.

"This Europe must be the decisive factor in peaceful coexistence. This Europe must be open to any country which decides to adhere to the common obligations".

FOR RENT

2 Storey House, with two bathrooms, nice location in Karte-i Se nine rooms, servant quarters, garage etc. Tel. 20851

WANTED

Duty free if Possible Volks-wagen Telephone: 20498

Singapore Premier Welcomes Subandrio's Plan For Talks

SINGAPORE, December 12, (AP).—SINGAPORE'S Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew Saturday declared Indonesia will not have to recognise Singapore's independence before the two countries can have peace talks.

Announcing this major concession during a television interview, Lee said this newly independent nation would like to arrange a more amicable relationship with Indonesia.

In the past the Singapore government has demanded Indonesian recognition as pre-condition for talks.

Lee, commenting on a peace talks proposal made by Indonesian First Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Subandrio last Thursday, said he could not say how sincere the proposal was.

"I hope Dr. Subandrio's proposal is sincere—if it is, it will be of some value," Lee said.

Subandrio, who is also Foreign Minister, had said the Indonesian government is ready for peace talks with "government representatives" of Singapore and territories which are now under Malaysia.

He said the situation for a settlement of Indonesian confrontation against Malaysia has changed since Singapore separated from Malaysia last August and following what he called "independence movements" in the Malaysian Borneo states of Sarawak and Sabah.

The Singapore government released a statement Thursday saying it noted Subandrio's proposal with interest and said it would discuss it at its next cabinet meeting.

Sabah's Chief Minister Peter Lo rejected the proposal.

Sarawak's Chief Minister Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan welcomed the proposal but said the federal government of Malaysia would have to be consulted on any reply.

HM Congratulates Podgorny

KABUL, Dec. 12.—The Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry said Saturday that a telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to Moscow on the election of Nikolai Podgorny as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA: At 2, 4, 30, 7 and 9 p.m. American colour film, 4D MAN

PARK CINEMA: At 2, 4, 30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film THE WORLD OF MONEY

KABUL CINEMA: At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Pakistani film HAZAR DASTAN

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Dec. 12.—The following are the exchange rate at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani.

Buying Selling

Af. 71.00 (per one dollar) 71.50

Af. 198.80 (per one pound sterling) 200.20

Af. 1775.00 (per hundred German Mark) 1787.50

Af. 1653.08 (per hundred Swiss Franc) 1664.73

Af. 1437.24 (per hundred French Franc) 1447.37

Watchdog

Excellent Watchdog to leave Tel. 21064

FRENCH STOVES

Newly imported French diesel stoves can heat an area of 180 or 280 square metres. Address: Parika, Jade Nadir Fashtoon opposite Ariana

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature

Max. +12°C. Minimum -7°C.

Sun sets today at 4:38 p.m.

Sun rises tomorrow at 6:56 a.m.

Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 217

KABUL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1965, (QAU 22, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at: Khyber Restaurant; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

KABUL TIMES

Minister Visits Site For New City In Urozan

KABUL, Dec. 13. Engineer Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works, and a team of officials accompanying him, arrived in Urozan via Joghori and Malistan Saturday.

Sunday morning the Minister studied the map for the new city of Urozan and after checking it with the construction site handed it over to Governor Roshan.

Later he went to Taireen and gave instructions to the provincial director of public works on the construction and repair of some of the bridges over the Taireen river.

Jirgah Approves \$3.5 Million Loan From Development Fund For Educational Projects

KABUL, December 13.—THE Wolesi Jirgah Sunday approved the agreement for a 3.5 million loan from the International Development Association for the construction and equipment of seven vocational schools by the Ministry of Education.

Later, Mohammad Aref Ghausi, President of the Board of Planning in the Ministry of Education, was summoned to the House to answer questions and explain conditions of the loan as well as the nature of the projects to be implemented.

The projects are a teachers' training academy and a technical training school for teachers in Kabul; agriculture, technical and teachers' training schools in Kunduz; and agriculture and mechanical schools in Herat.

Although the schools are to be started only in three provinces, students from neighbouring provinces will be allowed to join them under a quota system.

Speaking of conditions for the loan, Ghausi told the Jirgah it was interest-free and repayable in 30 years with a grace period of ten years. One per cent of the loan will be repaid in the second ten years in two instalments. During the remaining 30 years three per cent of the loan will be repayable each year.

Afghanistan will not be obliged to repay in dollars. In case of financial or exchange difficulties, it can repay in the currency of one of the IDA member countries. Purchases can be made in any of these countries which is most advantageous for Afghanistan.

Khanabad Man Dies In Traffic Accident

KABUL, Dec. 13.—A 65-year-old man died in a traffic accident Saturday night in Parwan Mena.

An official of the Traffic Department said Dadi Ali, a citizen of Khanabad, was crossing the main road when he was run over by a car, the driver of which has not yet been identified. Dadi Ali was seriously injured and later died in hospital.

IMF Official Leaves Kabul

KABUL, Dec. 13.—The International Monetary Fund delegation led by A. Ray, assistant chief of the Middle East Department of the fund, who had come to Kabul for talks on monetary matters, left for Washington Sunday.

Security Council Meets On Rhodesia Today

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 13. (Reuter).—The Security Council was called Sunday to meet at 4 p.m. (2100 GMT) today following a cable from Kenya President Jomo Kenyatta to United Nations Secretary-General U Thant urging an immediate Security Council meeting to approve mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia.

President Kenyatta's message said the Rhodesian situation posed a dangerous threat of racial conflagration on a world scale. The situation was desperate, it said.

USAID, Asia Foundation Officials Meet Premier

KABUL, Dec. 13.—Hayden Williams, President of the Asia Foundation, met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at the Gulkhana building of the Prime Ministry Sunday morning to exchange views on the foundation's assistance to Afghanistan.

The head of the foundation's mission in Kabul, Dr. Gaston Sigur, and Mortimer Fleishacker, a member of the foundation's board of trustees, were also present during the meeting.

On Saturday William B. Macomber, Assistant Administrator of USAID, met Prime Minister Maiwandwal to discuss plans for United States assistance to Afghanistan. Others present were the Afghan Ambassador, John Milton Steeves, and USAID chief of mission in Kabul, Russel McClure.

Minister Visits Site For New City In Urozan

KABUL, Dec. 13. Engineer Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works, and a team of officials accompanying him, arrived in Urozan via Joghori and Malistan Saturday.

Sunday morning the Minister studied the map for the new city of Urozan and after checking it with the construction site handed it over to Governor Roshan.

Later he went to Taireen and gave instructions to the provincial director of public works on the construction and repair of some of the bridges over the Taireen river.

Jirgah Approves \$3.5 Million Loan From Development Fund For Educational Projects

KABUL, December 13.—THE Wolesi Jirgah Sunday approved the agreement for a 3.5 million loan from the International Development Association for the construction and equipment of seven vocational schools by the Ministry of Education.

Later, Mohammad Aref Ghausi, President of the Board of Planning in the Ministry of Education, was summoned to the House to answer questions and explain conditions of the loan as well as the nature of the projects to be implemented.

The projects are a teachers' training academy and a technical training school for teachers in Kabul; agriculture, technical and teachers' training schools in Kunduz; and agriculture and mechanical schools in Herat.

Although the schools are to be started only in three provinces, students from neighbouring provinces will be allowed to join them under a quota system.

Speaking of conditions for the loan, Ghausi told the Jirgah it was interest-free and repayable in 30 years with a grace period of ten years. One per cent of the loan will be repaid in the second ten years in two instalments. During the remaining 30 years three per cent of the loan will be repayable each year.

Afghanistan will not be obliged to repay in dollars. In case of financial or exchange difficulties, it can repay in the currency of one of the IDA member countries. Purchases can be made in any of these countries which is most advantageous for Afghanistan.

Khanabad Man Dies In Traffic Accident

KABUL, Dec. 13.—A 65-year-old man died in a traffic accident Saturday night in Parwan Mena.

An official of the Traffic Department said Dadi Ali, a citizen of Khanabad, was crossing the main road when he was run over by a car, the driver of which has not yet been identified. Dadi Ali was seriously injured and later died in hospital.

IMF Official Leaves Kabul

KABUL, Dec. 13.—The International Monetary Fund delegation led by A. Ray, assistant chief of the Middle East Department of the fund, who had come to Kabul for talks on monetary matters, left for Washington Sunday.

Security Council Meets On Rhodesia Today

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 13. (Reuter).—The Security Council was called Sunday to meet at 4 p.m. (2100 GMT) today following a cable from Kenya President Jomo Kenyatta to United Nations Secretary-General U Thant urging an immediate Security Council meeting to approve mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia.

President Kenyatta's message said the Rhodesian situation posed a dangerous threat of racial conflagration on a world scale. The situation was desperate, it said.

USAID, Asia Foundation Officials Meet Premier

KABUL, Dec. 13.—Hayden Williams, President of the Asia Foundation, met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at the Gulkhana building of the Prime Ministry Sunday morning to exchange views on the foundation's assistance to Afghanistan.

The head of the foundation's mission in Kabul, Dr. Gaston Sigur, and Mortimer Fleishacker, a member of the foundation's board of trustees, were also present during the meeting.

On Saturday William B. Macomber, Assistant Administrator of USAID, met Prime Minister Maiwandwal to discuss plans for United States assistance to Afghanistan. Others present were the Afghan Ambassador, John Milton Steeves, and USAID chief of mission in Kabul, Russel McClure.

Minister Visits Site For New City In Urozan

KABUL, Dec. 13. Engineer Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works, and a team of officials accompanying him, arrived in Urozan via Joghori and Malistan Saturday.

Sunday morning the Minister studied the map for the new city of Urozan and after checking it with the construction site handed it over to Governor Roshan.

Later he went to Taireen and gave instructions to the provincial director of public works on the construction and repair of some of the bridges over the Taireen river.

Jirgah Approves \$3.5 Million Loan From Development Fund For Educational Projects

KABUL, December 13.—THE Wolesi Jirgah Sunday approved the agreement for a 3.5 million loan from the International Development Association for the construction and equipment of seven vocational schools by the Ministry of Education.

Later, Mohammad Aref Ghausi, President of the Board of Planning in the Ministry of Education, was summoned to the House to answer questions and explain conditions of the loan as well as the nature of the projects to be implemented.

The projects are a teachers' training academy and a technical training school for teachers in Kabul; agriculture, technical and teachers' training schools in Kunduz; and agriculture and mechanical schools in Herat.

Although the schools are to be started only in three provinces, students from neighbouring provinces will be allowed to join them under a quota system.

Speaking of conditions for the loan, Ghausi told the Jirgah it was interest-free and repayable in 30 years with a grace period of ten years. One per cent of the loan will be repaid in the second ten years in two instalments. During the remaining 30 years three per cent of the loan will be repayable each year.

Afghanistan will not be obliged to repay in dollars. In case of financial or exchange difficulties, it can repay in the currency of one of the IDA member countries. Purchases can be made in any of these countries which is most advantageous for Afghanistan.

Khanabad Man Dies In Traffic Accident

KABUL, Dec. 13.—A 65-year-old man died in a traffic accident Saturday night in Parwan Mena.

An official of the Traffic Department said Dadi Ali, a citizen of Khanabad, was crossing the main road when he was run over by a car, the driver of which has not yet been identified. Dadi Ali was seriously injured and later died in hospital.

IMF Official Leaves Kabul

KABUL, Dec. 13.—The International Monetary Fund delegation led by A. Ray, assistant chief of the Middle East Department of the fund, who had come to Kabul for talks on monetary matters, left for Washington Sunday.

Security Council Meets On Rhodesia Today

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 13. (Reuter).—The Security Council was called Sunday to meet at 4 p.m. (2100 GMT) today following a cable from Kenya President Jomo Kenyatta to United Nations Secretary-General U Thant urging an immediate Security Council meeting to approve mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia.

President Kenyatta's message said the Rhodesian situation posed a dangerous threat of racial conflagration on a world scale. The situation was desperate, it said.

USAID, Asia Foundation Officials Meet Premier

KABUL, Dec. 13.—Hayden Williams, President of the Asia Foundation, met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at the Gulkhana building of the Prime Ministry Sunday morning to exchange views on the foundation's assistance to Afghanistan.

The head of the foundation's mission in Kabul, Dr. Gaston Sigur, and Mortimer Fleishacker, a member of the foundation's board of trustees, were also present during the meeting.

On Saturday William B. Macomber, Assistant Administrator of USAID, met Prime Minister Maiwandwal to discuss plans for United States assistance to Afghanistan. Others present were the Afghan Ambassador, John Milton Steeves, and USAID chief of mission in Kabul, Russel McClure.

Minister Visits Site For New City In Urozan

KABUL, Dec. 13. Engineer Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works, and a team of officials accompanying him, arrived in Urozan via Joghori and Malistan Saturday.

Sunday morning the Minister studied the map for the new city of Urozan and after checking it with the construction site handed it over to Governor Roshan.

Later he went to Taireen and gave instructions to the provincial director of public works on the construction and repair of some of the bridges over the Taireen river.

Jirgah Approves \$3.5 Million Loan From Development Fund For Educational Projects

KABUL, December 13.—THE Wolesi Jirgah Sunday approved the agreement for a 3.5 million loan from the International Development Association for the construction and equipment of seven vocational schools by the Ministry of Education.

Later, Mohammad Aref Ghausi, President of the Board of Planning in the Ministry of Education, was summoned to the House to answer questions and explain conditions of the loan as well as the nature of the projects to be implemented.

The projects are a teachers' training academy and a technical training school for teachers in Kabul; agriculture, technical and teachers' training schools in Kunduz; and agriculture and mechanical schools in Herat.

Although the schools are to be started only in three provinces, students from neighbouring provinces will be allowed to join them under a quota system.

Speaking of conditions for the loan, Ghausi told the Jirgah it was interest-free and repayable in 30 years with a grace period of ten years. One per cent of the loan will be repaid in the second ten years in two instalments. During the remaining 30 years three per cent of the loan will be repayable each year.

Afghanistan will not be obliged to repay in dollars. In case of financial or exchange difficulties, it can repay in the currency of one of the IDA member countries. Purchases can be made in any of these countries which is most advantageous for Afghanistan.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
or local currency at the
official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 13, 1965

Right Move

It is regrettable that the Kabul University authorities have had to make certain decisions against their will. They have expelled one of the instructors of the College of Science and closed the institution due to unwarranted demands made by a section of students. At a time when firmness was needed both the university and the government have acted promptly and decisively.

A section of students, who for one reason or another do not want the university to function normally, have been creating trouble and trying to persuade others not to carry on their studies. As we have emphasised before, no extra-curricular activity at the university should be allowed to interfere with academic work. Students should certainly be provided an outlet to express their views on university affairs through their own organisations, but this does not mean that students who are known to have a poor academic record should make it impossible for other students to continue their work.

It should be clear to all that democracy does not imply freedom to lead the nation towards anarchy. Democracy is based on discipline and when the accepted rules are violated by any individual or group the state is duty bound to take action.

The measures adopted by the university have, we are sure, the fullest support of all right-thinking people in the country. Even the majority of the students of the College of Science are opposed to the unreasonable demands made by some of their classmates.

The university's final examinations are to start in about a week's time. Most of the students are busy preparing for their examinations. The unruly behaviour of a section of the students of the College of Science at this juncture is a crime against the rest of the students who want to continue their studies. The university authorities have done well to take firm action to restore law and order on the campus and they should be assured that their policy is supported by every law-abiding citizen of the country.

Economic, Educational Development Must Be Balanced, Dr. Ziayee Tells ECAFE Conference

This is the second part of the speech delivered by Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziayee at the conference of Education Ministers of the ECAFE region held recently in Bangkok. The first part appeared yesterday.

At the same time, we have made progress in making our people conscious of the need to help construct primary and secondary schools on a self-help basis. Putting into effect this mechanism of work on the local, national, and regional principles aided by bilateral and multilateral aspects of international cooperation, all the countries of the region have developed a dynamic process unprecedented in the world scene. The foundation of education has, therefore, been laid on such a firm basis that it will quicken the pace of progress from day to day. The progress of development during the past ten years in the sphere of economic, industrial and agricultural activities which formerly had not brought about the desired results, may lead us to a point where we would be come pioneers in these fields.

This practical approach will not only make it possible to go from a lower plane of education to a higher plane, but will also help provide a number of specialists having high standards. We would also have a number of technical experts and other ordinary personnel with secondary standards. But this tendency towards general education higher than that of primary school will create pressure for finding employment for the new graduates.

Following this pattern of logic we know that if the majority of developing countries, including Afghanistan, do not find early solutions for such problems, this trend may cripple the developing countries.

Helping World's Children Best Deterrent To War, UNICEF Head Says In Nobel Speech

Of the 600 million children today believed to be living at or below the minimum subsistence level, some 160 million still die before their first birthday, the chairman of UNICEF executive board, Zena Harman, said in her Nobel speech at the Nobel Institute in Oslo on Friday.

Despite the progress of the last decade, mortality rates among infants in the less developed regions are still as much as five times higher than in the developed areas. "They are up to 40 times higher for children in the one to five age group," she said.

Frau Harman said the executive board of UNICEF at a special meeting convened in the United Nations last Nov. 19 expressed its deep appreciation of the Nobel Peace prize award in a resolution.

The tasks of UNICEF have always seemed vast and limitless, the resources infinitesimal in relation to the needs. A close relationship was established with the specialised agencies from the very beginning, in the first period specifically with WHO and FAO.

Frau Harman told the audience that the provision of badly needed

tries' economic salvation and may also confront them with great danger.

The following remedies are suggested:
a) To slow down the pace of development in education and training in various fields so as to make it consonant with economic development. If such a policy is not adopted, the psychological integrity of society will disintegrate creating unrest and chaos in the minds of the general public.

b) To give in the face of the already explosive situation in the employment market among different groups of workers with different standards of education, will mean to invite uproar disturbing the social balance in society.

In the opinion of the Afghan delegation the solution of this problem lies in taking immediate steps from now to study a system of international and multilateral aid which may have a multiple effect. Aid to every individual country should be so channelled as to help create conditions for overall development of that particular country, and must also be feasible in view of its national resources coupled with foreign aid. But the regulations of the system must be strictly adhered to.

It would therefore be under such environment that multipurpose public projects in the field of agriculture and industry would require less expense would be taken in hand. Priority must be given to those countries which have an edge of productive potential over the others. Here the manpower that would have been trained would have the opportunity of finding suitable jobs. No doubt, the quality of such aid would tend to decrease as the country develops its own productive power. A day may come when developing countries would

not need help in this field on the pattern chalked out today.

In case this system of international aid under the impact of multiplied effect is adopted as the United Nations routine coupled with bilateral and multilateral aid system, an unprecedented development will occur in the expansion programmes of the developing countries. To develop such a system long term planning is essential which will replace the present-day attitude of aid-giving under the guise of humanitarian impulse and cooperation.

As a matter of fact, an atmosphere of real cooperation and peaceful co-existence under the Charter of the United Nations which is now being negotiated will be achieved. In this regard the Afghan delegation has in mind to submit two proposals for the approval of this August conference.

It is hoped that our discussions of a few days under your able chairmanship will continue in the spirit of cooperation, taking into consideration the realities of the times. I am sanguine that practical recommendations made here will form the basis of actual development ushering in a new era in co-operation and peaceful coexistence between the developing countries and developed ones with different social systems.

In the end I thank all those countries which have participated in this conference with the object of taking part in the development of the region and ones ready to contribute their part in the future too. It does not make a bit of difference what social and economic systems countries follow.

I once again extend my sincere thanks to the host country, UNESCO, ECAFE, and through them to all institutions of the United Nations which give ever-increasing aid to the region.

After expressing satisfaction over the resolution on economic blockade of South Africa the paper reiterated that unless it is effectively implemented, it will be of no use.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis the committee investigating the distribution of plots of land in the Said Noor Mohammad Shah Maina to deserving people answered a number of readers who have repeatedly alleged that land has been given to undeserving people.

First of all, said the letter, the explanation provided by the publicity department of the Kabul Municipality was completely unsatisfactory. It was regrettable that the municipality had not asked the committee to answer the charges.

The committee was appointed in April under an order of the government to go through the list of those who had applied for a plot of land in the Said Noor Shah Maina.

Before distributing the land the committee went through all the files and the list of applicants. The information on the subject was published in all newspapers in the city and also broadcast on the radio. People were asked to apply only if they were sure they justified and deserving.

Sufficient time was given to all to apply for the plots. If some applied late, the committee cannot be blamed for it.

The letter said those who have information on irregularities in the distribution of plots should come forward with it so that cases may be instituted in courts against the undeserving owning houses in the Maina.

An editorial in yesterday's *Islah* dealing with real national income said the tax charged by the Government Monopoly on the purchase of cars for the government is not real income. On the other hand, tax on the import of luxury goods is real income.

Similarly, postage and telegraph charges paid by official agencies to the Ministry of Communications are not real income.

The paper suggested that the problem should be studied to find ways of relieving pressure on the national budget.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial entitled "Economic Sanctions", said three days ago the Political Committee of the United Nations demanded that economic measures against South Africa should be strictly enforced.

The government of Rhodesia has also been pursuing a policy of apartheid which is against the Charter of the United Nations, human rights and the principle of equality.

In the past the UN has passed a number of resolutions against the policy of the South African government but South Africa has not paid any heed to them. The economic measures suggested by the Political Committee and the General Assembly itself should be implemented with full vigour not only against South Africa but also against Rhodesia. This is the only way the countries can be made to change their policy.

At the same time, unless similar measures are taken with the same intensity against Portugal, we cannot expect good results. This is the only way these countries can be made to change their policy.

It is also necessary that those countries which have been objecting to the UN resolutions should come forward and help the world body in implementing measures based on humanitarian concepts.

It should be realised by all nations of the world that the sun of imperialism has already gone down and today it is not possible to suppress freedom-lovers and nationalists or to silence them. The UN resolutions will definitely be implemented by supporters of nationalism even if takes them some time.

After expressing satisfaction over the resolution on economic blockade of South Africa the paper reiterated that unless it is effectively implemented, it will be of no use.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis the committee investigating the distribution of plots of land in the Said Noor Mohammad Shah Maina to deserving people answered a number of readers who have repeatedly alleged that land has been given to undeserving people.

First of all, said the letter, the explanation provided by the publicity department of the Kabul Municipality was completely unsatisfactory. It was regrettable that the municipality had not asked the committee to answer the charges.

The committee was appointed in April under an order of the government to go through the list of those who had applied for a plot of land in the Said Noor Shah Maina.

Before distributing the land the committee went through all the files and the list of applicants. The information on the subject was published in all newspapers in the city and also broadcast on the radio. People were asked to apply only if they were sure they justified and deserving.

Sufficient time was given to all to apply for the plots. If some applied late, the committee cannot be blamed for it.

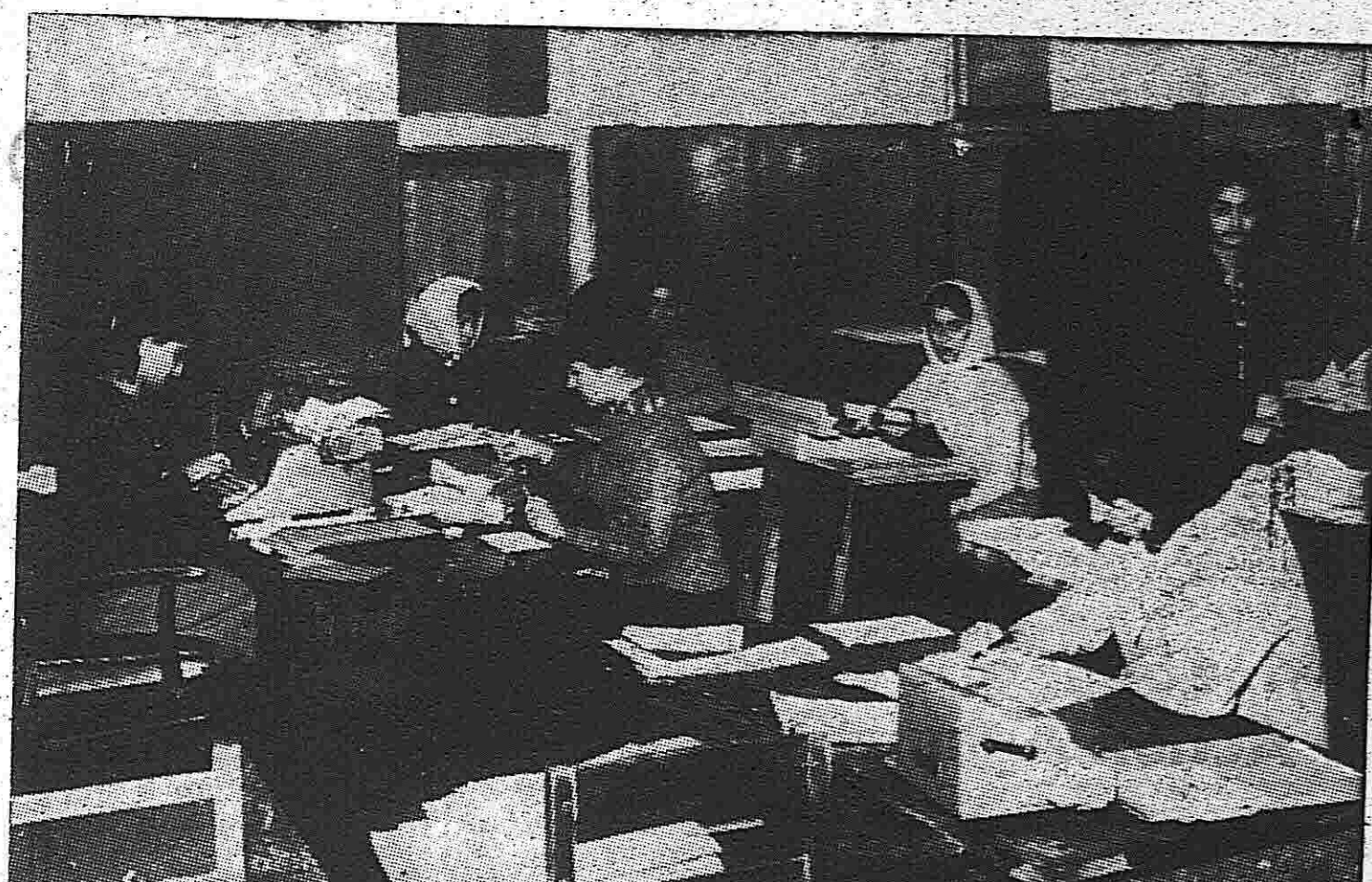
The letter said those who have information on irregularities in the distribution of plots should come forward with it so that cases may be instituted in courts against the undeserving owning houses in the Maina.

An editorial in yesterday's *Islah* dealing with real national income said the tax charged by the Government Monopoly on the purchase of cars for the government is not real income. On the other hand, tax on the import of luxury goods is real income.

Similarly, postage and telegraph charges paid by official agencies to the Ministry of Communications are not real income.

The paper suggested that the problem should be studied to find ways of relieving pressure on the national budget.

Kabul Banks Employ More Women Than Any Other Institutions In Afghanistan



Women make up most of the staff of the Treasury Department of the D'Afghanistan Bank.

In Kabul the largest number of women office workers are employed in banks. Banks first started hiring women six years ago and since then the number of women employed has been rapidly increasing.

Among the banks, Afghanistan Bank has the largest number of women employees. Sixty-one women are working in different departments at the head office and a number of others in the branch offices in different parts of Kabul and in the provinces.

As the women seeking employment in the bank had no previous experience in office work and particularly in banking, the bank organised special training programmes for them and for other people interested. These courses in secretarial work, economics, Dari and English, which last six months are still being continued.

At the bank most of the secretarial work, all typing and record-keeping and billing are handled by women.

Asked whether employment of such a large number of women at the bank has brought any changes in the bank's management and its operation, an official said since none of the women there has yet

been appointed to an executive post and women have to work under men, things have not changed much. "The only change is that we are not behind in our typing and secretarial work".

Mrs. Najiba Nasim and Miss Fahima Hamid who work as secretaries to the Vice President of the bank and a member of the Treasury Department respectively, said despite the fact that they entered the employment of the bank after living at home for many years they do not find themselves strangers there. Their relations with the men and women at the bank are cordial and based on mutual cooperation.

Asked whether they are kept away from work because of domestic problems and children, Mrs. Najiba said: "I have a baby sister for my children and I have not allowed myself to be absent from work more than a week for the last six years".

She added: "However the fact that a baby sister cannot give the care and love of a mother to the children worries me. It bothers me to think that my children will not be brought up as I want".

At the Afghan National Bank only five women are employed. The bank officials, however, expressed satisfaction with their performance.

One of the women employees there, Mrs. Suraya said she is extremely happy working there.

She has worked there for the last four years. She has two children, and since her husband died two years ago the children are cared by their grandmother.

She said sometimes I have to miss one or two days of work in the bank but I have made it a point to make

Sakudana

Baby Food From Soybeans

Milk and prepared canned baby foods are obviously not available or are priced much too high for most mothers in Afghanistan. In most cases, more so in the past, the family didn't want to use dried milk or imported prepared baby foods anyway. They didn't trust them.

Afghan mothers have traditionally prepared special baby foods at home for their infants. Although milk feeding is becoming very popular in Kabul and some other cities, the old recipes are never forgotten and whenever problems arise women resort to the old ways of feeding their babies following the advice of grandmothers and elder women in the family.

One of the most simple, but very popular traditional baby foods, is called Sakudana. No one seems to know why this name was given to soybeans. Soybeans are not grown in Afghanistan or neighbouring countries but they have been known here for a long time. Perhaps the first ones were brought from Japan and China by the drugdealers. In any case soybeans have always been available in the local drugstores.

Since the soybean is high in protein and it has adequate amounts of fat and starch, the mothers here have found it a satisfactory food supplement for their babies. Sakudana is prepared in a simple way: Six tablespoons of water are boiled. Then two and a half tablespoons of soybeans are put in the water and boiled until the grains are softened. They are then mashed with the back of a spoon until the consistency is like pea soup. It is freshly prepared for each feeding.

Both Franklin Press and the Government Press (now located in the new Press building two blocks to the right on the road opposite the Institute of Public Health which is on the road to the airport) are able to print personalised stationery and business cards in English, French, Persian, Pakhtu, or any combination of these.

Personalised note cards make a fine Christmas gift. And, although it is a little late for this year, excellent Christmas cards with either a photograph or a drawing (plus envelopes) can be planned for the New Year. A variety of paper is available to choose from. Any black and white glossy photograph is usable. Family groups, winter snow scenes in the bazaars or camel caravans make good cards.

Any drawing can be reproduced. However, drawings which are black and white with no grey or shaded tones are no border around the edge reproduce better. There are many Afghan artists available who do excellent pen and ink drawings of typical Afghan scenes which would make delightful cards for friends here or abroad.

If a title or message is desired the Printing Houses have English type in several sizes in Roman (with serifs) in Bold (without serifs) well as a good variety in Pakhtu and Persian.

Since the bank has many foreign clients such a knowledge of foreign language is specially useful.

Any drawing can be reproduced. However, drawings which are black and white with no grey or shaded tones are no border around the edge reproduce better. There are many Afghan artists available who do excellent pen and ink drawings of typical Afghan scenes which would make delightful cards for friends here or abroad.

If a title or message is desired the Printing Houses have English type in several sizes in Roman (with serifs) in Bold (without serifs) well as a good variety in Pakhtu and Persian.

Since the bank has many foreign clients such a knowledge of foreign language is specially useful.

Any drawing can be reproduced. However, drawings which are black and white with no grey or shaded tones are no border around the edge reproduce better. There are many Afghan artists available who do excellent pen and ink drawings of typical Afghan scenes which would make delightful cards for friends here or abroad.

If a title or message is desired the Printing Houses have English type in several sizes in Roman (with serifs) in Bold (without serifs) well as a good variety in Pakhtu and Persian.

Since the bank has many foreign clients such a knowledge of foreign language is specially useful.

Any drawing can be reproduced. However, drawings which are black and white with no grey or shaded tones are no border around the edge reproduce better. There are many Afghan artists available who do excellent pen and ink drawings of typical Afghan scenes which would make delightful cards for friends here or abroad.

If a title or message is desired the Printing Houses have English type in several sizes in Roman (with serifs) in Bold (without serifs) well as a good variety in Pakhtu and Persian.

Since the bank has many foreign clients such a knowledge of foreign language is specially useful.

Any drawing can be reproduced. However, drawings which are black and white with no grey or shaded tones are no border around the edge reproduce better. There are many Afghan artists available who do excellent pen and ink drawings of typical Afghan scenes which would make delightful cards for friends here or abroad.

All About Women

Dari Proverbs: Of Sieves And Salt

Salt preserves meat, but what can be done with salt if it turns bad.
Meaning: Ordinary people can be corrected, but how can one correct teachers, leaders and preachers? Or, if salt has lost its savour it is good for nothing.

The sieve says to the strainer: "You have holes".
Used of a guilty person who finds faults with others:
Meaning: (a) It takes two to make a fight.
(b) Many hands make light work; or, in union there is strength.

He ran out from under a leaking roof and sat in the rain.
Meaning: Out of the frying pan into the fire.
Five fingers are brothers but are not equals.
Meaning: Although people may be related by family or nationality each person nevertheless is different.

A view of the current accounts department at Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

Mrs. Rahela Malikyar serves as secretary to the president of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

Four Foreign Ministers Meet To Prepare For NATO Council

PARIS, December 13, (Reuter).—

The Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany meet here tonight to prepare for the three-day meeting of NATO's ministerial council with three question marks overhanging the future of the 15-nation alliance.

They are the impact on NATO's future policies of the second round of the French Presidential election on Dec. 19, nuclear sharing within the alliance and the prospects of an East-West treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

French President de Gaulle, who failed to win an overall majority on the first ballot on Dec. 5, has strongly opposed NATO nuclear integration, while West Germany has been pressing for a greater say in the shaping

of NATO's nuclear policy.

The four Foreign Ministers—Dean Rusk, United States; Michael Stewart, Britain; Maurice Couve de Murville, France; and Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, West Germany—will confer over dinner.

Well-informed sources said Stewart and Couve de Murville would report on the Vietnam conflict and the continued refusal to persuade North Vietnam to enter into unconditional peace negotiations.

UN, Rhodesia

(Cont'd. from page 1)

bian cabinet at a meeting earlier Sunday.

The Zambian President said there seemed to be no doubt about Tanzania's intention to break off diplomatic relations with Britain Wednesday. But he declined to say whether Zambia would take any action. He told a questioner: "You see on the 15th."

President Kaunda also reiterated his demand for British troops to deploy on both the Rhodesian and Zambian side of the Kariba Dam.

In London authoritative British sources Sunday described as "purely speculative" press reports of a plan for an international police force to guard the Kariba Dam in the name of the World Bank.

The World Bank provided the major share of the finances to build the massive Kariba hydro-electric power scheme—vital to Zambia's copper industry—which straddles the Zambia-Rhodesian border.

Ian Smith, Prime Minister of the breakaway colony, has claimed the dam belongs to Rhodesia and has threatened to destroy the installations rather than have them occupied by British or other non-Rhodesian forces.

But sources close to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said that while the World Bank would naturally be interested in ways of protecting its investment there had been no knowledge of any proposals that an international police force should be sent there or that such a plan would figure in discussions with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

A new British ministerial mission, led by Gledwyll Hughes, Commonwealth Minister of State, and Maurice Foley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs, will fly to Zambia on Wednesday for talks on Rhodesia.

It would complete arrangements during the Rhodesian crisis "in relation to the continuing planning for Zambia," the Commonwealth Relations Office announced.

But British newspapers suggested that a proposal for an international police "caretaker" force for the dam was likely to play a prominent part in the British talks with Kaunda.

The observer reported that the plan was now being discussed in Whitehall. The protection would come from a detachment of internationally recruited civilians, probably from the Commonwealth.

Prime Minister Ian Smith in a television interview shown Sunday stuck by his contention that British sanctions against Rhodesia have not begun to hurt. Smith said he remains ready to negotiate a settlement with Britain.

Interviewed in Salisbury Saturday by Sandy Gall of Independent Television News Smith said of British sanctions: "We know we can survive them."



To mark the Military Day of Iran a reception was held at the Iranian Embassy in Kabul. It was attended by Afghan civil and military officials and some members of diplomatic corps. In the picture a number of invitees are talking subjects of mutual interest.

Taylor Suggests Stepping Up Of Action Against Viet Cong

WASHINGTON, December 13, (AP).—

GENERAL Maxwell D. Taylor said Sunday the United States must step up its ground action against the Viet Cong and increase air pressure on North Vietnam in a "moderately ascending scale."

Taylor, special consultant to President Johnson and former Ambassador to South Vietnam, said the object is to make clear to North Vietnam "that they can't possibly win this thing."

"The issue is on the ground," Taylor said on a national television programme. He said there were between 120,000 and 130,000 Viet Cong, adding, "we can't do away with them with air or sea power alone."

After saying "I think we have to continue the air pressure on Hanoi in a moderately ascending scale" Taylor was asked: "You said air pressure on Hanoi. You mean on the Hanoi government and not on the city?"

"I was using that as representative," he replied. Taylor, a former engineer and artillery officer, commanded the Europe during World War II the 8th Army in Korea, and was later Army Chief of Staff.

He declined to predict how many more ground troops the United States might have to send to South Vietnam. When President Johnson decided to increase U.S. forces there to 125,000 men, Taylor said he "never expected it would be the final figure."

Taylor said the Viet Cong is trying the same tactic the Chinese used in Korea—to engage U.S. and South Vietnamese troops at such close quarters that the Americans' superior air and artillery are useless.

Harriman Believes Soviets Want End To Vietnam War

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 13, (AP).—

U.S. special Ambassador W. Averell Harriman said Friday after a meeting with President Johnson that he believes the Soviet Union wants a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam war.

Harriman, 74-year-old former envoy to the Soviet Union and now a diplomatic troubleshooter, said the Soviet leaders have no wish to see the United States and the People's Republic of China at war.

He also expressed doubt that the People's Republic of China wants to get militarily involved with the United States in Vietnam.

Flying to White House press headquarters here after a visit at the LBJ Ranch, Harriman held a news conference.

Asked why the Soviets are not using their good offices to promote a Vietnam settlement, he said they do not want to encourage Chinese accusations that "they are collaborators of the United States."

But, he said, "it is my impression they would like to see conflict come to an end" even though they do little or nothing publicly to further that aim.

Movie Not Obscene, Actress Claims

ROME, Dec. 13, (Reuter).—Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida said yesterday she stood by her assertion that her movie "Le Bambole" (The Dolls), which is the subject of court charges, was not obscene.

Miss Lollobrigida, actress Virna Lisi, two actors and two film directors have been sent for trial charged with taking part in an obscene show because of some of the film's scenes, a court source at Viterbo near here said Saturday.

In the film "Miss Lollobrigida seduces a bishop's nephew. She has been quoted as saying she was not nude in the scene."

Answering questions over the telephone Sunday she said: "I certainly feel that I have not done anything wrong and that the episode was not obscene."

A complaint by a private citizen who said he was shocked at some of the scenes led to the film's seizure. It was re-released after cuts.

The other accused are the actor who plays the part of the bishop's nephew, and Nino Manfredi, and directors Mauro Bolognini and Dino Risi.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 4, 30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film "40 MAN"

PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 4, 30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film "THE WORLD OF MONEY"

KABUL CINEMA:
At 1, 3, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Indian film "RA KI RAHI"

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 1, 3, 4, and 6:30 p.m. Indian film "CHHOTI NAWAB"

Watchdog
Excellent Watchdog to leave
Tel. 21064

FOR RENT

Opposite Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 3 bedrooms, modern bathroom, electric kitchen, garage.
Telephone 23514.

ENGLISH CLASSES
The Kabul English Language Center (KELC) is accepting enrollments until December 30th for the new term which begins on January 3rd. Classes during or after working hours.

Fee: 50 Af. per month. For information telephone 21421 or 22371.

THANK YOU
I wish to make public my sincere gratitude for the kindness and honesty of the two young gentlemen from the Faculty of Letters who took the trouble to return my briefcase with its valuable contents on Thursday December 9.

Dr. Jean Pranklinskas
University of Kabul

FRENCH STOVES

Newly imported French diesel stoves can heat an area of 180 or 280 square metres. Address: Parika, Jade Nadir Pashoon opposite Ariana

Movie Not Obscene, Actress Claims

ROME, Dec. 13, (Reuter).—Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida said yesterday she stood by her assertion that her movie "Le Bambole" (The Dolls), which is the subject of court charges, was not obscene.

Miss Lollobrigida, actress Virna Lisi, two actors and two film directors have been sent for trial charged with taking part in an obscene show because of some of the film's scenes, a court source at Viterbo near here said Saturday.

In the film "Miss Lollobrigida seduces a bishop's nephew. She has been quoted as saying she was not nude in the scene."

Answering questions over the telephone Sunday she said: "I certainly feel that I have not done anything wrong and that the episode was not obscene."

A complaint by a private citizen who said he was shocked at some of the scenes led to the film's seizure. It was re-released after cuts.

The other accused are the actor who plays the part of the bishop's nephew, and Nino Manfredi, and directors Mauro Bolognini and Dino Risi.

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's

Temperature

Max. +13°C. Minimum -7°C.

Sun sets today at 4:36 p.m.

Sun rises tomorrow at 6:57 a.m.

Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 218

KABUL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1965, (GAUS 23, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Parliament Recesses Until March After Establishing Precedents In First Session

KABUL, December 14.—The Afghan Parliament recessed Monday after two months' deliberations. It was inaugurated by His Majesty the King on Oct. 14.

The motion for the recess passed by both Houses has been endorsed by His Majesty the King.

The 216-member Wolesi Jirgah (House of the People) and the 84-member Meshrano Jirgah (House of the Elders) will remain in recess for more than three months. They will convene on March 13, 1966.

Four of the 28 members of the Meshrano Jirgah to be appointed by His Majesty have not yet been nominated.

Another 28 members will be elected by the Provincial Councils. These councils will come into being when a bill for their formation is passed by Parliament. The bill was drafted by the transitional government.

During its period of deliberations, Parliament—particularly the Wolesi Jirgah—made a number of important decisions.

Besides giving votes of confidence to two governments, the Wolesi Jirgah formulated new rules and procedures. During debates on vote of confidence it brought a number of national problems to the notice of the government. To discuss a reduction in the number of vehicles used by the government, the Jirgah called ministers and other officials to the House for clarification. It laid down that the debate on the vote of confidence should be broadcast on the radio. It also decided that before receiving the House's vote of confidence cabinet ministers should give complete lists of their assets. The Jirgah also appointed committees to undertake specialised studies in different spheres of national life.

Some of the decisions of the Wolesi Jirgah have been interpreted in the press as attempts to interfere with the smooth working of the executive.

For instance, several writers have argued that the rule laid down by the Wolesi Jirgah that the Prime Minister should seek a new vote of confidence if he reshuffles the cabinet or fills vacancies in it is repugnant to the spirit of parliamentary democracy.

By not referring to the Wolesi Jirgah the names of Ministers after reshuffling his cabinet, the Prime Minister seems to have established

(Cont'd. on Page 4)

Governor Conveys HM's Message To Ghor People

CHAKHCHARAN, Dec. 14.—

Mohammad Tahir Safi, Governor of Ghor, arrived in Chakhcharan, the provincial centre of Ghor, on Saturday. He was received by officials and a large number of people.

Addressing the gathering Safi conveyed to the people a message from His Majesty the King and greetings from Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal. He expressed the hope that, in conformity with the Constitution and in accordance with the policy of Maiwandwal's government, he will fulfil the aspirations and wishes of the people.

He said that the people's contribution in carrying out the development projects was vital.

(Cont'd. on Page 4)

General Assembly Elects New Members To Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, December 14, (AP).—

JAPAN won a two-year term on the UN Security Council Monday by a bare majority of 57 votes out of 112 secret ballots cast in the General Assembly.

Uganda got 39 votes and New Zealand 16. That means each had to settle for a one-year term in connection with the Council's changeover from 11 to 15 members.

Those three countries will occupy seats created by the Council's expansion in line with a resolution that took effect Aug. 31.

Argentina, Bulgaria and Mali will start two-year terms the same day as successors to Bolivia, Malaysia and the Ivory Coast. The Netherlands and Uruguay will continue on the Council.

The Assembly elected the new members of the Council by the required two-thirds majorities Friday.

Then it turned to special ballots, with a simple majority ruling, on which among Nigeria, Uganda and New Zealand should get full terms. The first ballot gave Nigeria a majority and a two-year term, but a second gave none to any of the re-

Workshop Held For Mazar Teachers

MAZARI-SHARIF, Dec. 14.—

The importance of education and training was stressed by Aziz Mohammad Alakoz, Governor of Balkh, when opening a training workshop in the Faizabad Balkhi School for teachers of high and middle schools of Mazari-Sharif.

In the workshop, which will last for one week the subjects covered will be art of language, social science, mathematics, home economics and agriculture. The workshop will be conducted by the members of the United States Columbia Team at the Institute of Education in cooperation with Afghan experts.

He chided the parties in the dispute the Greek and Turkish Cypriots as well as Greece and Turkey for failing to match the efforts of the countries putting up money and men for the UN operation.

"We are entitled to expect the parties immediately concerned to make every effort to reconcile their differences and do so with all deliberate speed," he said.

(Cont'd. on Page 4)

Ayub Offers To Sign No-War Pledge If India Agrees To Kashmir Self-Determination

UNITED NATIONS, December 14, (AP).—

PAKISTAN President Mohammad Ayub Khan offered Monday to sign a no-war pledge with India provided India agreed to let the people of disputed Kashmir exercise their right of self-determination.

President Ayub told the UN General Assembly: "While we all talk of peace, there are those amongst us who break it with impunity, which is as tragic as it is agonising."

"Our repeated requests for the implementation of the UNCIP (UN Commission for India and Pakistan) resolution went unheeded. The results are now before you."

He said he saw no conflict with Czechoslovakia's pending proposal in the Assembly's

"What is needed," he said, "is a far-reaching and penetrating survey of the means and methods of peaceful settlement leading to the adoption of recommendations and measures which will encourage and influence states to have greater recourse to the means of peaceful settlement."

He said he saw no conflict with Czechoslovakia's pending proposal in the Assembly's

"What is needed," he said, "is a far-reaching and penetrating survey of the means and methods of peaceful settlement leading to the adoption of recommendations and measures which will encourage and influence states to have greater recourse to the means of peaceful settlement."

He said he saw no conflict with Czechoslovakia's pending proposal in the Assembly's

"What is needed," he said, "is a far-reaching and penetrating survey of the means and methods of peaceful settlement leading to the adoption of recommendations and measures which will encourage and influence states to have greater recourse to the means of peaceful settlement."

He said he saw no conflict with Czechoslovakia's pending proposal in the Assembly's

"What is needed," he said, "is a far-reaching and penetrating survey of the means and methods of peaceful settlement leading to the adoption of recommendations and measures which will encourage and influence states to have greater recourse to the means of peaceful settlement."

He said he saw no conflict with Czechoslovakia's pending proposal in the Assembly's

"What is needed," he said, "is a far-reaching and penetrating survey of the means and methods of peaceful settlement leading to the adoption of recommendations and measures which will encourage and influence states to have greater recourse to the means of peaceful settlement."

He said he saw no conflict with Czechoslovakia's pending proposal in the Assembly's

"What is needed," he said, "is a far-reaching and penetrating survey of the means and methods of peaceful settlement leading to the adoption of recommendations and measures which will encourage and influence states to have greater recourse to the means of peaceful settlement."

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

PRICE Af. 2

Renew Mediation Efforts In Cyprus, U.S. Urges In UN

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 14, (AP).—

The United States urged Monday that the UN General Assembly renew demands for a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus conflict based on UN mediation efforts.

U.S. representative Charles W. Yost told the General Assembly's main Political Committee that it was prepared to make an additional voluntary financial contribution to the UN peacekeeping operation on Cyprus if others would do likewise.

He said this would be in addition to the \$14.6 million the United States has put up in cash and the \$12 million in military transport and other services already contributed to the peacekeeping effort by the United Nations.

Yost cautioned the committee against adopting any resolution that would favour one side or the other in the dispute. He said any action taken should be based on the resolution of the Security Council on March 4, 1964, which authorised the peacekeeping and mediation efforts.

Yost recalled that the Security Council given unanimous support called not only for caution of the peacekeeping force but also for negotiations by the dissident parties with the help of UN mediation.

He chided the parties in the dispute the Greek and Turkish Cypriots as well as Greece and Turkey for failing to match the efforts of the countries putting up money and men for the UN operation.

"We are entitled to expect the parties immediately concerned to make every effort to reconcile their differences and do so with all deliberate speed," he said.

(Cont'd. on Page 4)

Shastri Opens Conference On Social Security

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14, (Tass).—

Opening a regional conference of the Association for Social Security of the countries of Asia and Oceania, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indian Prime Minister advanced the idea of arranging a meeting between representatives of Asian countries to draw up measures aimed at strengthening peace in the region.

The Prime Minister expressed concern over the unilateral declaration of independence by the white minority of Rhodesia. "The fact that most of the population of this country is deprived of political rights, is unthinkable for us in India," he said.

The conference of the Association for the Social Security of the Countries of Asia and Oceania is being held in India for the first time.

(Cont'd. on Page 4)

Gemini-7 Completes Ninth Day In Orbit

SPACE CENTRE, Houston, Texas, Dec. 14.—Gemini-7 astro-

nauts Frank Borman and James Lovell, rounding out their ninth day in space Monday, sped toward new records and a hoped-for rendezvous with Gemini-6 "colleagues" later this week.

Flight Director Christopher Kraft said preparations continue at Cape Kennedy to ready the Gemini-6 craft for launch in the wake of Sunday's failure of the Titan booster to lift off the pad. Gemini-7 made its 133rd revolution of earth Monday morning.

On Sunday afternoon, the Borman-Lovell team eclipsed the previous world mark of 120 orbits by U.S. astronauts Gordon Cooper and Charles Conrad.

Project officials said a new problem was spotted in the Gemini-6 Titan booster, but it was resolved without further delay to a rendez-

vous launch attempt planned for Wednesday.

They said a dust cover was left inadvertently in a fuel inlet of the Titan's engines Sunday, and that had the Titan not been shut down by an electrical plug which dropped out prematurely, the engine malfunction would have caused a shutdown a second later.

The fuel cells that furnish electric power for Gemini-7 caused a minor problem overnight Sunday. Command Pilot Borman reported that water, formed by the hydrogen and oxygen used to feed the cells, gathered in the system. They switched to other sections of the cells and the problem cleared up.

Monday, the astronauts were to try once again to communicate with the ground along a light beam from a hand-held laser gun. Laser contact was made once with a Hawaii

station Saturday, but astronauts Lovell did not try to talk along the optical beam.

Cloudy weather obscuring the dawn and aiming difficulty has cut down on attempts to carry out the laser experiment. The experiment is important because of the potential for very long distance space communications, but it has a low priority on the Gemini-7 mission.

The 14-day flight is essentially a medical experiment to gather information on the effects on man of protracted space flight.

The Gemini-7 pilots congratulated their colleagues—Gemini-6 astronauts Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford—Sunday for staying cool when trouble developed. "Good work," command pilot Borman radioed.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 14, 1965

Welcome Trend
In Economy

The favourable trend in Afghanistan's economy testified to by the International Monetary Fund delegation which visited Kabul last week should in no way make us complacent about continuing our efforts to improve our balance of payments position and to stabilise prices as far as possible.

To a large extent the austerity measures taken by the government have been responsible for the improvement in Afghanistan's economic position. Since last May prices of most commodities have remained at almost the same level and the free market rate of the dollar has not changed much.

In order to bring about further improvements, we have to refrain from excessive spending. This policy should be followed both by the state and individuals. We should continue to reduce imports of non-essential goods and try to expand our own industries for the manufacture of consumer goods. We should also increase foreign trade and raise the quality of goods we export to foreign markets.

At this stage of our economic development it is difficult to cut down expenditure on development projects. By its very nature such expenditure creates an inflationary situation. But as long as we can keep increased spending and prices in check there should be no real cause for concern.

The development of domestic industries is essential for the country. During the last ten years, we have done our best to build the infrastructure for the economic development of Afghanistan. Conditions are now ripe for expanding light industries in the country. By so doing we can save large amounts of hard-earned foreign exchange which could be used for further capital investments. This money is now being spent mainly on importing consumer goods.

The points we have stressed are in accord with the government's declared economic policy. If the government continues to take the kind of measures which have brought about improvement in the country's economic position, we can be sure that the favourable trend noted by the IMF experts will be strengthened.

Kenya Runs An Orphanage...For Wild Animals

A somewhat unique orphanage is situated on the outskirts of Kenya's capital at Nairobi. Open to the public, it is an orphanage for wild animals whose parents either were slaughtered by poachers seeking meat, skins or ivory caught in traps, killed in fights with other animals, or died from natural causes. It is believed to be unique although a similar institution is to be established in neighbouring Uganda.

Situated on the edge of Nairobi's own square mile National Park, only by comparison with most other parks in East Africa—it was opened 10 months ago with eleven inmates. Its first guest was a young and bewildered rhinoceros—Bruce, barely two feet long and only a few weeks old—whose mother had been killed and whose father whereabouts were unknown. Bruce had to be lured and coaxed into his new home with handfuls of sugar cane. Now there are about 150 guests, representing some 40 different species of animals and they attracted 120,000 visitors last year.

"Most of our inmates are genuine orphans found by the game wardens in the neighbouring park," said Mervyn Cowie, director of National Parks in Kenya, whose pet interest this orphanage has now become, and who looks forward to expanding it into a large national zoological and botanical park "where Africans, especially school children and teachers, can come and learn about and appreciate the animals of their own country, which, mostly, they have never or rarely seen and have been brought up only to fear or to kill."

When these young animal orphans are found, and discovered to be too small, weak or sick to feed or look

after themselves, they go first to the orphanage hospital and are cared for or bottle-fed. This was the case with another early guest, a baby hippo only a few weeks old.

"We also had a leopard cub, whose mother had died in a trap, and who had absolutely no coat at all. We doctored on a new coat and now he has as fine a set of spots as any leopard in Africa," continued Cowie. "As they grow up, we slowly train the animals to fend for themselves, to hunt, to make their own way with other wild animals at large, until eventually they can be released back into a game reservation."

This process of "weaning back into the wild" must be gradual. After an animal has reached a certain age you can't just automatically turn him loose and expect him to adjust to the jungle law of wild life, as if he had been there all along instead of being under human care in almost domesticated surroundings, explained Cowie. "This is especially the case with lion cubs who usually cannot be released until they are about four years old."

Part of this gradual process may involve leaving an orphan's pen open so that, if he wishes, he can wander off to the game park and get used to being with other animals, fending for himself, foraging for food and generally learning to keep alert and alive. But the orphan always knows that the pen door is open and that he can come back if he needs it.

But it is not only a matter of being able to survive, hunt and get their own food. After being brought up in a more or less domesticated state, some animals lose their immunity to certain diseases, auto-

matically acquired in the wild state. They also lose a sort of built-in sense of self-preservation that, for instance, warns wild animals against eating infected food. So, when they are released, animals usually must be vaccinated against certain diseases. Some of the cats, mainly the cheetahs, become fat and lazy in their easy life and find they can't run fast enough to catch their food.

So they also come back, unable to cope with the facts of wild life. There have been baby elephants in the orphanage, hippos, camels, buffaloes, even two bears from a travelling circus which was closed down, wild dogs—perhaps the rarest species here at the moment for they are in danger of dying out in Africa—all sorts of members of the cat family such as leopards and cheetahs, bat-eared foxes, porcupines, many species of deer and antelope, a war-hog, and among the many various members of the monkey tribe, Sebastian.

Quite apart from the humanitarian aspect, the orphanage serves many other useful purposes. "First of all we can study animals in more or less natural surroundings, learn about their habits, diet and so on. Then we can breed some of the rarer animals in safety, like the wild dog," said Cowie. "We can also help fill demands from zoos all over the world needing stock. This is satisfactory in two complementary ways: It allows animals that have got used to humans to remain tame and not run the risks in getting back to wild life, and it obviates the need to capture fresh wild animals, thus contributing to the campaign for the preservation of wild life."

The basic aim of separation of authority is that the powers vested in one organ of the state are exclusively meant for that organ and that organ alone has the right to use them. For instance, the Wolesi Jirga alone is responsible for making laws or for approving the budget. The Jirga does not have the authority to issue instructions about enforcement of the laws. On the other hand, the executive has no right to approve the budget or make laws.

In practice we have seen that the legislative organ of the state has encroached upon the rights and duties of the executive. If such a trend continues, mutual trust between the two will vanish and there will be no opportunity for the people to enjoy individual rights. It is such developments that change democracies into dictatorships.

Suggesting ways to remedy the situation, the writer said that each organ of the state should stick to its own sphere of responsibility. In other words, the control of its powers by each is the best way to guarantee peace and harmony among the three organs of the state.

His purpose in writing the article, said Muslimyar, was to see that democracy lasts in this country and the best way to ensure that is for the three organs of the state not to interfere in one another's sphere.

In a letter in yesterday's Anis Ariana Afghan Airlines answered a reader who had complained about the high fare for the flight to Khost.

Previously the fare to Khost, said the letter, was Af. 230, but now it is Af. 250. Even if the plane carries passengers and goods to capacity the total income does not cover the expenses of the flight. Ariana thus does not cover the expenses of the flight. Ariana thus does not make any profit. The airline is interested in serving the people. The road to Khost, particularly beyond Gardai, is not good. Apart from all this, the difference between bus and plane fare is very little.

In another letter, Mohammad Ishaq Sana from Andkhoy complained about shortage of doctors in the city.

For the 21,000 people of Andkhoy—which is an important carpet weaving centre—there is only one doctor. The writer suggested that the Ministry of Public Health should appoint more doctors to work in Andkhoy.

Another letter by Mohammad

President Ayub towards the People's Republic of China as a result of U.S. arms aid to India. He was reported to be insistent that the United States, while not attempting to control Pakistan's foreign policy, could not be expected to support any Pakistan-China alignment against India.

The President is certain to call on President Ayub and Lal Bahadur Shastri in February, to concentrate on economic development and to present a united front in what he calls defending the sub-continent against aggressive threats.

Johnson's decision last week to speed up grain shipment to alleviate famines in India and his agreement to resume economic aid to Pakistan were viewed as a means of encouraging both nations to end their disputes. But officials said he did not want to supply economic aid to free them to use their resources for military purposes. (Reuter)

Blackman said most of them will be hunter-killer types which can fight battles under the sea.

(Reuter)

Contd. on page 4

PRESS
At a Glance

An article in yesterday's Islah Muslimyar discussed the nature and importance of the relations between the Government and Parliament.

Democracy, said the article, first of all requires the separation of powers between the three organs of the state. In Afghanistan, these three organs of the state were dominated by the executive. But under the new Constitution all three organs of the state are in the process of becoming independent of one another.

The main purpose of these changes is to ensure that all three work independently, but in co-operation with one another and thus establish social justice and guarantee individual rights.

Interference by one with the others or conflict between any two of them will impede the political growth of the country. Under the new Constitution the three branches of the state are bound by, a kind of contract. If the executive breaks the contract, it can lead to one kind of dictatorship and if Parliament breaks the contract another kind of dictatorship will come into being.

This, said the article, would result in instability and frequent changes in the government. In order to ensure that one organ of the state does not cross the limit and interfere with the functions of the others all three should be vigilant against encroachments in their sphere.

The basic aim of separation of authority is that the powers vested in one organ of the state are exclusively meant for that organ and that organ alone has the right to use them. For instance, the Wolesi Jirga alone is responsible for making laws or for approving the budget. The Jirga does not have the authority to issue instructions about enforcement of the laws. On the other hand, the executive has no right to approve the budget or make laws.

In practice we have seen that the legislative organ of the state has encroached upon the rights and duties of the executive. If such a trend continues, mutual trust between the two will vanish and there will be no opportunity for the people to enjoy individual rights. It is such developments that change democracies into dictatorships.

Suggesting ways to remedy the situation, the writer said that each organ of the state should stick to its own sphere of responsibility. In other words, the control of its powers by each is the best way to guarantee peace and harmony among the three organs of the state.

His purpose in writing the article, said Muslimyar, was to see that democracy lasts in this country and the best way to ensure that is for the three organs of the state not to interfere in one another's sphere.

In a letter in yesterday's Anis Ariana Afghan Airlines answered a reader who had complained about the high fare for the flight to Khost.

Previously the fare to Khost, said the letter, was Af. 230, but now it is Af. 250. Even if the plane carries passengers and goods to capacity the total income does not cover the expenses of the flight. Ariana thus does not cover the expenses of the flight. Ariana thus does not make any profit. The airline is interested in serving the people. The road to Khost, particularly beyond Gardai, is not good. Apart from all this, the difference between bus and plane fare is very little.

In another letter, Mohammad Ishaq Sana from Andkhoy complained about shortage of doctors in the city.

For the 21,000 people of Andkhoy—which is an important carpet weaving centre—there is only one doctor. The writer suggested that the Ministry of Public Health should appoint more doctors to work in Andkhoy.

Another letter by Mohammad

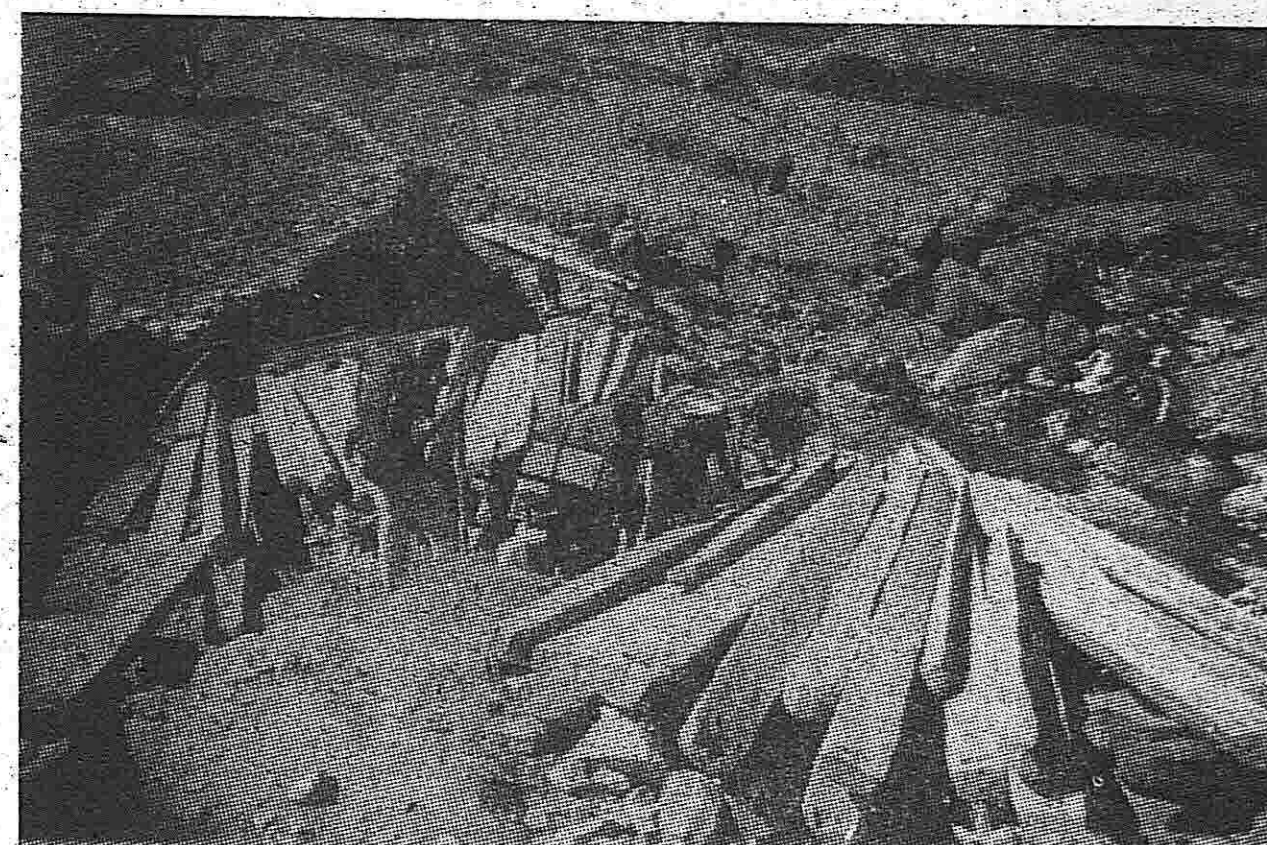
President Ayub towards the People's Republic of China as a result of U.S. arms aid to India. He was reported to be insistent that the United States, while not attempting to control Pakistan's foreign policy, could not be expected to support any Pakistan-China alignment against India.

The President is certain to call on President Ayub and Lal Bahadur Shastri in February, to concentrate on economic development and to present a united front in what he calls defending the sub-continent against aggressive threats.

Johnson's decision last week to speed up grain shipment to alleviate famines in India and his agreement to resume economic aid to Pakistan were viewed as a means of encouraging both nations to end their disputes. But officials said he did not want to supply economic aid to free them to use their resources for military purposes. (Reuter)

(Reuter)

Contd. on page 4



(Left) Lumber, one of the main products of Kunar Province on its way to market. (Right) View of one of Kunar's narrow valleys.

Green Valleys Of Rice And Sugar Cane

Kunar is a province located in eastern Afghanistan bordered by Pakistan, Kashmir, and the provinces of Badkhashan, Laghman, and Nangarhar. The capital is characterised by high mountains and green fertile valleys. It is irrigated by the Kunar River which flows from north to south through the centre of the fall there are warm days and cool nights. During the winter and spring there is rain but it rarely snows.

The people of Kunar are basically agricultural, their crops being wheat, rice corn and sugar cane. The crops are harvested by hand, then threshed by hand or with simple machines. Rice, for example, is taken to the "rice factory" where a simple machine operated by water power pounds the rice until it is separated from the hulls. Although there are also diesel-engine machines that can do a day's work of the "rice factory" in an hour, the people of the area have found that the machines break the rice, and the quality of the finished product is inferior to that of the more simple machine.

Sugar cane is processed by passing the juice through a series of pots with fires under them. At the end of the line a man whose trade it is to make sugar prepares the final product, the black sugar known as "ghur". To make white sugar, the sugar cane must be sent out of the province to a refinery.

Because of the long dry season, crops are irrigated from the Kunar River by a series of canals and ditches, through the province even at its driest season is usually green and has many trees.

There is some grazing, usually in large meadows along the river. The people of the village send their cattle and sheep to the meadows where they are watched by a cowboy who is paid by the villagers. Camels and flocks of sheep may also be seen though these are usually owned by the kochis.

Kunar produces much fine fruit, apples, pears, oranges, lemons, grapes, and mulberries. It is particularly known for its delicious grapes and for the fine large walnuts.

There are about 29 schools in the province, most of them for boys, with three middle schools, also for boys. Interest in education has grown greatly in recent years. For example, the primary school near the town of Kunar about six years ago had an enrollment of about 500 boys.

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

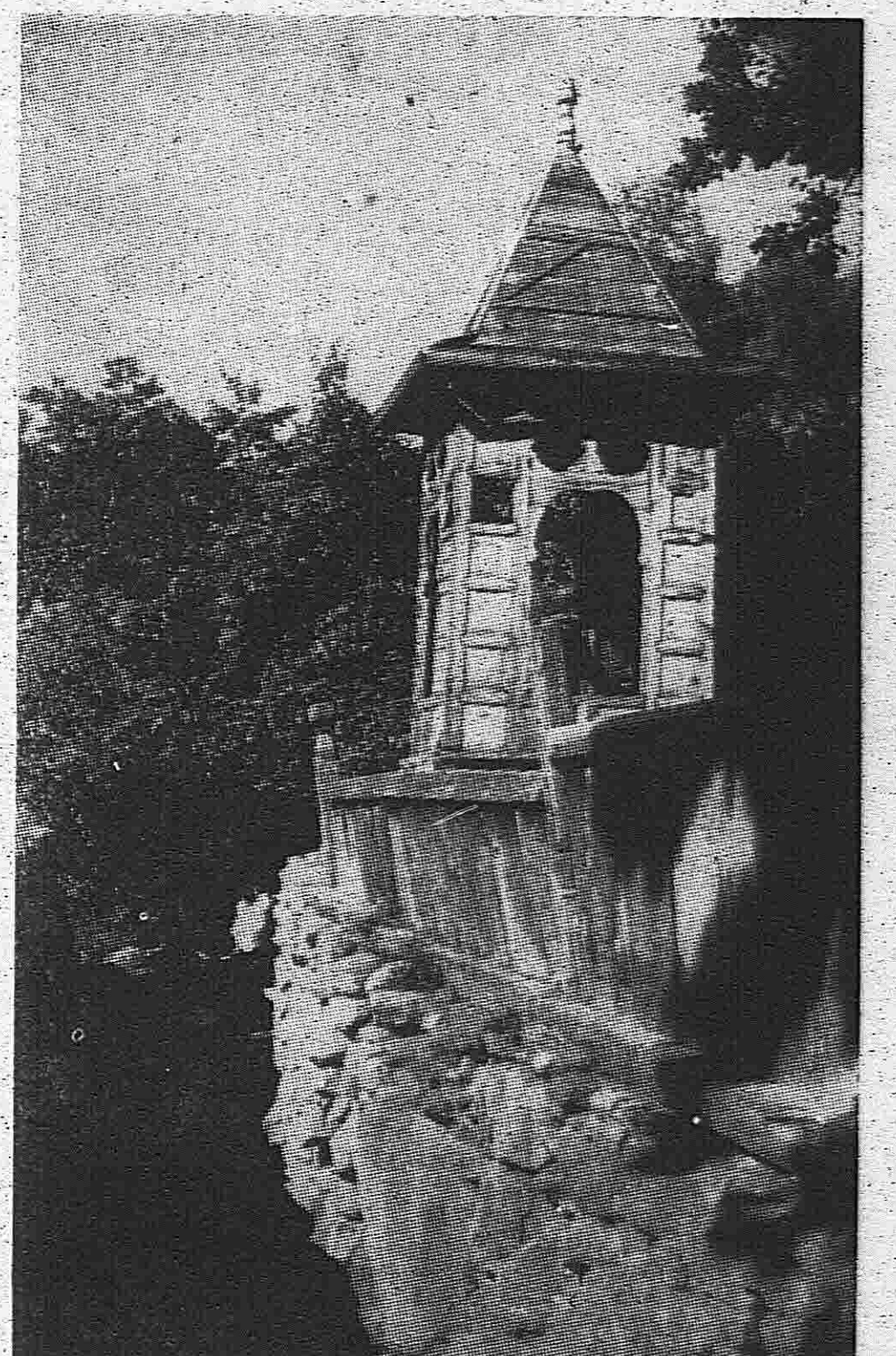
(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

Stone house in Kunar.



Wooden structure in Kunar.

Famous Son Of Kunar:

Syed Jamal-uddin: Nineteenth Century Leader Of Reform

On the Kabul University Campus stands a marble columned tomb. Buried there is Syed Jamal-Uddin Afghani, who was born in Kunar and became one of the leaders of religious and political reform in the Muslim world of the nineteenth century.

Jamal-Uddin participated in a movement in Arab countries, Persia, and Turkey which called for dual reform. Its leaders urged a purification of religious belief and practice and a raising of religion's intellectual standard through an extension and modernisation of education. They wished to raise the people's standard of living by persuading them that Islam urged the conquest of matter, not flight from it. Unity against imperialism was also part of their teaching.

Jamal-Uddin was born in 1839 in Assadabad in the Kunar valley near the present city of Jalalabad. His father was a scholar and his son learned his lessons in the mosque. When Jamal-Uddin was eight his family moved to Kabul where he studied theology, jurisprudence, rhetoric, philosophy, metaphysics, astronomy, mathematics, medicine, and Arabic.

His travels outside Afghanistan began in 1850 with a pilgrimage

to Mecca where he met other Muslim leaders with whom he laid the foundations of a society to adapt Islam to the rapidly changing conditions.

For two years, 1861 to 1863, he worked on a programme for the development of Afghanistan for Amir Dost Mohammad Khan but lost his position as counsellor when Sher Ali Khan replaced his father as Amir.

Jamal-Uddin then traveled to India, Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Russia, France and England. But a comment by one of the leaders typifies the reactions of the rulers of these countries to Jamal-Uddin. The leader complained, "You have nothing but complaints and criticisms of my government. Like a dove you are cooing all the time."

It was in Paris where he started an Arabic paper called Urwat-ul-Wusqa that he first gained world fame in literary circles.

(Contd. on Page 4)

Ayub's Speech

(Contd. from page 1.)
"Whether the question relates to the continent of Asia or of Africa, whether the people involved live in Jammu and Kashmir or in Rhodesia, that holds equally true", he said.

Turning to "the conflict between India and Pakistan", the President recalled the Security Council's recent resolution on it. Referring to its terms, he said: "Obviously, a ceasefire and withdrawal would not by themselves be enough. Clearly, so long as the basic cause of the India-Pakistan conflict—namely, the Kashmir dispute—is not resolved, tensions between India and Pakistan will continue to pose a threat to the peace of Asia."

"The two countries cannot afford to live in a state of constant tension. Neither of the two countries can afford to spend any sizable portion of its budget on defence. Clearly a way must be found out of this vicious, dangerous circle."

He urged "that leaders of both India and Pakistan resolve in all sincerity that they shall not wage war."

He made his offer of a no-war pledge, conditioned upon self-determination for Kashmir.

Without mentioning China, Ayub said: "No country, great or small, should be denied full representation in this organisation."

He said: "A gulf between rich and poor is giving rise to great tensions. He called for technically advanced nations to help those 'ill endowed or ill equipped'."

Ayub conferred privately with Secretary-General U Thant before addressing the UN General Assembly.

The Pakistani leader arrived at UN headquarters at 5 p.m. (1800 GMT) and went directly to the 38th floor offices of the Secretary General.

After their brief private meeting, Thant was the host at a small luncheon which included the chief delegates of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, and France.

Ayub Khan will confer with U.S. President Lyndon Johnson in Washington today.

UK Construction Officials Arrive Here For Talks

KABUL, Dec. 14.—A Director of the British Construction Company Tailor Woodrow, C. G. S. Hazell arrived in Kabul Sunday.

Hazell will hold talks with Afghan authorities on the construction of a large international hotel in Kabul.

President of the Afghan Tourist Bureau, Abdul Wahab Tarzi received them at the airport.

NATO Ministers Discuss Vietnam, Rhodesian Crises

PARIS, December 14, (AP).—NATO foreign and defence ministers gathered Monday night for their annual year-end review meeting, with the Vietnamese war and the Rhodesian crisis high on the reported agenda.

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, in the brisk preliminary round of consultations Monday brought up Vietnam in talks with French premier Georges Pompidou and Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville.

Diplomatic sources said Rusk plans at Tuesday's opening session to tell his NATO colleagues why the United States considers it must honour its commitment to halt the alleged communist aggression in South Vietnam. He plans to stress to the European members of the alliance why Vietnam is as impor-

tant to them as it is to the United States, the sources said.

The British delegation was expected to report to the alliance the effects of economic pressures against Rhodesia, where the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith has declared "unilateral independence."

Diplomats from several delegations indicated that perhaps the most burning issue in the meeting, sharing of nuclear responsibility, would be touched on only lightly, or passed over altogether.

A special committee of ministers met in Paris late last month to discuss the problem, and named three working groups to study various aspects of nuclear responsibility.

NATO Secretary General Manlio Brosio told a news conference Monday night that the working groups have not begun to function and only a report on procedure may be given the ministers' meeting.

Polls Give De Gaulle Edge In Presidential Run-Off

PARIS, December 14, (Reuter).—PRESIDENT de Gaulle's supporters Monday took heart from a poll in an opposition magazine which boosted the outlook for his victory on Sunday in the run-off French presidential election.

General de Gaulle's chances, rated by some observers this week at 50-50, were reported by the weekly newsmagazine "L'Express" to have risen to 57 per cent against 43 for his leftwing opponent Francois Mitterand.

Both men appeared on television last night for separate 30-minute interviews by journalists.

The television interview with the President was done by the editor of the weekly "Figaro Littéraire". It was General de Gaulle's first interview on television by a journalist since he entered public life.

According to DPA, de Gaulle repeated his accusation against the "regime of the parties" declaring that any major progress in the social and economic fields had been reached by him immediately after the war and when he took up government again in 1958.

He announced that he would have another interview with a representative of the conservative "Figaro".

In his interview "Francois Mitterand, said his opponent, President Charles de Gaulle, was 'anti-American with the Russians' and 'anti-Russian with the Americans'."

Both candidates and President de Gaulle's cabinet have thrown themselves into the run-off campaign in a bid to attract the votes of Jean Lecanuet, the centre candidate who finished third in the first ballot after a successful television campaign.

The television interview with the President was done by the editor of the weekly "Figaro Littéraire". It was General de Gaulle's first interview on television by a journalist since he entered public life.

U.S. Education Commission Holds First Reception

KABUL, Dec. 14.—The Fulbright Commission is one of the U.S. programmes set up to improve relations between countries with which I am most happy to be associated," commented Ambassador John M. Steeves at a reception at the Kabul Hotel last evening.

The Ambassador recalled that he participated in the planning of the first exchanges made under the Fulbright programme in 1945. He also signed the agreement two years ago which established the national commission here.

John Borel, Director of the Fulbright Commission in Afghanistan, explained that the reception had several purposes—to acquaint people with the programme, to introduce the 20 Fulbright grantees for next year, and to say farewell to the American Fulbright grantees who will soon be leaving Afghanistan.

"This is our first such reception," the director explained, "but we hope to have more bi-national functions in the future."

A group of Habibia students and Peace Corps Volunteers sang songs in Dari and English at the reception.

Twenty-six Afghans are studying in the United States this year on Fulbright grants.

Six Americans are now in Kabul on Fulbright grants. Four are lecturers—two in home economics, one in biochemistry and one in journalism. One teaches in Naderia and one student studies Dari at Kabul University.

Medical facilities are few in Kunar. When a person is sick, it may be necessary to go to Jalalabad or Kabul to the hospital and medicine is frequently brought from there. If an injection is necessary the medicine will be bought in Kabul or Jalalabad and administered by the local army doctor.

The barbers, in addition to their regular duties, also serve as leeches and dentists when necessary. They are supported by the villagers, receiving a portion of the crops at harvest time.

Kunar Valley

(Contd. from page 3)
The people of Kunar have strong and affectionate family ties and their housing arrangements reflect this feeling. The square mud buildings, known as "Qalas", house several families. A little questioning reveals that most of the people in the village are related.

Renting rooms or houses is rare. If you have a house or room you are not using and someone else has no place to stay, to charge money for helping your less fortunate neighbour is unthinkable.

Religious sentiment is deep and sincerely felt. People seldom miss their prayers.

Sayed Jamal-uddin

(Contd. from page 3)
with his articles on religion and politics.

A prolific writer, Jamal-Uddin is best known for a treatise titled "In Reply To The Naturalists" which was first published in 1879 in Urdu, one of the many languages which he had mastered. A French translation of the book by Golchon first appeared in 1942 in the book "Jamal-Uddin expounds Darwin's theory of evolution and sets down the arguments against it."

Jamal-Uddin lived his last years in Istanbul, never stopping his fiery criticism of all he saw needed to be changed. He died in 1897 and was buried in the Turkish capital but in 1944 was reburied in Kabul.

Kabul Madrigal Singers Present Christmas Music

KABUL, Dec. 14.—The Goethe Institute in Kabul sponsored an evening of Christmas music Sunday night at Radio Afghanistan.

Madrigal Singers and instrumentalists participated in the programme which included selections by Purcell, Correll, Pratorius, Scheldt, Bach, Gumpelshamer, Eccard, Handel, and Bach.

The music, all written between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, was performed by the Madrigal Singers of Kabul directed by Theo Schlatterbeck. Special soloists were Lilo Berger, soprano; Hasell T. Laborde and Gerrit Zonnevelt, tenors; and Karl Kofes, bass.

Playing the violin were Elka Szadowa and Herber A. Zils. Other performers were Joseph Schleifer, viola; Fraya Diem, violoncello; and Walter Fleischmann and Dr. Heinz Bergner on the piano.

Henry Purcell's well-known Christmas Anthem "Behold I Bring You Glad Tidings" opened the programme. J. S. Bach's "Heiden Heiland" was the final selection.

Boy Dies In Ghazni Accident

GHAZNI, Dec. 13.—A boy died of severe injuries following a traffic incident in Ghazni Sunday.

The 12-year-old boy of Andar, was run over by a lorry driven by Khairullah at 5 p.m. Sunday near Gadal Jabar village.

The boy was taken to the hospital. According to Dr. Abdul Jalil of the Ghazni Hospital, he died three hours later.

The case is being investigated by the traffic department of Ghazni.

Anthropologist Leaves For Herat

KABUL, Dec. 14.—Prof. Debitz, an anthropologist of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, together with Mojaver Ahmad Ziar, a member of the Institute of Philology of the College of Letters, left for Gozara district to conduct anthropological research.

They spent a week in research work in the Zindajan district of Herat province.

FOR RENT

2 Storey House, with two bathrooms, nice location in Karte-i Se nine rooms, servant quarters, garage etc. Tel. 20851

CAR WANTED

Duty free if Possible Volkswagen Telephone: 20498

Watchdog

Excellent Watchdog to leave Tel. 21064

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 4.30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film **WORLD BY NIGHT**

PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 4.30, 7 and 9 p.m. American coloured film **4D MAN**

KABUL CINEMA:
At 1.30, 4 and 6.30 p.m. Pakistani film **ANDHI MOHBBAT**

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 1.30, 4 and 6.30 p.m. Indian film **FLIGHT NO. 9**

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)
Habibi commented on the appointment of young and educated governors. One of the main causes of our backwardness, he said, is graft and bribery and expressed the hope that the newly appointed governors will put an end to bribery in their provinces.

One of the best ways to fight against bribery is for the governors to go out of their way to meet the people and try to persuade them that bribe-taking is as bad as bribe-taking.

The governors should also see that their subordinates do not indulge in corruption or accept bribes.

Parliament Recess

(Contd. From Page 1)
The president that future governments do not have to seek a vote of confidence for ministers who fill vacancies in the government.

The Wolesi Jirgah's decision to fix the salaries of deputies at Af. 8,000 and that of the President of Jirgah at Af. 12,000 per month also raised a controversy. The government held that the deputies' salaries were fixed in the budget were approved by a royal decree earlier this year before Parliament was convened.

Under the Constitution, the transitional government was vested with the powers of Parliament and passing the state budget was one of the duties of that government.

BARTER

Zarif Khan, Qazi from Pakistan is opening an export-import business. He wishes to export vanaspathi ghee with Vitamins A and D to Kabul and import cotton seeds.

Interested parties may contact Mr. Qazi at the Spinzar Hotel, Room No. 107, tomorrow, Dec. 15, between 9 a.m. and noon.

King Faisal, Shah Of Iran Call For Islamic Summit To Review Problems

TEHRAN, Dec. 15, (AP).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and the Shah of Iran called for an Islamic summit conference of the heads of state of Muslim countries Tuesday to "review their important problems and to pave the way for Muslim world unity."

In a joint communique issued after King Faisal's week-long state visit to Iran, the two monarchs also reiterated their firm support of Palestine and the necessity for implementing the United Nations resolutions.

According to informed Iranian authorities, King Faisal's visit has been almost successful, especially in reaching full accord in Iran and Saudi Arabia's joint move towards establishing Islamic Unity.

It was generally hinted by official and unofficial circles in Tehran that the two monarchs have decided to form a "United front" against what King Faisal Monday called "intriguers and aggressors" in the Muslim world.

In a joint communique released in Tehran and the Saudi Arabian capital of Jeddah simultaneously, it was also stated the Shah and King Faisal fully supported the right of the people of Yemen to decide their future without foreign intervention.

According to a Reuter dispatch, King Faisal arrived at Riyadh airport Tuesday after official visits to Iran and Kuwait.

Public Works Minister Inspects Marble Factory In Bost

BOST, Dec. 15.—Engineer Ahmadullah, the minister of Public Works and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Bost, capital of Helmand Province Monday night.

Accompanied by some of the provincial officials the Minister inspected Tuesday morning the marble factory, the cotton ginning and pressing plant and the new congregation mosque. Afterwards the Minister left for Farah.

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum -7°C.
Sun sets today at 4:36 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:57 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. VI, NO. 219.

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1965, (QAUS 24, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Gatherings Can Be Held After Law Is Passed, Announcement By Interior Ministry Says

KABUL, December 15.—THE Ministry of Interior in a communique said Tuesday that in accordance with Article 32 of the Constitution the right to assemble is subject to the provisions of the law which will be promulgated after Parliament's ratification and His Majesty's approval.

The announcement said, on the basis of Article 32 of the Constitution, the Ministry of Interior demands all to refrain from gatherings, the organisation of which has not been allowed by law, and not to disturb public order and tranquility.

The communique added University students are not allowed to continue their activities against administrative and academic regulations and or disrupt order and discipline through demonstrations and illegal gatherings.

The Ministry of Interior in view of its responsibilities to maintain order and security within the country in accordance with Article 23 of the Law for Basic Administration will prevent every kind of disorder and will reprimand violators.

The announcement followed a Kabul University announcement on Sunday which declared closed the College of Science. The College was closed because of the "continued violation of order and discipline by some of the college staff and students making it impossible for classes to be held in the College of Science and disturbing other colleges."

The University announcement also said that boarding facilities for students of the College of Science would be withdrawn.

King Faisal, Shah Of Iran Call For Islamic Summit To Review Problems

TEHRAN, Dec. 15, (AP).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and the Shah of Iran called for an Islamic summit conference of the heads of state of Muslim countries Tuesday to "review their important problems and to pave the way for Muslim world unity."

In a joint communique issued after King Faisal's week-long state visit to Iran, the two monarchs also reiterated their firm support of Palestine and the necessity for implementing the United Nations resolutions.

According to informed Iranian authorities, King Faisal's visit has been almost successful, especially in reaching full accord in Iran and Saudi Arabia's joint move towards establishing Islamic Unity.

It was generally hinted by official and unofficial circles in Tehran that the two monarchs have decided to form a "United front" against what King Faisal Monday called "intriguers and aggressors" in the Muslim world.

In a joint communique released in Tehran and the Saudi Arabian capital of Jeddah simultaneously, it was also stated the Shah and King Faisal fully supported the right of the people of Yemen to decide their future without foreign intervention.

According to a Reuter dispatch, King Faisal arrived at Riyadh airport Tuesday after official visits to Iran and Kuwait.

Public Works Minister Inspects Marble Factory In Bost

BOST, Dec. 15.—Engineer Ahmadullah, the minister of Public Works and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Bost, capital of Helmand Province Monday night.

Accompanied by some of the provincial officials the Minister inspected Tuesday morning the marble factory, the cotton ginning and pressing plant and the new congregation mosque. Afterwards the Minister left for Farah.

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum -7°C.
Sun sets today at 4:36 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:57 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum -7°C.
Sun sets today at 4:36 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:57 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum -7°C.
Sun sets today at 4:36 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:57 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum -7°C.
Sun sets today at 4:36 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:57 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

THE WEATHER

Hundred Tractors To Be Imported

KABUL, Dec. 14.—The Ministry of Agriculture signed an agreement with the Soviet firm of Tzenno to import in Kabul on the basis of which one hundred agricultural tractors will be imported according to the plan and farmers' needs.

The contract was signed by the Agricultural Minister Engineer Mohammad Akbar Reza and E. F. Markachev, the Commercial Attaché of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

An agricultural ministry official said the tractors will arrive by the end of the current year and will be distributed among the farmers. The payment for the tractors will be made out of the Soviet consumer goods credit to Afghanistan.

Rusk described the Vietnam war as a dangerous issue which was clouding United States relations with the Eastern bloc.

He said the United States was ready to enter into peace negotiations on Vietnam without any preconditions. A ceasefire could come before or after a peace conference was convened.

Rusk said that the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indo-China-Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia—and the 1962 Geneva conference establishing the neutrality of Laos could serve as an adequate basis for peace in Southeast Asia.

In a long account of western efforts to try to get the Vietnam problem from the battlefield to the conference table, Rusk said that it was still the United States impression that China was against peace talks.

He said the new United States Ambassador in Warsaw, John Gornouski, was about to have the 128th meeting between the American and Chinese ambassadors in the Polish capital.

On every subject, including disarmament and Southeast Asia, raised at these periodic contacts during the past five years, the Chinese said they were not prepared to discuss anything unless the United States was ready to do the same.

The Pakistan President said the United States was far away, "but you as the biggest country in the world today have an obligation towards the rest of the world and I have no doubt that your government under your dynamic and powerful leadership will lend its full support towards a resolution of the problems that are besetting us."

The discussions between the two Presidents centred on the obvious—peace in Asia, Kashmir, Vietnam, China, U.S. assistance programmes.

The talks dealt extensively, and in some detail, it was understood, with ways of attaining peace in Asia.

But the course ahead, as the two Presidents reportedly see it, depends on a number of factors, including what comes out of two upcoming conferences.

One will bring Ayub and Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri of India together under Soviet auspices at Tashkent Jan. 4. The other will be a series of sessions Feb. 1 and 2 here in which Shastri will call on Johnson.

The talks Tuesday focused on the future rather than the past, with no post mortems involved.

"We are glad, however, to know that he will continue to be a part of the foreign assistance programme of his native country, Sweden."

Prof. Ziaee added "We would like to express our deep appreciation for the long list of achievements of the UN in Afghanistan during the period of his responsibility in the UN office in this country. It is in the very nature of the technical assistance programme that it produces results after many years."

He will be in our minds when we see the results of his work.

It is difficult to enumerate all the projects sponsored by him and his colleagues. To mention just a few I may refer to the planning team in the Ministry of Education; the rural development programmes; the Kabul census; contributions of the Special Fund to the activities of the Water and Soil Authority and to the Housing and Town Planning Authority.

Furthermore, there has been the extensive work of the FAO in improving karakul and wool production, and in many other fields of

Public Works Minister Inspects Marble Factory In Bost

BOST, Dec. 15.—Engineer Ahmadullah, the minister of Public Works and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Bost, capital of Helmand Province Monday night.

Accompanied by some of the provincial officials the Minister inspected Tuesday morning the marble factory, the cotton ginning and pressing plant and the new congregation mosque. Afterwards the Minister left for Farah.

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum -7°C.
Sun sets today at 4:36 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:57 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

THE WEATHER

Rusk Says Vietnam War Hurts Relations With Eastern Bloc

PARIS, Dec. 15, (Reuter).—THE United States Tuesday asked its North Atlantic allies to send doctors, engineers and teachers to South Vietnam, American sources reported.

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, in a review of the Vietnam conflict to the Council of Ministers of NATO, said there was room for more troops in South Vietnam. But the sources emphasised that he did not ask the NATO nations to supply them.

Rusk described the Vietnam war as a dangerous issue which was clouding United States relations with the Eastern bloc.

He said the United States was ready to enter into peace negotiations on Vietnam without any preconditions. A ceasefire could come before or after a peace conference was convened.

Rusk said that the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indo-China-Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia—and the 1962 Geneva conference establishing the neutrality of Laos could serve as an adequate basis for peace in Southeast Asia.

In a long account of western efforts to try to get the Vietnam problem from the battlefield to the conference table, Rusk said that it was still the United States impression that China was against peace talks.

He said the new United States Ambassador in Warsaw, John Gornouski, was about to have the 128th meeting between the American and Chinese ambassadors in the Polish capital.

On every subject, including disarmament and Southeast Asia, raised at these periodic contacts during the past five years, the Chinese said they were not prepared to discuss anything unless the United States was ready to do the same.

The Pakistan President said the United States was far away, "but you as the biggest country in the world today have an obligation towards the rest of the world and I have no doubt that your government under your dynamic and powerful leadership will lend its full support towards a resolution of the problems that are besetting us."

The discussions between the two Presidents centred on the obvious—peace in Asia, Kashmir, Vietnam, China, U.S. assistance programmes.

The talks dealt extensively, and in some detail, it was understood, with ways of attaining peace in Asia.

But the course ahead, as the two Presidents reportedly see it, depends on a number of factors, including what comes out of two upcoming conferences.

One will bring Ayub and Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri of India together under Soviet auspices at Tashkent Jan. 4. The other will be a series of sessions Feb. 1 and 2 here in which Shastri will call on Johnson.

The talks Tuesday focused on the future rather than the past, with no post mortems involved.

"We are glad, however, to know that he will continue to be a part of the foreign assistance programme of his native country, Sweden."

Prof. Ziaee added "We would like to express our deep appreciation for the long list of achievements of the UN in Afghanistan during the period of his responsibility in the UN office in this country. It is in the very nature of the technical assistance programme that it produces results after many years."

He will be in our minds when we see the results of his work.

It is difficult to enumerate all the projects sponsored by him and his colleagues. To mention just a few I may refer to the planning team in the Ministry of Education; the rural development programmes; the Kabul census; contributions of the Special Fund to the activities of the Water and Soil Authority and to the Housing and Town Planning Authority.

Furthermore, there has been the extensive work of the FAO in improving karakul and wool production, and in many other fields of

Public Works Minister Inspects Marble Factory In Bost

BOST, Dec. 15.—Engineer Ahmadullah, the minister of Public Works and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Bost, capital of Helmand Province Monday night.

Accompanied by some of the provincial officials the Minister inspected Tuesday morning the marble factory, the cotton ginning and pressing plant and the new congregation mosque. Afterwards the Minister left for Farah.

THE WEATHER

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af 500
Half yearly Af 300
Quarterly Af 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER, 15 1965

Mechanisation Of Farms

The Agriculture Ministry's decision to import more tractors for distribution among farmers is evidence that our cultivators, specially those owning large areas of land, have begun to realise the advantages of mechanised farming. Actually more tractors are required than the Ministry can afford to import. The tractors are sold to farmers who pay the price on an instalment basis. It may be hoped that the Ministry can find ways to import a larger number of tractors.

Mechanisation of farms, along with training of farmers to use the equipment properly and economically, should receive special attention at this stage of our development. Already in areas where developmental projects are in progress or factories have been started farmers have begun to face shortage of labour. Since people find working on development projects and in factories more rewarding there has been a migration of population from rural areas.

In other countries this process took place when they began to industrialise. The very process of industrialisation enabled them to furnish mechanised equipment to farms and land-owners did not have to face shortage of labour. It should be the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture first of all to furnish mechanised equipment to those areas where scarcity of labour is already being felt. Most of these areas are in the vicinity of development projects which even after their completion employ a large number of workers.

Since the Ministry cannot bear entire financial burden of purchasing tractors it should be the duty of well-to-do farmers to pay for the equipment in the shortest possible time. The Ministry should also have a foolproof system to ensure that farmers purchasing tractors pay the money due from them well in time. It may also be desirable to persuade those with means to buy tractors outright or even to provide the money in advance. If a number of wealthier farmers come forward with cash the rate of mechanisation can be stepped up.

Thirteen Cooperatives Market Karakul

There are 13 Karakul Marketing Co-operatives. These have been set up in Jouzjan, Faryab, and Balkh provinces. The capital raised by 13 co-operatives is 46 million afghanis and the number of members is 9,559. These co-operatives collect pelts from their members, tan and sort them and then sell them locally or abroad. They have been formed to improve the situation with regard to heavy marketing costs, low farm returns and unnecessary middle men. The co-operatives are to ensure maximum farm prices to their members.

Recently a Union of Co-operatives has been established in Kabul to co-ordinate, unify and provide overall facilities for member co-operatives. Until these co-operatives acquire their own skilled management they will be assisted administratively and technically by the field services of the Ministry of Agriculture. A programme is under consideration for establishing similar co-operatives for processing, marketing and for producers, e.g., for cotton marketing, irrigation, carpets, wool, fruit, and vegetables. As in other developing countries, Afghanistan has three main difficulties:

1) Availability of interest rate on credit;

By Fasil Rahim Momand

2) Obligation to market produce through the merchants who supply credit—this puts the producers in an awkward bargaining position. Most of the merchants force the producers to sell their products on pre-harvest sale; the returns received by the producers under this type of sale are often less than 50 per cent of the market value;

3) Most of the farmers have to market their products immediately after harvest when the prices are normally at the lowest, while the possibility of holding them until later might improve their position substantially.

Consequently, the majority of the Afghan farmers is wholly or partly at the mercy of the merchants and traders, a situation which handicaps efficient marketing and discourages initiative on the part of the farmers, thus delaying the growth of agricultural productivity.

To reduce the effect of such money lenders, the government has established agricultural and cottage industries. Da Afghanistan Bank, Bank Milli and Pashany Tejaraty Bank to extend credit to individual farmers or farmers' organisations and agricultural co-operatives. During 1965 a total of 500 million afghanis was provided to cotton, karakul, and wool

producers. In 1965 the Pashany Tejaraty Bank alone has extended 56 million afghanis to karakul co-operatives.

Agricultural and cottage industries bank is going to be strengthened by the IBRD branch of the World Bank in order to help co-operatives as well as non-co-operatives farmers by providing them with short term and long term credit at low rates of interest for live-stock and land improvement work, purchase of large and small agricultural implements, equipment, machinery, animals, seeds, processing plants such as tanneries, packing-houses, warehouses, stores and other facilities for producing, processing or storing.

The establishment of a suitable and effective credit programme is under way. This programme will enable the farmers to obtain supplies for improved farming practices which, in turn, will cause increases in the annual level of agricultural production.

A country's foreign trade is affected considerably by a better agricultural marketing system. If processing, storing, transporting, and other handling is carried out according to the standard of foreign market demands, there will be greater increase in returns from exports. (Contd. on Page 4)

PRESS

ALAN GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial entitled "Bloodbath In Vietnam" said that in Vietnam hundreds of people are being killed and towns and railroads are being destroyed. But although the news about Vietnam is published daily no one cares about what is happening there.

Recently the writer of the editorial saw a photograph in an American magazine of a plane hitting its target. The bombs had destroyed a railway line. The photo suggested that bombing and destruction have become a kind of sport. Pilots who succeed in hitting their targets and inflicting the maximum damage are admired.

This is a sad state of affairs. The Vietnam situation has become more serious than ever before and the bloodbath has not been expected to continue.

General Maxwell Taylor, Special Adviser to the U.S. President and former American Ambassador in South Vietnam, has said that the striking power of the South Vietnamese army should be further strengthened so that the government of North Vietnam may realise that the Viet Cong is not capable of winning the war.

At the same time, the Viet Cong has intensified its war activity. At present about 125,000 American soldiers are either in the battlefield or are ready for war.

When will the war end, asked the paper? The only way is for the nations concerned to come together and try to find a solution to the problem. All those countries which participated in the Indo-China conference of 1954 may be expected to take part in such a meeting.

All the fighting in Vietnam concluded the paper, has been useless as its objectives can be attained through negotiations.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis Abdul Ahad of Da Afghanistan Bank complained about high prices of medicines in the city. Some days ago he went to buy a medicine from the Medicine pharmacy. The price quoted was Af. 95 while price fixed by the Ministry of Public Health is Af. 69. The writer referred the matter to the Medicine Price Control Department of the Ministry of Public Health, but despite a request from the department the pharmacy refused to sell the medicine at the price fixed by the ministry. The letter expressed the hope that the Ministry will take measures to enforce prices fixed by it.

Mrs. Rahat Moheb Hairat in a letter in yesterday's Anis dealt with scholarships and fellowships granted to students by different departments of the government. To meet the present difficulties, the letter made the following suggestions.

1. Government agencies responsible for the grant of scholarships and fellowships should simplify the regulations. They should also try to avoid delays and red tape. Sometimes due to delay and inaction on the part of officials, scholarships are not used.

2. Measures should be adopted to prevent nepotism and use of personal influence.

The best way to do this, said Mrs. Rahat, would be to prepare a list of deserving candidates in each ministry. The list should contain complete information about the educational qualifications, age, experience, talent and the possible use of the candidates after higher training.

3. As an experienced civil servant knows more than a fresh graduate there is no need for the two to sit for the same examination.

4. Graduates in one field should not be sent for further studies in another field.

Mrs. Rahat expressed the hope that her suggestions will be duly considered by the authorities concerned, particularly the newly elected Rector of Kabul University.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

dran Programme:
8:00-8:30 p.m. AST 4775 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 4775 Kcs. on 62 m band.

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

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Kandahar-Kabul
Departure-0830

Herat-Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1600

New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615

Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-0800

Kabul-Mazar-Herat
Departure-0900

IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0915

Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1010

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

AEROFLOT
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow
Departure-1030

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1030

Kabul-Khast
Arrival-1050

Kabul-Khast
Departure-0830

Mazar-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1230

Kabul-Mazar
Departure-0830

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1605

SATURDAY

Kabul-Khast
Departure-0830

Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut
Departure-1030

Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1330

Beirut-Tehran-Kabul
Departure-1330

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1330

Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-0830

Telephones

Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
24733
24734
24735
24736
24737
24738
24739
24740
24741
24742
24743
24744
24745
24746
24747
24748
24749
24750
24751
24752
24753
24754
24755
24756
24757
24758
24759
24760
24761
24762
24763
24764
24765
24766
24767
24768
24769
24770
24771
24772
24773
24774
24775
24776
24777
24778
24779
24780
24781
24782
24783
24784
24785
24786
24787
24788
24789
24790
24791
24792
24793
24794
24795
24796
24797
24798
24799
24800
24801
24802
24803
24804
24805
24806
24807
24808
24809
24810
24811
24812
24813
24814
24815
24816
24817
24818
24819
24820
24821
24822
24823
24824
24825
24826
24827
24828
24829
24830
24831
24832
24833
24834
24835
24836
24837
24838
24839
24840
24841
24842
24843
24844
24845
24846
24847
24848
24849
24850
24851
24852
24853
24854
24855
24856
24857
24858
24859
24860
24861
24862
24863
24864
24865
24866
24867
24868
24869
24870
24871
24872
24873
24874
24875
24876
24877
24878
24879
24880
24881
24882
24883
24884
24885
24886
24887
24888
24889
24890
24891
24892
24893
24894
24895
24896
24897
24898
24899
24900
24901
24902
24903
24904
24905
24906
24907
24908
24909
24910
24911
24912
24913
24914
24915
24916
24917
24918
24919
24920
24921
24922
24923
24924
24925
24926
24927
24928
24929
24930
24931
24932
24933
24934
24935
24936
24937
24938
24939
24940
24941
24942
24943
24944
24945
24946
24947
24948
24949
24950
24951
24952
24953
24954
24955
24956
24957
24958
24959
24960
24961
24962
24963
24964
24965
24966
24967
24968
24969
24970
24971
24972
24973
24974
24975
24976
24977
24978
24979
24980
24981
24982
24983
24984
24985
24986
24987
24988
24989
24990
24991
24992
24993
24994
24995
24996
24997
24998
24999
25000

PHARMACIES

Maiwand Phone No. 20580
Yousuf Phone No. 21584
Asri Phone No. 21584
Haidar Phone No. 22594
FIR Brigades 20121-20122
Police 20507-211 22
Traffic 20150-24041
Radio Afghanistan 24580
New Clinic 24272
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Pashany Tejaraty Bank 22092

FRIDAY NIGHT

Parsa Phone No. 24232
Zaman Phone No. 20531
Mirwais Phone No. 20583
Stor Phone No. 20496
Faryabi Phone No. 20887



Nobel Prize winner Mikhail Sholokhov speaking at a press conference. The Soviet writer won this year's prize for literature for his writings which include his well-known novel And Quiet Flows the Don.

Regulations For Foreign Businessmen

The Regulations for the issuance of licenses to the foreign investors have been in force since November 20, 1965.

Regulations for the issuance of licenses to private foreign businessmen and agencies in Afghanistan.

Article 1
Foreign nationals, either legal or individual persons, desiring to trade in Afghanistan are obligated to apply to the Licence Department of the Ministry of Commerce in Kabul to obtain the necessary commercial licence. The licence itself shall be issued by the Chamber of Commerce after the payment of the required fee.

Article 2
Foreign nationals in their applications for licences must explain in detail the nature of the commercial activities which they want to undertake in the country.

Article 3
Commercial licences for foreign nationals are of two types: Licence A and Licence B.

1. Licence A shall be issued in the name of those foreign nationals who enter their income and losses in their own names.

2. Licence B is meant for those foreign businessmen who work as middlemen or salesmen for other foreign firms.

Article 4
Following is the procedure for obtaining a licence for an individual businessman:

1. Submitting the application in writing with three photos and completing the forms which are supplied by the Licence Department of the Ministry of Commerce.

2. Presenting a certificate showing his clear record in his own country during the past three years.

3. Presenting a certificate from the bank which handled his business credit during the past three years.

The above certificates must be certified by the Afghan diplomatic mission in the country of the applicant and also the responsible department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan.

Article 5
The applicants must transfer \$10,000 or the equivalent at the free foreign exchange rate, or some other foreign exchange which can be accepted by the Ministry of Commerce as capital to Da Afghanistan Bank prior to

the issuance of the licence. Foreign firms should follow these steps in getting a licence:

1. Presenting a written application which introduces the applicant along with a letter of authority from the concerned foreign agency about the opening of a branch in Afghanistan and completing of the required forms.

2. Transferring at least \$30,000 or the equivalent in Afghan currency at the free foreign exchange rate or any other currency which is acceptable to the Ministry of Commerce to Da Afghanistan Bank prior to the issuance of the licence.

3. Presenting certificates from the commercial court or some other authoritative source of the government of the applicant about the name, aims, date of establishment, the value of the capital and the interests of the headquarters of the agency.

4. Presenting a certificate from the bank in which the agency has credit.

5. Presenting documents, guaranteeing the agreements of the branch office by the central office.

These documents should be certified by an Afghan Embassy or Consular Office in the country of the applicant and should also contain the stamp of the concerned department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan.

Article 7
Those foreign businessmen who will have a monopoly on imported goods are required to observe the following points in importing the goods to the country either wholesale or retail:

1. The maximum sale price of the above mentioned businessman's imported commodities shall be fixed by the Ministry of Commerce with due consideration to the export rate of the commodity from its central agency, transportation expenses, insurance and customs duties, administrative expenses, the rate of foreign exchange at the time of the import and a certain percentage of net profit. The price thus fixed should be advertised by the businessman in his shop.

2. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

3. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

FAO Approves New Ways To Improve World Food Supply

ROME, December, 15.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has approved new measures to improve world food supplies during the next decade.

At the three-week FAO biennial conference, which ended on Thursday, 112 countries appraised the present world food situation, and gathered ideas for developing their own national agricultural policies.

B.R. Sen, Director-General of FAO, warned the opening session that developing countries must achieve within a decade or two the agricultural growth which the developed countries took centuries to achieve or "face disaster".

He referred to statistics that food production still lags behind population growth.

The chairman of the conference Maurice Sauve, Canada's Minister of Food, called hunger, the main threat to world peace, but added that the victory in the battle against it is "within our grasp".

He noted that although scientific and technical solutions are known, the problem is how to communicate them effectively to developing countries.

The United States delegate, Mrs. Dorothy Jacobson, Assistant Secretary for Agriculture, paid tribute to the achievements of delegates suggested a number of remedies, including:

—Placing more emphasis on developing progressive farmers.

—Increasing incentives to food producers by improving price stability and the availability of credit.

—Improving land reform. The delegates welcomed the forthcoming 1966 World Land Reform Conference being organised by FAO and the United Nations.

—Empowering agriculture's role in industrialisation. The conference pointed out that a prosperous agriculture provides an expanding market for consumer goods and for a wide range of agricultural requisites, including fertilisers, pesticides, machinery and implements.

The conference approved of a budget of \$49.97 million for the two-year period 1966-1968. The budget includes a \$4.1 million increase to expand and strengthen its present work programme as well as nearly \$7 million to the increase in operating expenses.

action is repeated a case shall be made by the Ministry of Commerce to the law courts.



A new "miracle material" led well-known West German fashion designers to create a number of fashion caprices ranging from Carnival to Courreges styles. The material developed by a chemical firm, resembles soft, supple goat's leather. It is mainly a cotton material covered with a film of polyurethane and has surprising qualities: it is water-repellant and windproof and at the same time light and flexible.



A general view of apartment buildings in Zandabanan

Six Apartment Buildings Near Completion

KABUL, Dec. 15.—Six four-story buildings able to house 208 families have been partially completed in Zandabanan.

Distribution of these houses will take place early next year. The apartment houses are in three categories. The lowest price for the smallest apartment is Af. 160,000. The intermediate size costs Af. 250,000 and the highest Af. 350,000.

Architect Abdul Rahman Rahimi, chief of the microdistrict project said in an interview that the first and second housing projects in Zandabanan covering an area of two hundred acres will cost an estimated Af. 300,000,000 and 10,000,000 rubles.

He said the first project including twenty-four-story buildings will have apartments of all three sizes. Rahimi said the first project also included a kindergarten, two primary schools, children's play ground, garages, shops and a restaurant.

The project will have a separate sewerage system and water supply network. Out of a total of over five kilometres of sewerage canals nearly two kilomet-

res have been completed using cast iron and ceramic pipes.

Two deep wells have been dug on the western side of the project site to supply the apartments drinking water. One of the wells is 150 metres deep. The central heating system is of the diesel type. It is situated five hundred metres away from the construction site.

Rahimi said hot and cold water

reservoirs will be constructed on the Marjan hills so that the houses may have running hot and cold water all the time.

Rahimi also said the second part of the project including 28 four-story buildings able to house 168 families in four different types of apartments will begin after the completion of the first project.

Gemini-7 Astronauts Ready For 2nd Rendezvous Attempt

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 15.—ASTRONAUTS Borman and Lovell, setting new records with every orbit of earth, were alert and fit Tuesday as they readied for a rendezvous attempt with two colleagues today.

The Borman-Lovell team was 11 days aloft on Tuesday on what is programmed as a 14-day flight the longest ever attempted.

At Cape Kennedy, Florida, officials said all was proceeding smoothly toward a 1337 GMT launch time Wednesday morning for Gemini-6 astronauts Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford.

The Gemini-6 crew again practiced the critical maneuvers that they hope will bring them nose to nose with Gemini-7, Wednesday afternoon.

Gemini-7 meanwhile, completed its 14th orbit at noon Tuesday. The goal is 206 orbits before returning to earth December 18.

Astronauts Borman and Lovell had flown four million miles (6.4 million kilometres) since taking off from Cape Kennedy Dec. 4.

At this stage of the mission, flight surgeons are watching closely the physical and physiological condition of the men, the first astronauts to spend more than eight days in space. Because of the prolonged flight were flying in a sort of medical "no-man land" for which there was no precedent for knowing the subtle effects of weightlessness on man.

Dr. Charles Berry, chief flight

Farewell Reception

(Contd. From Page 1)

agriculture and food supply. I may also mention UNESCO's contribution, especially in primary teacher training and the efforts to use technical education for the best interests of the economic development of Afghanistan. Last but not least, is the work of UNICEF, ICAD, WHO, and other agencies which have started programmes in Afghanistan.

Dr. Ziaee wished happy

success in his new post. In reply, Heppling said he had read about the friendliness of Afghan people long ago and he had seen proof of this during the four years he had been here. The friendships he had developed had meant a great deal to him.

Heppling expressed regret at leaving at this time. He had watched with great pleasure the great strides made by Afghanistan in the educational and economic fields during his tenure with the United Nations.

He said that Afghanistan was making great progress in its political and economic development.

Heppling drew attention to the very friendly relations between Sweden and Afghanistan and hoped that mutual cooperation between them will be further strengthened.

Cooperatives

(Contd. from page 2)

siderably. For instance, due to mixed sorting and packing of karakul pelt, and to improper packing and dumping of grapes in the grape market in Pakistan and India, Afghanistan is losing hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.

Also, the marketing system of a land-locked country like ours is often affected by the good-will of neighbouring countries. For this reason, at the request of the government, a special committee for studying the problems of land-locked countries' transit situation has been appointed by the United Nations.

In 1965 the International Transit Pact for land-locked countries was approved by the kinds of training—on the job export situation will be greatly enhanced if the nearest port to it is made an international port so as to reduce the trade difficulties encountered. Some international market associations, such as Common Market, have great influence on a developing nation's export commodities. For the sake of helping developing nations it would be better if members of the United Nations would have a new approach to such restricted regional markets and avoid discriminatory measures on export commodities of all the nations for the peace and prosperity of the world as a whole.

As I mentioned before, Afghanistan is in its initial stage of marketing development. No marketing improvement can take place unless measures are taken for training personnel. Afghanistan needs three kinds of training, on the job export guidance, at local courses and schools, and at the training centres and universities in other countries. Therefore, a number of Afghans have been sent abroad under fellowships programmes and a series of training courses for marketing have been organised for extension and rural development officers as well as for farmers and traders.

Bulgarian Ambassador Meets Public Health Minister
KABUL, Dec. 15.—The Bulgarian Ambassador Volko Gochev, met the Minister of Public Health, Miss Kobra Noorzai at her office Tuesday morning.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank
KABUL, Dec. 15.—The following are the exchange rate at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani.

Buying	Selling
Af. 71.50 (per one dollar)	72.00
Af. 200.20 (per one pound sterling)	201.60
Af. 1787.50 (per hundred German Marks)	1800.00

A Panamanian freighter, with a cargo of Rhodesian sugar banned by the United States and West Germany, will dock at Hamburg today, the ship's agents said Tuesday.

The 9,100-ton cargo was Rhodesia's entire 1965 sugar quota for the U.S. President Johnson banned the import in line with British sanctions against breakaway Rhodesia, and West Germany followed suit Monday.

The ship, the parcels, G. C., can dock at Hamburg, a free port, and transfer its cargo or have it stored ashore, outside the West German customs area.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 4.30, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascopes coloured film THE PRIZE

At 2.43.0, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascopes film A DIS-PARK CINEMA:

TANT TRUMPET
BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 1.30, 4 and 6.30 p.m. Indian film POLICE DETECTIVE

ZAINAB CINEMA:
At 1.30, 4 and 6.30 p.m. Indian film THE FLIGHT NO. 9

KABUL TIMES

The offices of the Kabul Times have shifted to new premises in the new Government Printing House. The building is on the right of the road going to the airport. The unspatched road opposite the Institute of Public Health leads directly to the new building. The offices of the Kabul Times are on the second floor. The telephone No. is 24047.

Advertise For Christmas
Christmas season is advertising season. Advertise in the Kabul Times for most effective sale promotion campaigns in Afghanistan. Call on us for further information.

ADVTs.

Watchdog
Excellent Watchdog to leave
Tel. 21064

CAR WANTED
Duty free if Possible Volks-wagen Telephone: 20498

FOR RENT

2 Storey House, with two bathrooms, nice location in Kartei-Se nine rooms, servant quarters, garage etc.
Tel. 20851

French Perfumes

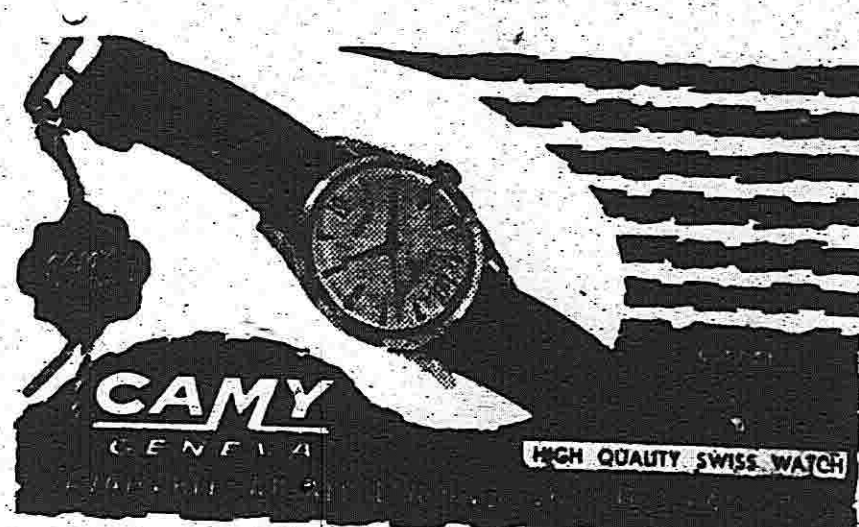
The following French perfumes are now available at Farica

CHRAVEN

CHANEL

CORYSE SALOME

Farica—Jadri Nadir Pash-ton, opposite Ariana Cinema



THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum -8°C.
Sun sets today at 4.34 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.59 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. VI, NO. 220.

KABUL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1965, (GAUS 25, 1344, S.H.)

Afghanistan Elected To FAO's Executive Council For 3 Years

KABUL, December 16.—THE Afghan delegation to the 13th conference of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) held in Rome recently returned to Kabul Wednesday.

France Ready To Talk With Other EEC Members

PARIS, Dec. 16, (DPA).—France's five partners in the European Common Market (EEC) will probably discuss before Christmas the convening of a foreign ministers' conference with France, sources close to the current NATO ministerial meeting said here Wednesday.

They said the conference might be called for the second half of January in Luxembourg.

Observers in Paris in his connection recalled that the foreign ministers of France and Belgium, Maurice Couve de Murville and Paul Henri Spaak, had a private meeting outside the NATO conference here Wednesday.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville Wednesday told the cabinet he believed the main obstacles to resumption of negotiations with the other five Common Market members had been overcome.

Information Minister Alain Peyrefitte told reporters that the foreign ministers of the Six would be able to meet early in the new year with a view to preparing the ground for resumption of negotiations on financing a common agriculture policy.

These negotiations were interrupted at the end of June when the Common Market countries of ministers failed to agree on new farm financing regulations linked to supranational powers for the community's parliament. France has boycotted the council's meetings since then.

American Astronauts Rendezvous In Space

SPACE CENTRE, Houston, Texas, Dec. 16.—American astronauts achieved the world's first true rendezvous in space Wednesday.

It was a great human adventure in the loneliness of space, a triumph of men and machines, and a giant step forward in the American plan to land men on the moon.

Gemini-6 astronauts Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford guided their craft to within six feet (1.8 meters) of Gemini-7 carrying astronauts Frank Borman and James Lovell.

The nose-to-nose encounter—the distance was about the length of a small automobile—came high over the Pacific Ocean. Just six hours before, Gemini-6 thundered off the launch pad in a perfect takeoff from Cape Kennedy, Florida. At that time Gemini-7 was in its 12th orbit.

Even though they were travelling 17,500 miles (28,000 kilometers) on lone last May and 7,000 people were spacecraft's speed by only a few feet a second in the final maneuver, not risking a collision.

With the feat, the United States demonstrated that men can obey the strange laws of celestial mechanics in space one speeds up by going down and slows down by going up.

The rendezvous, the first of many to follow in later Gemini flights, brought closer American plans to land men on the moon.

For U.S. astronauts to return safely to earth after landing on the moon, they must launch themselves from the lunar floor in an "excursion" vehicle and rejoin the other Apollo craft orbiting the moon.

Schirra, making his second space flight, made eight separate firings to close in on Gemini-7. He used only one-half of the allotted fuel.

Finance Ministry Opens Accounts For Welfare Fund

KABUL, Dec. 16.—The Ministry of Finance has opened three accounts in different banks for collection of contribution to the National Welfare Fund.

The accounts are No. 5,610 in Da Afghanistan Bank; No. 250 in the Afghan National Bank and No. 9044 in the Pashtun Tarjaty Bank.

The cabinet recently approved the establishment of a national fund to finance welfare projects.

Olympic Body Appoints Commission To Study Physical Training

KABUL, Dec. 16.—The Olympic Federation Wednesday announced the appointment of a commission to study the promotion of physical training, revival of traditional festivals and picnics and the formation of recreational centres for the people.

Members of the commission are the Ministers of National Defence, Foreign Affairs, Education, Public Health and Press and Information, the President of the Afghan National Bank and the President of the Olympic Federation.

Afghanistan, Denmark To Establish Diplomatic Ties

KABUL, Dec. 16.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced Wednesday that Afghanistan and Denmark had decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

The Afghan Embassy in Bonn will look after Afghan affairs in the German Democratic Republic. The Danish Ambassador in Tehran will be in charge of his country's relations with Afghanistan.

Wilson Leaves For New York To Address General Assembly

LONDON, December 16, (Reuter).—BRITAIN was still against a settlement by force of the Rhodesia problem, Prime Minister Harold Wilson told reporters here shortly before leaving for the United Nations Wednesday.

He is expected to make a major speech before the United Nations and hold defence policy talks with President Johnson.

Asked about the possibility of

further economic sanctions against the white minority regime in Rhodesia, he said: "If the Security Council is called while I am in America, I may possibly intervene in the Security Council and we shall want to discuss the question of more generally applied economic sanctions."

Asked if Britain would impose an oil embargo against Rhodesia the Prime Minister said: "This whole matter depends on whether the Council meets. We are prepared to consider oil sanctions only if other countries are prepared to impose such a sanction."

Informed sources in Washington said Britain and the United States were planning an oil embargo on Rhodesia.

Wilson said Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere's declaration Wednesday of his intention to break diplomatic relations with Britain was very regrettable.

Wilson reiterated British support for United States policy over Vietnam but said he had received no request for civilian aid there.

The main part of his visit would be a survey of defence policy with the Americans in the light of the British defence review.

He said: "It is quite clear that we are committed beyond our economic capacity, and there have got to be some cuts."

According to the officials, it was probable that Britain would cancel several projects but the majority of about 1,300 British experts were expected to stay. Canada will look after Britain's interests here.

Ambassadors Meet Minister
KABUL, Dec. 16.—Bulgarian Ambassador Volko Grochev and Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, Chen Feng, held separate meetings with the Minister of Mines and Industries, Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, at his office Wednesday.

Chief of the United Nations Technical Assistance Mission in Kabul, Sixteen Heppling, had a farewell meeting with the Prime Minister Tuesday morning.

Heppling expressed regret at leaving at this time. He had watched with great pleasure the great strides made by Afghanistan in the educational and economic fields during his tenure with the United Nations.

He said that Afghanistan was making great progress in its political and economic development.

Heppling drew attention to the very friendly relations between Sweden and Afghanistan and hoped that mutual cooperation between them will be further strengthened.

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul Hotel; Shams-e-Nasir Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

PRICE Af. 2

No Pause In Vietnam Bombing Planned; U.S. Planes Attack Power Plant Near Hanoi

WASHINGTON, December 16, (AP).—PRESIDENT Johnson has no plans for a startling announcement of a pause in the bombing of North Vietnam, the White House said Wednesday.

At a meeting with newsmen presidential Press Secretary, Bill

General Assembly On South Africa

Calls For Embargo

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 16, (DPA).—The United Nations General Assembly Wednesday passed a resolution calling on the Security Council to impose a total trade embargo on South Africa.

The resolution, latest UN condemnation of South Africa's apartheid policy, was passed by eighty votes against that of South Africa and Portugal, with sixteen abstentions.

The abstentions came from most western European countries, Canada and the United States. Of the European countries, Denmark and Sweden voted for the resolution.

It demanded that the Security Council take measures against South Africa on the basis of Charter 7 of the UN Charter.

A second resolution, passed by 95 votes against the single vote of South Africa, called on Secretary General U Thant to create a fund for the victims of apartheid.

The four to six Thunderchiefs which took part in the raid sighted many secondary explosions in the power complex, which supplies the bulk of electricity for Hanoi and Haiphong.

No fighter aircraft opposition was sighted on the raid but one Thunderchief was lost to ground fire. Its pilot was rescued by a navy aircraft in the Gulf of Tonkin. He suffered a broken leg.

(Contd. on Page 4)

Tanzania Breaks With Britain On Rhodesia Issue

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Dec. 16, (DPA).—Britain aid to Tanzania will not cease at once following Dar-es-Salaam's break with Britain Wednesday midnight, the British High Commission here said.

The High Commission was officially informed in a note earlier Wednesday that Tanzania was going ahead with the severing of relations in accordance with an ultimatum by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on Dec. 3.

The OAU, in Addis Ababa, had called on all African states to break diplomatic relations with Britain if Britain failed to take effective steps to oust the rebel Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith by Dec. 15.

High Commission officials here said they expected the break with Tanzania to be only temporary. Britain has given Tanzania aid worth £20 million since independence, in addition to promising £7.5 million for Tanzania's five-year plan.

According to the officials, it was probable that Britain would cancel several projects but the majority of about 1,300 British experts were expected to stay. Canada will look after Britain's interests here.

Ambassadors Meet Minister
KABUL, Dec. 16.—Bulgarian Ambassador Volko Grochev and Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, Chen Feng, held separate meetings with the Minister of Mines and Industries, Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, at his office Wednesday.

Chief of the United Nations Technical Assistance Mission in Kabul, Sixteen Heppling, had a farewell meeting with the Prime Minister Tuesday morning.

Heppling expressed regret at leaving at this time. He had watched with great pleasure the great strides made by Afghanistan in the educational and economic fields during his tenure with the United Nations.

He said that Afghanistan was making great progress in its political and economic development.

Heppling drew attention to the very friendly relations between Sweden and Afghanistan and hoped that mutual cooperation between them will be further strengthened.

Heppling expressed regret at leaving at this time. He had watched with great pleasure the great strides made by Afghanistan in the educational and economic fields during his tenure with the United Nations.

He said that Afghanistan was making great progress in its political and economic development.

Heppling drew attention to the very friendly relations between Sweden and Afghanistan and hoped that mutual cooperation between them will be further strengthened.

Heppling expressed regret at leaving at this time. He had watched with great pleasure the great strides made by Afghanistan in the educational and economic fields during his tenure with the United Nations.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHITAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9

Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

Food For Thought

Give me a fruitful error any time, full of seeds, bursting with its own corrections. You can keep your sterile truth for yourself.

Export Trade And Publicity

The Pashtany Tejaraty Bank's decision to establish a branch in Paris is commendable. In addition to symbolising expanding economic relations between Afghanistan and France, the branch will help promote Afghanistan's trade with other countries of Western Europe. Afghan banks already have their agencies in Hamburg, London and New York which are helping Afghan traders. With better management they can become more effective in promoting the sale of Afghan products in foreign markets.

Recently exporters of Afghan commodities met in Kabul and elected agents to represent them in London and New York. At that time, among other things, we suggested the start of a publicity drive by these agents to introduce Afghan commodities to foreign markets.

Our banks with agencies in foreign countries can make a similar effort to expand Afghanistan's export trade. Meanwhile, our business organisations, especially those with large interests abroad, have to realise the need for making provision for publicity in their annual budgets.

Although the youngest institution of its kind in the country, the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank has been very successful and has earned a good reputation both inside Afghanistan and in countries with which it has banking relations. It can achieve even greater success if it publicises the facilities it offers within Afghanistan as well as outside the country. The other two banks, Bank Mellat and Da Afghanistan Bank, which have agencies abroad, will also do well to appreciate the value of publicity in attaining business.

Publicity and advertising entail considerable expenditure, but the money spent is never wasted. It is time our leading businessmen realised that in the modern world publicity is essential. Successful business deals do not depend on the principle of supply and demand alone but have to be worked for through persuasion, and one of the most effective ways to attract customers is to expose them to intelligent and imaginative publicity material.

Letters To The Editor: Saving Carpets, Naming Streets

Dear Sir,

I feel confident you would agree that the lack of street signs in Kabul and, with few exceptions, street names as far as one is able to determine is a nuisance and causes considerable inefficiency for Afghans and your foreign guests. One hears that many streets have names, but the trouble is the foreigners simply do not know them. The implication is that Afghans do, but in the two years I have lived in Kabul the trouble is the foreigners who have been able to tell me the name of the street on which I live in Shar-i-Nau.

No doubt the Kabul city planners have the intention to rectify this and let us hope they will do so soon. Surely a few hundred street signs cast in concrete and placed so one can readily see them would be neither difficult to make nor expensive.

If street names have not already been chosen, why not do something on the following order: assign each section of the city a category of names—the Pakhtunistani Square area might have the names of national heroes, Shar-i-Nau fauna peculiar to Afghanistan; Karte-Char Afghan flora; Karte Perwan Afghan cities and towns, and so on. Thus, the name of the street would immediately locate the section of the city in which it is to be found. And, you might also find the street signs different colours to indicate the section of the city.

Friends of Afghanistan hope that when the street signs are put up some at least will also have the inscription in Latin letter transliterations. We all hope that Kabul will grow and become a centre of tourism, international conferences and the like, so that this accommodation to those who are unable to read Arabic script will, in the long run, benefit your country. One can imagine that some night, object to the street signs in Latin transliterations, but after all the purpose is to keep foreigners oriented and to prevent them from wandering around lost. After all, it is nothing but a public service, like the direction signs in yellow that have been posted here and there to show the way to Kandahar, Mazar, etc.

Dear Sir, Cobi

Among the many pleasant places in Kabul, one of the most pleasant is the newly-opened restaurant in the old palace of Bagh-e-Bala. It has great charm, compounded by the magnificent view of the Kabul Valley, a graceful garden, and a tasteful restoration of the atmosphere of the old palace.

It is therefore all the more shocking to see several items of the original furnishings—pieces which are of historical interest to the Afghan people—being used there in such ways that they are likely to be ruined and lost forever. I presume lost forever, and it will be too

late to be sorry. These fine old rugs should be preserved for display only, in some place where they will not get wear and tear. They are part of Afghan history—more recent, perhaps, than the Ghaznavid or Buddhist periods, but nevertheless a part of this nation's heritage. Some of Afghanistan's handsome modern carpets would certainly be attractive enough for restaurant use, and could be replaced when they wear out. In case, if the restaurant continues to use the old carpets, they will soon lose them because they will be ruined anyhow, so there is absolutely nothing to be gained by keeping them on the floor.

I am sure that the management decided to use the antique carpets only because of their eagerness to make the restaurant beautiful, and probably they do not realize that, unless they realize it now, and remove these carpets quickly, the damage will be done and loss will be irreparable.

Kosanne Klass

The writer of this letter is a poet, critic and author of a recent book about her experiences in Afghanistan in the years 1951-1954. She lived and taught in Kabul at that time, and is presently here to revisit her friends and former students.

Welfare Organisations Need New Fund-Raising Methods

By NOUR RAHIMI

During Red Crescent Week last August over one hundred boys and girls served as volunteers in collecting contributions for the Society.

Outwardly it all looked very impressive. Young boys and girls went out and really doing something to strengthen the financial position of the Red Crescent Society. In this way they were working to improve the prospects of the poor for a better life and to ensure help to those hit by disasters.

But inside reports were not so rosy. A Red Crescent Society source said on some days the young scouts could not collect as much money as the Society spent to give the volunteers their lunch.

This, however, does not mean that the people here are not interested in social welfare and extending a helping hand to the poor and needy. In fact it may be the method of collecting funds that keeps some people from making contributions to the Red Crescent Society.

People normally spend their money for something tangible and concrete. When they make contributions they want to serve a certain cause or help reach a definite goal.

If the newly established welfare fund is to be a success it must clearly define its targets.

In setting its targets the fund must draw up a list of priorities. If the first objective chosen is fulfill, the people will wholeheartedly contribute to the fund.

The success of the fund also depends on the method by which the funds are raised. Even if the targets set are well-chosen if the fund raising activities are not well-handled, the goals will not be reached. For instance, it is especially important that contributions not be forced and that the administrative machinery set up to raise the funds does not eat up a large chunk of the contributions.

Anybody who has visited our welfare organisations knows that the offices there are lavishly furnished and some of the officials are provided cars by the organisation.

The incentive to work in such an organisation must not be the salary and material rewards but the satisfaction of serving a good cause.

There have been certain practices in raising funds and in helping welfare organisations so far which in my opinion should be changed.

One of these is invariably making the contributions of civil servants should be a success it must clearly define its targets.

In setting its targets the fund must draw up a list of priorities. If the first objective chosen is fulfill, the people will wholeheartedly contribute to the fund.

ing the contributions of civil servants in terms of two or more days' salary. This is, in fact, a kind of forced payment. The chief of a department, or the woleswal in a woleswali, decides that he will contribute so many days of his salary to such and such an organisation. And any of his colleagues, that is subordinates who want to follow suit are welcome to do so. He will, of course, say if their colleagues' donation is fewer days' wages than his, it will be alright.

What can a civil servant do in the face of his superior's gesture and the rivalry which it creates among the members of a certain department or provincial or woleswali administration?

Considering the salary scales we well know that all civil servants who have no other sources of income other than their salaries can never spare even half a day of their earnings.

However there are many ways of raising funds and making use of a variety of methods will result in handsome contributions. So far no token contribution drive has been tried here. In the United States the March of Dimes provided millions of dollars for the fight against polio. There is no reason why a similar drive should not be tried here.

It would be well if these commodities continued to be exported in the same quantities as they used to without any increase. But are they? It is likely that the incentive may not be enough for the exported to deal in these commodities any more. Thus, this measure is contrary to the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund in regard to increase of exports.

Where the government could increase its revenues from local sources—land and livestock taxes—it has not yet stepped in. These taxes are collected on the same basis as in 1307 (1927).

As for expanding revenues from local and foreign sources, the government has succeeded in mustering more help and cooperation from friendly nations, that is from foreign sources. But measures taken to raise revenues from local resources may prove otherwise. A series of 37 commodities, fruit, hides etc, which are traditional and established export commodities, have been repressed and higher customs duties have been levied on them. For instance, Kashmiri wool which was formerly priced at Af. 64 a ser and had a 30 per cent duty, is now priced at Af. 500 a ser and has a 30 per cent duty. Thus the exporter who paid a tax of Af. 19 now pays Af. 150.

the contributions of civil servants in terms of two or more days' salary. This is, in fact, a kind of forced payment. The chief of a department, or the woleswal in a woleswali, decides that he will contribute so many days of his salary to such and such an organisation. And any of his colleagues, that is subordinates who want to follow suit are welcome to do so. He will, of course, say if their colleagues' donation is fewer days' wages than his, it will be alright.

What can a civil servant do in the face of his superior's gesture and the rivalry which it creates among the members of a certain department or provincial or woleswali administration?

Considering the salary scales we well know that all civil servants who have no other sources of income other than their salaries can never spare even half a day of their earnings.

However there are many ways of raising funds and making use of a variety of methods will result in handsome contributions. So far no token contribution drive has been tried here. In the United States the March of Dimes provided millions of dollars for the fight against polio. There is no reason why a similar drive should not be tried here.

It would be well if these commodities continued to be exported in the same quantities as they used to without any increase. But are they? It is likely that the incentive may not be enough for the exported to deal in these commodities any more. Thus, this measure is contrary to the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund in regard to increase of exports.

Where the government could increase its revenues from local sources—land and livestock taxes—it has not yet stepped in. These taxes are collected on the same basis as in 1307 (1927).

As for expanding revenues from local and foreign sources, the government has succeeded in mustering more help and cooperation from friendly nations, that is from foreign sources. But measures taken to raise revenues from local resources may prove otherwise. A series of 37 commodities, fruit, hides etc, which are traditional and established export commodities, have been repressed and higher customs duties have been levied on them. For instance, Kashmiri wool which was formerly priced at Af. 64 a ser and had a 30 per cent duty, is now priced at Af. 500 a ser and has a 30 per cent duty. Thus the exporter who paid a tax of Af. 19 now pays Af. 150.

the contributions of civil servants in terms of two or more days' salary. This is, in fact, a kind of forced payment. The chief of a department, or the woleswal in a woleswali, decides that he will contribute so many days of his salary to such and such an organisation. And any of his colleagues, that is subordinates who want to follow suit are welcome to do so. He will, of course, say if their colleagues' donation is fewer days' wages than his, it will be alright.

What can a civil servant do in the face of his superior's gesture and the rivalry which it creates among the members of a certain department or provincial or woleswali administration?

Considering the salary scales we well know that all civil servants who have no other sources of income other than their salaries can never spare even half a day of their earnings.

However there are many ways of raising funds and making use of a variety of methods will result in handsome contributions. So far no token contribution drive has been tried here. In the United States the March of Dimes provided millions of dollars for the fight against polio. There is no reason why a similar drive should not be tried here.

late to be sorry.

These fine old rugs should be preserved for display only, in some place where they will not get wear and tear. They are part of Afghan history—more recent, perhaps, than the Ghaznavid or Buddhist periods, but nevertheless a part of this nation's heritage. Some of Afghanistan's handsome modern carpets would certainly be attractive enough for restaurant use, and could be replaced when they wear out. In case, if the restaurant continues to use the old carpets, they will soon lose them because they will be ruined anyhow, so there is absolutely nothing to be gained by keeping them on the floor.

I am sure that the management decided to use the antique carpets only because of their eagerness to make the restaurant beautiful, and probably they do not realize that, unless they realize it now, and remove these carpets quickly, the damage will be done and loss will be irreparable.

Kosanne Klass

The writer of this letter is a poet, critic and author of a recent book about her experiences in Afghanistan in the years 1951-1954. She lived and taught in Kabul at that time, and is presently here to revisit her friends and former students.

Indonesia Revalues Rupiah, Sells Cars

JAKARTA, Dec. 16, (Reuter).—Indonesia Tuesday announced complete revaluation of its currency and put most of the government's fleet of official cars up for sale in a drastic attempt to salvage the country's badly eroded economy.

Within a few hours of the announcement of these measures, the government intimated that further moves were pending. Despite official appeals to the public not to panic, there was confused reaction in business and trade circles.

President Sukarno stated in a decree that one new rupiah will be worth 1,000 old rupiahs and that the old banknotes and coins will be withdrawn progressively from circulation over the next six months.

The official exchange rate, for the rupiah is 1,260 to the pound sterling but the rate for travellers is 1,448 and the free market rate ranges between 30,000 and 40,000.

Deputy Premier Chairul Saleh announced Thursday that 10 per cent of the money realised exchange will be retained by the banks as the individual's contribution to the national revolution.

Dr. Saleh warned that shopkeepers who raised prices would be tried for subversion and merchants who shut their shops would have their premises and merchandise confiscated.

The government's measures follow a long period of gradually mounting economic crisis, marked by inflation, lagging production and distribution and dwindling foreign exchange reserves.

President Sukarno stipulated that government cars will be sold to civil servants and other approved people. The only vehicles not for sale will be those reserved for transport of state guests, for military purposes or other indispensable vehicles, the regulation said.

Maugham Finds Dying "Bore" Some"

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Dec. 16, (AP).—Novelist W. Somerset Maugham considers dying a "hellishly boring experience," his biographer and friend Wilson Menard, told the Associated Press.

Menard interviewed Maugham in Monte Carlo recently and believes that the interview to be the last one Maugham has granted.

Maugham Monday quoted Maugham as saying: "Dying is the most hellishly boring experience in the world, specially from natural causes."

"Don't expect an invitation to my funeral. There will be no funeral. There will be no ceremony, no flowers, no catering and no Holy Henry (correct) delivering a mealy-mouthed eulogy. All this I've settled. And I'm to be cremated."

Menard doubted that Maugham was a true atheist.

"A writer of Maugham's standing would have to have a strong sensitivity to life," Menard said.

"And the sensitivities of the writer are very close to spirituality."

But Maugham rejected any possibility of conversion: "My clerical critics hold the vain hope that there will be a last minute deathbed conversion to any religious faith," Maugham told Menard.

"I have not uncovered anything to change my agnostic views. I still neither believe in the existence of God nor in the immortality of the soul."

"When I do die, I know that most people will say, 'Hell, I thought he died long ago'."

Expedition Studies Mammals Found Here

The Chicago Natural History Museum came here in June of this year with three men and Mrs. Street from the United States and two men from Beirut. The group from the United States represented two mammalogists and the leaders of the expedition, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Street.

The mammalogists had spent several months in studying all the reports of all previous expeditions to collect mammals in this country. Dr. Robert E. Lewis, the curator of the museum at the American University of Beirut, a specialist on ectoparasites, which live on animals, and Sanaa Ad Allah joined the group in Kabul.

They drove 11,000 miles around the country and at the conclusion of the expedition in the first part of December had collected the world's most comprehensive collection of mammals known to science from this country. This collection will go back to the Chicago Natural History and be studied. A book will be written using all other previous knowledge plus what has been gained in the expedition, so that henceforth, those persons who may be interested in the study of mammalian fauna will have a basis from which to continue whatever their specializations may be.

USES OF INFORMATION GATHERED

This is one aspect of what has been accomplished during this period of time. This is scientific information that is interesting to zoologists, and while it might not seem valuable to the average person who has no particular interest in the science of zoology, yet the knowledge of fauna of the country is in a way similar to having a knowledge of its trees and tracks or any other part of the natural aspects of the country.

Having collected these mammals, it was decided that it would be wise to study the ectoparasites who live on mammals. These ectoparasites in themselves interest science just to know more what they are, what species they may be. And the ectoparasites who live on mammals such as fleas, lice, and mites will be studied and a report will be written about them, the same as about the animals themselves.

Late U.N. Meetings Upset Wife Of Irish Delegate

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Dec. 16, (Reuter).—The Irish delegate in the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee pleaded with the chairman Tuesday not to hold a late meeting at night because his wife was objecting to his late hours.

"I am getting into increasing trouble with my wife over the time I come home," Tadhg O'Sullivan said.

Majid Rahnama of Iran, the committee chairman, replied that he fully understood O'Sullivan's position and did not intend to hold a late meeting.

"The distinguished representative of Ireland may give this assurance to his very distinguished spouse," he added.

The committee, which has a heavy work-load, has been holding several night sessions.

Cassius Clay Dares Chicago Policeman

CHICAGO, Illinois, Dec. 16, (AP).—Heavyweight boxing champion Cassius Clay was charged with disorderly conduct here. Following a traffic arrest Tuesday, he dared a policeman to hit him. He could "beat the government," the police officer said. Clay and three other men were stopped while driving a car that had no licence plates.

"Clay said he (the policeman) couldn't stop him because he was the champ," said the policeman, Thomas Farago.

Clay said he (the policeman) couldn't stop him because he was the champ," said the policeman, Thomas Farago.

Clay said he (the policeman) couldn't stop him because he was the champ," said the policeman, Thomas Farago.

Clay said he (the policeman) couldn't stop him because he was the champ," said the policeman, Thomas Farago.

Clay said he (the policeman) couldn't stop him because he was the champ," said the policeman, Thomas Farago.

Clay said he (the policeman) couldn't stop him because he was the champ," said the policeman, Thomas Farago.

Pakhtu-Russian Dictionary To Be Published In USSR

KABUL, Dec. 16.—A reception was held by the Pakhtu Academy Monday night in honour of Mrs. V.V. Samokroukina, Director of the Eastern Languages Department of the Moscow Institute for Publishing Dictionaries.

In addition to members of the Academy, some writers and scholars of the capital participated in the function.

Professor Sidikullah Risteen, president of the Academy introduced Mrs. Samokroukina to the guests saying that she had brought with her to Kabul the draft of the new Pakhtu-Russian dictionary for corrections.

The dictionary had been revised with the assistance of three members of the Pakhtu Academy.

The President of the Academy added that the dictionary was the result of 25 years of hard work of the great Pakhtu Professor M. G. Aslanov. It will be published with the assistance of N. A. Dvorkunov.

Risteen considered the publication of the dictionary as a great service to Pakhtu. The dictionary which will have 50,000 words, is correct and authentic having such new words that even Pakhtu experts in Kabul were unfamiliar with them.

In reply, Mrs. Samokroukina, expressed appreciation for the cooperation rendered by the Pakhtu Academy in correcting the dictionary and hoped for strengthening of scientific relations between the two countries.

So far two Russian-Pakhtu and Pakhtu-Russian dictionaries, one containing 7,000 words and other 25,000 words, have been compiled and published in the Soviet Union. The authors are K. A. Lebedev and P. B. Sudin.

Samokroukina has been studying Pakhtu for the last three years and acquired a good command of it. According to Samokroukina, the Eastern Languages Department of the Moscow Institute for Publishing Dictionaries plans to compile and publish dictionaries in more than 100 various languages.

Learning Language While Sleeping

"Where did you learn to speak English so well?" a group of British businessmen asked four Soviet professional men in Moscow recently. The answer came back pat: "Right here, in our sleep."

The four men—a chemist, a mathematician, an electronics specialist and a journalist—were not joking, for they are members of a group of volunteers who are currently testing learn-while-you-sleep methods, using a Moscow specialist, Dr. Leonid Blizhenko.

While they sleep, a tape recorder repeats from 30 to 35 words they have selected from a textbook before going to bed. On waking they have memorised the words.

According to Soviet specialists this sleep-study method speeds language learning tremendously. They say that the average person can learn two or three times as much during sleep as in the same period during the day—and this does not affect his rest in any way.

A word of warning, however, for those who might think of extending the sleep-teaching only serves to pound in what has already been studied during the day.



William S. Street, leader of the Street Expedition to Afghanistan for the Chicago Natural History Museum.

In addition, however, these ectoparasites frequently carry diseases and they are transmitted to human beings and to agricultural stock. So, if there is to be any development of public health programmes in the country, one of the areas that must be studied is the area of the possibility of disease arising from the parasites who live on animals.

The louse is a common case in point. And until we know more about the diseases which these parasites cause, medical science cannot do its best work in preventing the spread of disease.

POSSIBILITY FOR FURTHER STUDY

It is hoped that when the study of ectoparasites is complete that the whole collection will then be sent to a group of medical scientists who will analyze them from the standpoint of the possibility of the diseases they may carry, and so out of this can come eventually information that would be most useful to the Public Health Ministry of Afghanistan in the development of a public health programme on the prevention of disease in the country.

And, to use a case in point, let us assume that a parasite on one of the rodents (of which there are great number of different kinds in Afghanistan, each of which has its own particular kind of ectoparasite) were to show evidence of being a carrier of a disease spread by these parasites. Once this is determined, having already caught the host animal for the ectoparasite, this expedition will be able to determine for the benefit of Afghanistan exactly where these animals live, the nature of their environment, and thus supply the Public Health Ministry with information that they can use, and, taking the necessary steps to prevent the spread of any disease of this kind.

Butter-Meter In Soviet Union

The need for a quick and exact method of establishing the butter content of milk has long been felt in farming. The old method takes from 15 to 20 minutes and is not accurate. To take one analysis about 10 cubic centimetres of sulphuric acid and one cubic centimetres of isomyl alcohol are required. Since the number of analyses made annually runs into scores of millions large quantities of chemical reagents are used.

Exact figures of the butter content in milk are needed for calculating feed rations, keeping records of milk production and properly organising remuneration of the work of dairy farmers. In pedigree breeding this index is a necessary cattle breeds.

Butter has no characteristic physical properties distinguishing it from other milk products. The scientists of the biophysics and isotopes laboratory of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences have made an attempt at giving it a new, artificial physical property. Their research was founded on the principle of ultraviolet luminescence.

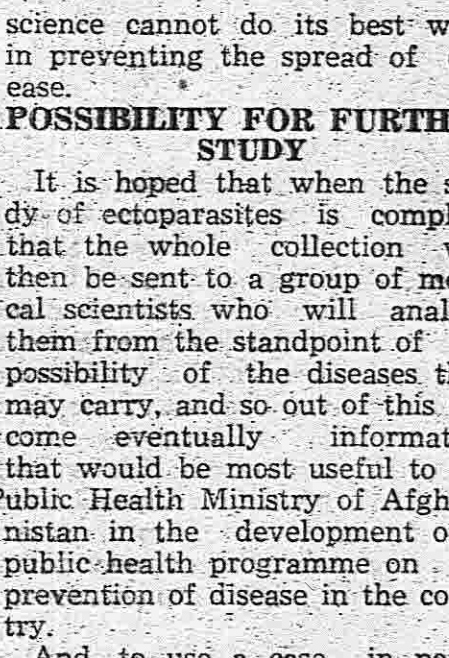
A dyeing substance having the necessary properties was produced at the Moscow Institute of Chemical Reagents and Highly Pure Substances is added to the milk together with a little alkali and the mixture is boiled for three minutes. This is sufficient to give the milk an even yellowish-green luminescence. Its intensity is an exact indication of the butter content of the milk.

A laboratory model of the fluorescent butter-meter, designed by the Byelorussian scientists, measures the butter content in three and a half minutes to within 0.05-0.07 of 1 per cent.

The new device can also be used to establish the oil content in the selection of oil bearing plants, the manufacture of glue and artificial fire, etc. (APN)

Europe's Longest Bridge Opened

Europe's longest bridge was officially opened to traffic by Queen Juliana yesterday. It is the Oosterschelde Bridge, linking the Zeeland islands of Cehouwen-Duiveland North Beveland. The bridge is three miles long 55 feet above sea level. Near Schouwen there is a movable section 125 feet long to allow sea-going vessels to pass.



William S. Street, leader of the Street Expedition to Afghanistan for the Chicago Natural History Museum.

In addition, however, these ectoparasites frequently carry diseases and they are transmitted to human beings and to agricultural stock. So, if there is to be any development of public health programmes in the country, one of the areas that must be studied is the area of the possibility of disease arising from the parasites who live on animals.

The louse is a common case in point. And until we know more about the diseases which these parasites cause, medical science cannot do its best work in preventing the spread of disease.

POSSIBILITY FOR FURTHER STUDY

It is hoped that when the study of ectoparasites is complete that the whole collection will then be sent to a group of medical scientists who will analyze them from the standpoint of the possibility of the diseases they may carry, and so out of this can come eventually information that would be most useful to the Public Health Ministry of Afghanistan in the development of a public health programme on the prevention of disease in the country.

And, to use a case in point, let us assume that a parasite on one of the rodents (of which there are great number of different kinds in Afghanistan, each of which has its own particular kind of ectoparasite) were to show evidence of being a carrier of a disease spread by these parasites. Once this is determined, having already caught the host animal for the ectoparasite, this expedition will be able to determine for the benefit of Afghanistan exactly where these animals live, the nature of their environment, and thus supply the Public Health Ministry with information that they can use, and, taking the necessary steps to prevent the spread of any disease of this kind.

Butter-Meter In Soviet Union

The need for a quick and exact method of establishing the butter content of milk has long been felt in farming. The old method takes from 15 to 20 minutes and is not accurate. To take one analysis about 10 cubic centimetres of sulphuric acid and one cubic centimetres of isomyl alcohol are required. Since the number of analyses made annually runs into scores of millions large quantities of chemical reagents are used.

Exact figures of the butter content in milk are needed for calculating feed rations, keeping records of milk production and properly organising remuneration of the work of dairy farmers. In pedigree breeding this index is a necessary cattle breeds.

Butter has no characteristic physical properties distinguishing it from other milk products. The scientists of the biophysics and isotopes laboratory of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences have made an attempt at giving it a new, artificial physical property. Their research was founded on the principle of ultraviolet luminescence.

A dyeing substance having the necessary properties was produced at the Moscow Institute of Chemical Reagents and Highly Pure Substances is added to the milk together with a little alkali and the mixture is boiled for three minutes. This is sufficient to give the milk an even yellowish-green luminescence. Its intensity is an exact indication of the butter content of the milk.

A laboratory model of the fluorescent butter-meter, designed by the Byelorussian scientists, measures the butter content in three and a half minutes to within 0.05-0

7-U.S. Senators Arrive In Kabul

KABUL, Dec. 16.—A seven-man delegation of United States Senators arrived in Kabul via Torkham Wednesday afternoon. The delegation, which is on a tour of some Asian countries, is led by Senator Wayne Morse, Democrat, Oregon, who is a member of the United States Foreign Relations Committee.

The senators will leave for Tehran after a two-day stay in Kabul. On their way to Kabul the senators stopped in Jalalabad to visit the College of Medicine of Nangarhar University.

The senators attended a luncheon given in their honor by Dr. Sayed Abdul Kadir Baha, Dean of the College.

The United States is assisting Nangarhar University by supplying Peace Corps teachers.

Today the senators attended a luncheon given by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

Morse has also served as a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations. He was first elected to the Senate in 1950 and was re-elected for six year terms in 1956 and 1962.

Members of the delegation are: Sen. Frank J. Lausche, a Democrat from Ohio, served five terms as governor of Ohio before being elected to the Senate in 1950. He was re-elected in 1956. Sen. Lausche graduated from law school and has also served as a judge. He is also a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. B. Everett Jordan is a Democrat from North Carolina. He served with the U.S. army in World War I and has been an official of several textile manufacturing companies. He was appointed to the Senate to fill a vacancy in 1958 and was elected later in 1962 and again in 1960.

Quentin Burdick, a Democrat from North Dakota served in the House of Representatives before being elected to the Senate in 1960 to fill out an uncompleted term.

Vance Hartke, a Democrat from Indiana, served in the U.S. armed forces during World War II and since then has been an editor and government official.

Winston Prouty, a Republican from Vermont, has served as a mayor and in state and national Houses of Representatives. He was first elected to the Senate in 1958 and re-elected in 1964.

Space Rendezvous

(Contd. from page 1)

The two craft then burst into daylight over Hawaii and the voice of Stafford came down to the island tracking station: Rendezvous was achieved.

The announcement brought cheers in Mission Control at Houston and the 40-man flight control team stood up and brought out tiny American flags.

Astronauts Schirra and Stafford are scheduled to return to earth at 1526 GMT Thursday, landing in the Atlantic Ocean near Bermuda.

The Gemini-6 crew will continue in space for three more days, landing in the same area Saturday morning.

Gemini-6 became the fifth U.S. manned spacecraft launched in 1965, breaking a record previously held by the United States.

The Soviet Union conducted one manned flight this year.

Gemini-7 has already jogged more man hours in space than all Soviet cosmonauts combined. The Gemini-7 pilots hold all individual endurance records.

KABUL TIMES
The offices of the Kabul Times have shifted to new premises in the new Government Printing House. The building is on the right of the road going to the airport. The unopposite road opposite the Institute of Public Health leads directly to the new building. The offices of the Kabul Times are on the second floor. The telephone No. is 24047.



Three of seven members of a U.S. Senate delegation visiting Kabul arrived at Kabul airport Wednesday morning.

The other four Senators, wives and staff members came here from Peshawar by automobile. Shown in the picture with U.S. Ambassador John Milton Steeves (left to right) are Senator Quentin Burdick of North Dakota; Senator Frank J. Lausche of Ohio; and Senator B. Everett Jordan of North Carolina.

Ayub, Johnson Stress Need For Peaceful Settlements

WASHINGTON, December 16, (Reuter).—President Johnson and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan Wednesday night jointly agreed on the need for a peaceful resolution of all outstanding differences between India and Pakistan.

In a communique winding up two days of talks, the two leaders expressed the view that the energies and resources of the sub-continent should not be wastefully diverted from efforts to meet vitally important social and economic problems.

President Johnson reaffirmed that the United States regards as vital for world peace the preservation of the independence, integrity of Pakistan and expressed the continuing interest of the United States in Pakistan's economic and social development.

President Ayub reaffirmed the importance that Pakistan attaches to a close and cooperative relationship with the United States and expressed the continuing desire of his government to contribute to this objective.

Within the context of a review of worldwide developments, the two presidents discussed in depth the problem of achieving peace and stability in southeast Asia. They expressed the hope that the conflicts in that area would be peacefully resolved.

They agreed that their diplomatic representatives would remain in touch on these wide and critical Asian problems.

The joint communique adds that the two presidents had frank, wide ranging and productive talks for the past two days. President Ayub's visit has given the two presidents the opportunity to renew their warm personal acquaintance.

They reaffirmed their governments' support for the United Nations Security Council resolution of Sept. 20, 1965, in all its parts, as well as the resolutions adopted on Sept. 27 and Nov. 5, 1965, the communique notes.

Cyclone Batters East Pakistan

KARACHI, Dec. 16, (Reuter).—Winds over 70 miles an hour battered the entire coastal area between the East Pakistan port of Chittagong and the holiday resort of Cox's Bazaar Wednesday.

Communications were disrupted by the three-hour cyclonic storm and it is feared the winds, which whipped up tidal waves left a trail of damage.

In Chittagong wind velocity was estimated to be about 70 mph (112 kph).

East Pakistan was hit by a cyclone last May and 7,000 people were then officially reported to have been killed.

Bombing Continues

(Contd. From Page 1)

Within South Vietnam Viet Cong guerrillas have brought their war to the outskirts of Saigon. Two policemen and at least two Viet Cong were killed Tuesday night in clashes with police patrols.

Spotter aircraft and fighter-bombers were sent aloft to protect the capital, whose inner and outer defences the Viet Cong have been probing during the past week.

The clandestine Viet Cong Liberation Radio has called on guerrilla forces for resounding victories in the coming week.

The victories would mark the fifth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, the Viet Cong's political arm.

Two hundred Saigon police have been assigned to a sweep against Viet Cong agitators and agents, to foil a call for a general strike in the capital on Sunday.

A U.S. military spokesman said that the casualties on both sides in the Vietnam war in the week ended Dec. 9 were very high.

FOR RENT

Opposite Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 3 bedrooms, modern bathroom, electric kitchen, garage. Telephone 23514.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 4, 30, 7 and 9 p.m. Combined Italian, French and Polish film LES CHEVALIERS TEU TONQUES

PARK CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4, 6:30 and 8:30 p.m. Combined Italian, French and Polish film LES CHEVALIERS TEU TONQUES

KABUL CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Pakistani film SOHAILI

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Indian film POLICE DETECTIVE

ADVTs.

Visit Ceylon

THE PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

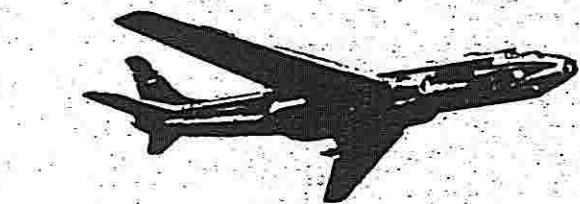
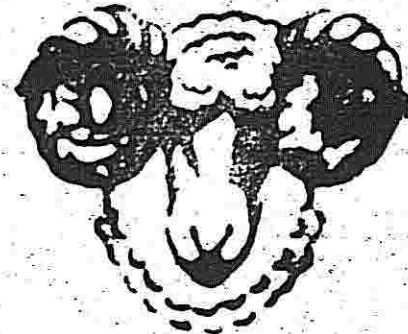
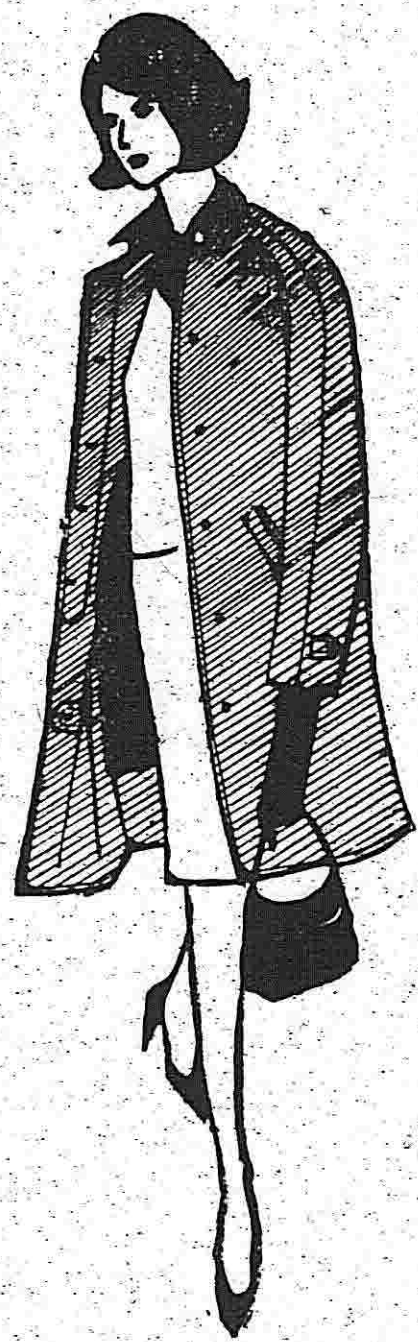
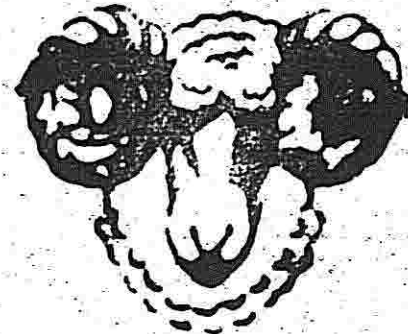
Have made it possible for you to visit the beautiful "CEYLON" by the most direct route. The luxurious Viscounts and the Boeings offer you a most comfortable journey all the way. For reservations and inquiries please contact your travel agent or PIA Office; Telephone No. 22155

AFGHAN WOOL INDUSTRY NEW STORE

Be the first in style this winter—come in and see a rich array of handsome long lasting wools in a variety of color in our new shop at Charra-e-Siderat at the end of the green door bazaar nearest the American Embassy. We have a fabric to meet your every need for coats

skirts
suits
dresses.

And we have blankets too.



IF YOU WANT DIRECT FLIGHT TO BE IN EUROPE THE SAME DAY TRY

CSA

IF YOU WANT COMFORT SPEED AND RELIABILITY TRY

CSA

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE MOST CONVENIENT CONNECTIONS FROM ATHENS AND PRAGUE TO THE MAJOR CITIES IN EUROPE, AFRICA AND U.S.A TRY ONCE

CSA

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum -7°C.
Sun sets today at 4:32 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 7:00 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 221.

KABUL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1965, (QAUS 27, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Maiwandwal Stresses Hope For Peace At Luncheon For Visiting American Senators

KABUL, December 18.—The seven-man delegation of U.S. Senators led by Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon left Kabul for Tehran by plane Friday morning. The department of Royal Protocol said the Senators were received in audience by His Majesty

Planning Ministry Assigned To Study People's Proposals

KABUL, Dec. 18.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has issued instructions to the planning Ministry to assign a department to study people's suggestions for the development of their areas.

The Prime Minister said Thursday that following direct contact between the people and the government, people have been offering suggestions, either directly or through members of Parliament, for the development of their area. The Prime Minister has therefore issued a firm asking the Ministry of Planning to assign a department to study the suggestions, and find out ways if they are practical and useful.

All suggestions sent to the Prime Ministry will be forwarded to the Planning Ministry to see if they are of practical use and application and those which are useful will be recommended to the cabinet.

The Planning Ministry said Thursday that for the present its secretariat will receive suggestions forwarded by the Prime Ministry. If the Ministry finds it necessary to undertake statistical studies, it will submit the proposals to the Department of Statistics.

If any proposals merit inclusion in development plans they will be submitted to the department concerned to evaluate their practical use.

At a press conference Thursday afternoon, Senator Morse said the great irrigation and agricultural projects they had seen on their way to Kabul from the Khyber Pass had convinced them that the foundations for economic development had been established in Afghanistan. He said he was impressed by the vitality of the people of Afghanistan.

Answering a question on whether U.S. assistance will be available to Afghanistan in the future, Senator Morse said he was a great supporter of American foreign aid to developing countries.

UN Committee

Favours Continuing

Cyprus Mediations

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 18, (DPA).—The Special Political Committee of the UN General Assembly early Friday morning adopted with 47 against six votes and 51 abstentions a resolution calling for continued UN mediation in the Cyprus issue.

Those delegations not voting in favour of the resolution claimed that its wording was not in all parts general enough.

Turkey especially voiced fear that certain passages on Cyprus independence could induce the Cypriot government to cancel the international Cyprus agreements of London and Zurich and to bring about union with Greece.

The committee's resolution was to serve as a basis of discussion in yesterday's Security Council debate on a prolongation of the UN peace-keeping mission in Cyprus beyond Dec. 26, the expiration date of the current mandate which started in spring 1964 and has been extended since on a three-monthly basis.

In its session the Security Council was to decide on a prolongation for another six months.

Observers believe that both Greece and Turkey are interested in a continued UN mission on the Mediterranean island, but that certain difficulties exist as to its financing.

Anthropologist Arrives In Farah
FARAH, Dec. 18.—Prof. Debiz, an anthropologist of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, accompanied by Majawir Ahmad Ziaiyar, a member of the Department of Philology, College of Letters, have arrived in Farah to carry out anthropological research work.

the King and Her Majesty the Queen at 6:30 p.m. Thursday in the Gul Khana Palace.

The Senators, who had arrived here Wednesday, attended a luncheon given by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal in their honour at Chilstoon Palace on Thursday.

In a brief speech the Prime Minister said Afghanistan continues to adhere to its independent and neutral policy, sincerely hoping that the international situation will develop towards peace and friendship and that peace will be achieved in areas of armed conflict through foresight and wisdom.

In reply Senator Morse said the Senators had noticed during their short stay in Afghanistan "vitality" and movement for a better life.

He said the United States appreciated Afghanistan's policy. He expressed the hope that relations between the United States Congress and the Afghan Parliament would be strengthened.

Before the luncheon the Senators met the Prime Minister at the Gul Khana, building of the Prime Ministry.

A Foreign Ministry source said the Prime Minister explained Afghanistan's foreign policy during the meeting.

At a press conference Thursday afternoon, Senator Morse said the great irrigation and agricultural projects they had seen on their way to Kabul from the Khyber Pass had convinced them that the foundations for economic development had been established in Afghanistan. He said he was impressed by the vitality of the people of Afghanistan.

Answering a question on whether U.S. assistance will be available to Afghanistan in the future, Senator Morse said he was a great supporter of American foreign aid to developing countries.

At a press conference Thursday afternoon, Senator Morse said the great irrigation and agricultural projects they had seen on their way to Kabul from the Khyber Pass had convinced them that the foundations for economic development had been established in Afghanistan. He said he was impressed by the vitality of the people of Afghanistan.

Answering a question on whether U.S. assistance will be available to Afghanistan in the future, Senator Morse said he was a great supporter of American foreign aid to developing countries.

At a press conference Thursday afternoon, Senator Morse said the great irrigation and agricultural projects they had seen on their way to Kabul from the Khyber Pass had convinced them that the foundations for economic development had been established in Afghanistan. He said he was impressed by the vitality of the people of Afghanistan.

Answering a question on whether U.S. assistance will be available to Afghanistan in the future, Senator Morse said he was a great supporter of American foreign aid to developing countries.

At a press conference Thursday afternoon, Senator Morse said the great irrigation and agricultural projects they had seen on their way to Kabul from the Khyber Pass had convinced them that the foundations for economic development had been established in Afghanistan. He said he was impressed by the vitality of the people of Afghanistan.

Answering a question on whether U.S. assistance will be available to Afghanistan in the future, Senator Morse said he was a great supporter of American foreign aid to developing countries.

At a press conference Thursday afternoon, Senator Morse said the great irrigation and agricultural projects they had seen on their way to Kabul from the Khyber Pass had convinced them that the foundations for economic development had been established in Afghanistan. He said he was impressed by the vitality of the people of Afghanistan.

Answering a question on whether U.S. assistance will be available to Afghanistan in the future, Senator Morse said he was a great supporter of American foreign aid to developing countries.

At a press conference Thursday afternoon, Senator Morse said the great irrigation and agricultural projects they had seen on their way to Kabul from the Khyber Pass had convinced them that the foundations for economic development had been established in Afghanistan. He said he was impressed by the vitality of the people of Afghanistan.

Answering a question on whether U.S. assistance will be available to Afghanistan in the future, Senator Morse said he was a great supporter of American foreign aid to developing countries.

At a press conference Thursday afternoon, Senator Morse said the great irrigation and agricultural projects they had seen on their way to Kabul from the Khyber Pass had convinced them that the foundations for economic development had been established in Afghanistan. He said he was impressed by the vitality of the people of Afghanistan.

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.



His Majesty the King granted audience to the seven-men American senatorial delegation Thursday evening. The delegation was headed by Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon. Senator Morse is seen talking with His Majesty, Abdul Satar Shalizi, the Interior Minister was also present.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Dec. 18.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ended Dec. 16:

Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Meshrano Jirgah; General Khan Mohammad, Minister of National Defence; Dr. Nour Ali Minister of Commerce; Miss Kobra Noorzi, Minister of Public Health; Dr. Mohammad Anas, Adviser in the Prime Ministry; Abdul Majid Zabuli, Lieutenant General; Abdul Karim Seraj, President of the Olympic Federation; Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, Governor of Kabul; Abdul Karim Hakim, Governor of the Helmand Valley and President of the Helmand Valley Authority; Mohammad Anwar Ziaee, Deputy Minister of Finance; Colonel Nek Mohammad, Commander of the Seventh Division, Engineer Mohammad Aman, President of the HVA Construction Unit; Dr. Abdullah Ali, Moscow University graduate in highway construction.

The British government was satisfied that Tanzania would co-operate and agree to the airlift of oil products.

The oil embargo came into effect immediately after an order-in-council was made.

The government took immediate action to ask the Shell Oil Company to stop a Norwegian ship, the Staberg, from unloading oil at the port of Beira in Portuguese Mozambique, where it was due within a matter of hours.

In Washington the United States Friday expressed support of the British embargo on oil shipments to Rhodesia and urged all U.S. citizens and enterprises to comply with it.

Americans also announced it will assist the British government "with all appropriate support" to make

effective an airlift of oil to the African nation of Zambia.

State Department Press officer Robert J. McCloskey announcing the decision said:

"The U.S. government welcomes and supports the British decision to prohibit oil imports into Rhodesia. "We fully recognise the authority of Her Majesty's government in this matter and therefore are advising all U.S. citizens and enterprises to comply."

U.S. officials said that support in the airlift has not been worked out completely as to details. Authoritative sources said that the United States is considering equipment assistance. Whether this would mean a charter of civil aircraft or the lending of planes from the U.S. Air Force or transport service would depend upon availabilities.

In Cairo the UAR Friday formally broke off diplomatic relations with Britain when Ambassador (Contd. on page 3)

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 18, (Reuter).—Gemini-7, with more than six million miles of space travel already behind it, was Friday given permission to complete its 14-day record mission.

Astronauts Frank Borman and James Lovell will return to earth today as scheduled.

The flight director told the astronauts to continue as they began their 190th orbit of the earth since their launching on Dec. 4.

For a time Thursday night, U.S. Space Agency officials considered bringing Gemini-7 back to earth Friday because of increasing trouble with the craft's fuel cells, but the late Thursday night the cell trouble was under control.

The astronauts planned to try to spot the re-entry of a Minuteman missile into the atmosphere Friday.

The Gemini-6 astronauts, who returned to earth Thursday after their historic space rendezvous with Gemini-7, flew Friday from the aircraft carrier which plucked them from the Atlantic to the Cape Kennedy Missile Centre.

Space Agency doctors have pronounced the astronauts, Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford, in excellent physical conditions after their 25-hour, 52 minutes space flight.

Britain Imposes Oil Embargo On Rhodesia; Airlift Planned To Transport Oil To Zambia

LONDON, December 18, (Reuter).—BRITAIN Friday imposed an oil embargo against Rhodesia's breakaway regime, it was officially announced here.

Government sources said Britain hoped and expected that all other nations would collaborate in the embargo and make it effective.

The announcement said Britain had made the decision after consultation with the governments of Zambia and Tanzania to begin an airlift of oil products to Zambia without delay.

The sources said Tanzania's recent break of diplomatic relations with Britain did not prevent the two countries from conferring Friday on the oil embargo.

The British government was satisfied that Tanzania would co-operate and agree to the airlift of oil products.

The oil embargo came into effect immediately after an order-in-council was made.

The government took immediate action to ask the Shell Oil Company to stop a Norwegian ship, the Staberg, from unloading oil at the port of Beira in Portuguese Mozambique, where it was due within a matter of hours.

In Washington the United States Friday expressed support of the British embargo on oil shipments to Rhodesia and urged all U.S. citizens and enterprises to comply with it.

Americans also announced it will assist the British government "with all appropriate support" to make

effective an airlift of oil to the African nation of Zambia.

State Department Press officer Robert J. McCloskey announcing the decision said:

"The U.S. government welcomes and supports the British decision to prohibit oil imports into Rhodesia. "We fully recognise the authority of Her Majesty's government in this matter and therefore are advising all U.S. citizens and enterprises to comply."

U.S. officials said that support in the airlift has not been worked out completely as to details. Authoritative sources said that the United States is considering equipment assistance. Whether this would mean a charter of civil aircraft or the lending of planes from the U.S. Air Force or transport service would depend upon availabilities.

In Cairo the UAR Friday formally broke off diplomatic relations with Britain when Ambassador (Contd. on page 3)

Gemini 7 Returns To Earth Today

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 18, (Reuter).—Gemini-7, with more than six million miles of space travel already behind it, was Friday given permission to complete its 14-day record mission.

Astronauts Frank Borman and James Lovell will return to earth today as scheduled.

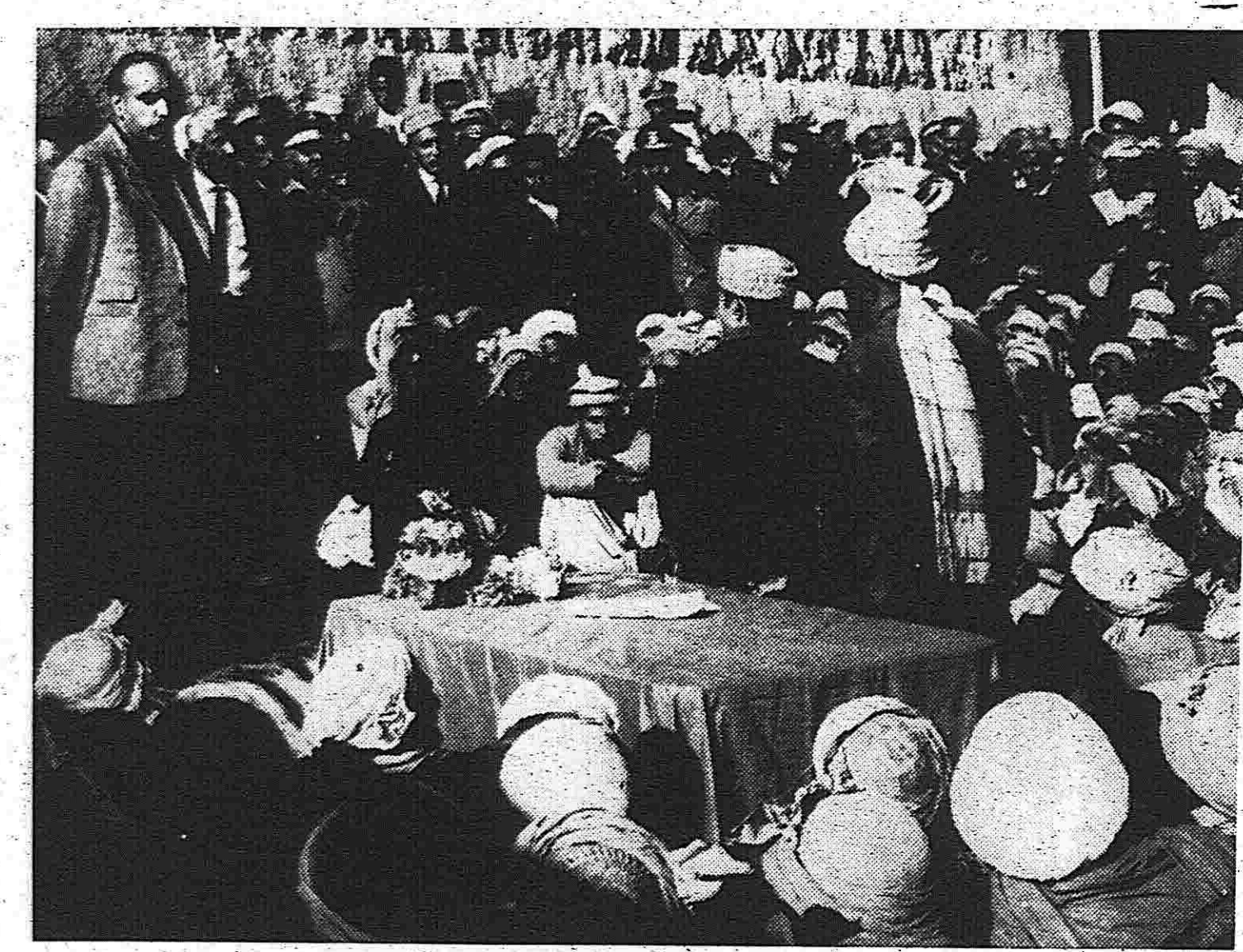
The flight director told the astronauts to continue as they began their 190th orbit of the earth since their launching on Dec. 4.

For a time Thursday night, U.S. Space Agency officials considered bringing Gemini-7 back to earth Friday because of increasing trouble with the craft's fuel cells, but the late Thursday night the cell trouble was under control.

The astronauts planned to try to spot the re-entry of a Minuteman missile into the atmosphere Friday.

The Gemini-6 astronauts, who returned to earth Thursday after their historic space rendezvous with Gemini-7, flew Friday from the aircraft carrier which plucked them from the Atlantic to the Cape Kennedy Missile Centre.

Space Agency doctors have pronounced the astronauts, Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford, in excellent physical conditions after their 25-hour, 52 minutes space flight.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal visited Shinwar woleswali yesterday returning to the capital on the same day. The visit was part of "Meet the People" programme. Prime Minister has embarked upon it recently. Maiwandwal is seen here among the people of Shinwar.

Johnson, Wilson Review Policy In Two-Day Talks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, (AP). President Johnson and Prime Minister Harold Wilson met at lunch Friday for the second day of discussions. The Prime Minister went to the White House luncheon after a conference at the British Embassy with Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara. Under-Secretary of State George W. Ball and McGeorge Bundy, a Presidential adviser. The two leaders and their aides remained at the White House after the lunch for continued talks which embraced, in addition to the Rhodesian problem, a wide variety of issues. Britain's defence budget, its desire to balance out its defence responsibilities around the world and especially in the vast area east of Suez, were discussed in detail, informants said.

Johnson and his guests reviewed the options and the possibilities of how Britain's Labour government can keep its pledge to hold its defence expenditures by the end of this decade to \$2.2 billion (\$5.6 billion) at 1964 prices without jeopardising vital western defence lines in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and farther to the east.

Officials made it clear that there was no question of Britain asking the United States to replace it in any of these areas.

Wilson is understood to appreciate heavy U.S. commitments in Southeast Asia which would make it impossible for the Johnson administration to take over any of the British responsibilities for the time being.

Other topics discussed were the possibilities of renewed peace efforts in Vietnam, including a review of what the United States has done thus far to bring the war to a negotiated settlement.

The two leaders are reported to have agreed that the nuclear committees formed in Paris in November, after the meeting of NATO defence ministers in the French capital, represent the best forum for dealing with the delicate question of nuclear sharing in the Atlantic alliance. Existing proposals such as the U.S. concept of Polaris-equipped surface fleet, and the British idea for an Atlantic nuclear force, were also reviewed.

Assembly Adopts Resolutions On Dependent Territories

UNITED NATIONS, December 18, (DPA).—THE UN General Assembly on Thursday adopted several resolutions aimed at carrying out the UN declaration of December 1960 on granting independence to territories still under colonial rule.

The adoption of the resolutions marked the end of week-long committee debates on the world's approximately 50 territories still under colonial rule. The most voluminous of the resolutions refer to 26 minor territories, such as the Seychelles, the Bahamas, Guam, the Solomon Islands, and St. Helena. The administrative powers are called upon to grant them independence and to dissolve the existing military bases in these territories. Another of the resolutions calls on Britain and Spain to enter negotiations on Gibraltar, since 1713 Britain's territory on the Iberian peninsula. Britain is also invited to enter

talks with Argentina on the thorny issue of the Falkland Islands. Spain is requested to release its African possessions of Ifni and Spanish Sahara from colonial rule and to set the earliest possible date for independence of its Northern African possessions of Gernado Poo and Rio Muni.

Another resolution adopted by the General Assembly calls for carrying out independence plans for Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, the Cook and Fiji Islands and Mauritius.

Chinese Protest
Second Attack On
Sumatra Consulate

PEKING, Dec. 18, (Hsinhua).—The Chinese Embassy in Indonesia in a note to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry dated Dec. 15 expressed its "great indignation at the extremely serious second raid on the Chinese consulate in Medan by hoodlums organised by the Indonesian right-wing forces on Dec. 10. It lodged a strong protest with the Indonesian government against the raid.

The note says as a result of the attack, three staff members of the consulate were injured, 13 windows were smashed and the roof was broken in places covered by a total of about 400 tiles, so that when it rained the same night the roof leaked badly, causing serious damage in rooms of the consulate and making it impossible to sleep or work in them.

It adds that the renewed attack on the Chinese consulate in Medan again fully demonstrates that the Indonesian right-wing forces, in disregard of international law, are still recklessly infringing on diplomatic privileges and making gross anti-Chinese provocations in a still more insensate way.

Czech, Soviet Communique Hits U.S. Aggression

PRAGUE, Dec. 18, (Tass).—"The governments of the USSR and the CSSR resolutely pursue the line of strengthening the community of the socialist countries, strengthening world peace and international security, implementing consistently the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems", states a communique issued here at the end of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's official visit to Czechoslovakia from Dec. 11 to 16. During his stay in Czechoslovakia, Andrei Gromyko was jointly received by A. Novotny, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Republic, and Josef Lenart, Chairman of the Czechoslovak government.

The ministers stressed, it is pointed out in the communique, that the growing United States aggression in Vietnam is a threat to peace in the whole world. It was noted during the talks that the attempts of West German ruling circles to get access to nuclear weapons with the help of some NATO countries, first of all the United States, are of particular danger.

In the course of the talks, the Ministers exchanged opinions on the situation in the United Nations, and specifically measures to raise the efficiency of this international organisation.

In conclusion, the two sides pointed out that relations of brotherhood and cooperation are developing between the two countries in all spheres in the spirit of the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation.

Gardez Governor Opens Bridge At Ahmad Khail

GARDEZ, Dec. 18.—Lieutenant General Mohammad Hussein, Governor of Pakhtia, opened the new bridge at Ahmad Khail of Jaji district on Thursday. Construction work on the bridge was started two months ago by the fifth unit of the Labour Corps. The bridge is 15 metres high, five metres wide and 60 metres above the water level. It joins Sayed Karam and Jaji Maidan Woleswalis.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Combined Italian, French and Polish film LES CHEVALIERS TEU
TONIQUES
PARK CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4, 6:30 and 8:30 p.m. Combined Italian, French and Polish film LES CHEVALIERS TEU
TONIQUES
KABUL CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Pakistani film SOHAILI

ADVTs.

Visit Ceylon

THE PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES
Have made it possible for you to visit the beautiful "CEYLON" by the most direct route. The luxurious Viscounts and the Boeings offer you a most comfortable journey all the way.
For reservations and inquiries please contact your travel agent or PIA Office; Telephone No. 22155

French Perfumes

The following French perfumes are now available at Parica
CRAVEN
CHANEL
CORYSE SALOME
Parica—Jad Nadir Pash-toon, opposite Ariana Cinema

Soviets Launch 100th Sputnik

MOSCOW, Dec. 18, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union Friday launched the 100th in its series of Sputniks. Tass said the satellite was in a circular orbit 400 miles (650 kms) away from the earth, orbiting once in 97.7 minutes. The agency said it was close to the planned orbit and the equipment aboard was functioning normally.

We have everything
for
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING



HAMIDZADAH
AND MATTIN STORES

TOATHENS - PRAGUE WITH EXCELLENT
CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS
AND U.S.A. **CSA** MONDAY: ATHENS
H. 15 PROP. JET **PRAGUE**
CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES
HOTEL SPINAR TEL. 2102

Maiwandwal Tells Governors Main Job Is Creating Sense Of Responsibility In People

KABUL, December 19.—PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal told provincial governors Saturday that their main aim should be the creation of a sense of responsibility among the public.

He added that they should try to implement the laws and bring about conditions in which people realised their responsibilities and obligations under the law.

The governors, who are here for consultations, met the Prime Minister at the Gulkhana building Saturday afternoon.

Maiwandwal said the government will do its best to work on the basis of the principles embodied in the Constitution. The governors should study the government's declared policy carefully and then carry out their executive functions within the framework of this policy.

The Prime Minister has asked all the ministries and the provincial administrations to form research committees for the implementation of the government's policies, as envisaged in his statement to the Wolesi Jirga while seeking a vote of confidence. The Prime Minister said another aim of the government is to improve living conditions of

the people. To this end they should try to utilise the people's own resources.

Referring to the National Welfare Fund, the Prime Minister said it has been established to provide funds for programmes which cannot be implemented through the government's budget.

He added that all donations by the people should be made through this fund.

The governors held a meeting under the chairmanship of the Interior Minister, Abdul Satar Shalizi, to discuss plans to improve conditions in their respective provinces.

Reports Of Peace

Talks Groundless, N. Vietnam Says

FLORENCE, Italy, Dec. 19.—Hanoi Radio Saturday announced that press reports on North Vietnamese offer of unconditional peace talks were "sheer groundless fabrication", according to BBC.

The North Vietnamese readiness was reported by two Italian professors who visited Hanoi Nov. 17.

One of the two Italians who brought peace feelers from North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh accused the United States of trying to scuttle the peace move.

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk is to be blamed, Prof. Giorgio La Pira told newsmen, "because he obviously wanted this mission to fail by disclosing in advance what had been done".

U.S. government sources had deplored disclosure of the peace hint for just that reason.

Prof. La Pira also took issue with Hanoi Radio's charge Saturday that the story of Ho's peace feelers was a "sheer 'groundless fabrication'".

In a short statement to newsmen, La Pira said: "I confirm that I and Professor Mario Primiceri, when we were received Nov. 11 at the presidential palace in Hanoi, heard from President Ho Chi Minh's own voice that he was prepared for the good of his people to go anywhere and meet anyone to negotiate for peace".

Gemini 7 Completes Longest Space Voyage

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 19, (AP).—America's Gemini-7 astronauts plunged happily back to earth Saturday after man's longest and most significant voyage in the strange world of space.

"Better than expected", summed up doctors' first findings on the bearded pilots, Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Frank Borman and Navy Commander James A. Lovell, Jr. home from a historic 14-day flight.

Aside from a few wobbly steps, their first since slipping into their tiny spaceship Dec. 4, neither showed any initial ill-effects from the two-week ordeal.

With pinpoint accuracy, Borman and Lovell made their fiery dive home just the way they wanted—so good in fact that they may have won a bet from Gemini 6 pilots Walter M. Schirra and Thomas P. Stafford who preceded them from space two days earlier.

The wages of an undisclosed amount was on which spacecraft landed closest to the aiming point. Borman fired his braking rockets without a hitch at 1328 GMT over the Pacific Ocean. Slowed by a large orange and white parachute after earth's gravity took grip, Gemini 7 pitched into the Atlantic southwest of Bermuda, right on schedule at 1405 GMT.

Regardless of who pays, Gemini's 7 and 6 were closer to their planned spots than any previous Gemini spacecraft.

Borman, as command pilot, chose to be hoisted with his travelling companion from the craft to a helicopter hovering overhead for the short ride to the carrier.

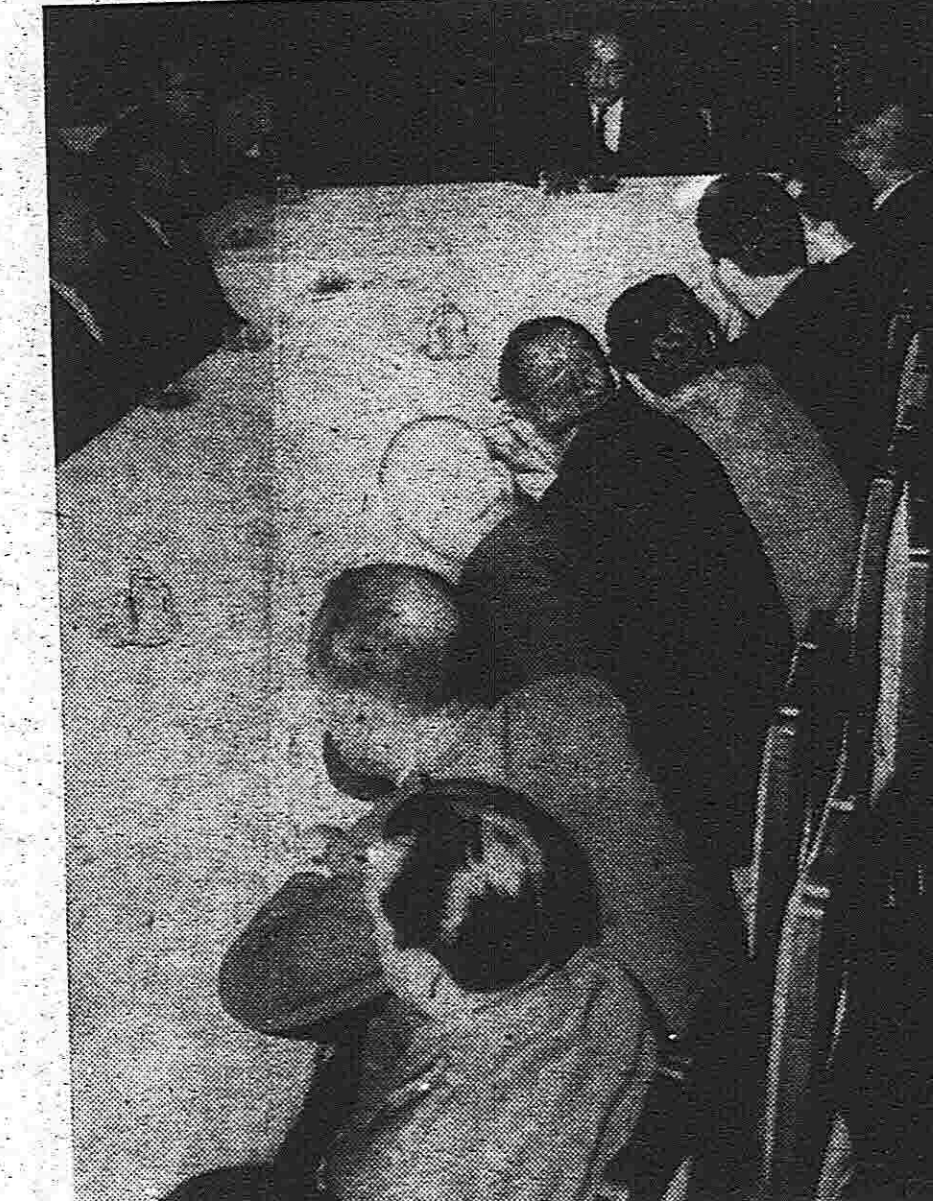
One of the rescuers commented to newsmen that both astronauts were pale and "looked like ghosts". But, he added, "their spirits were real good and they were really happy to be back".

It was the end of a long journey—330 hours and 35 minutes in 206 trips around the globe and 5,129,400 miles.

Communications lines were set on the ship for a telephone call from President Johnson, but he sent letters instead. The President watched the recovery on television, in Washington.

To Schirra, he wrote he was sending the highest praise a President can bestow—"you made us all proud".

All except Schirra will receive a traditional promotion in their military rank for making a space flight



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal is seen with provincial governors at Saturday's meeting at Gulkhana building of the Prime Ministry.

Turkey Opposes UN General Assembly Cyprus Resolution

UNITED NATIONS, December 19, (AP).—TURKEY warned the UN General Assembly Saturday that any attempts against Turkish rights in Cyprus "are likely to give rise to conflict".

The Turkish delegation then walked out on a speech by Cypriot Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou.

Turkish Foreign Minister Isihan Sabri Caglayangil issued the warning after the UN General Assembly passed a resolution calling on all states to respect Cyprus' sovereignty and refrain from any intervention against it.

The resolution promoted by Cyprus went through on a 47-5 vote over the opposition of Turkey, the United States, Iran, Pakistan and Albania.

Fifty-four countries, almost half the membership of the 117-nation Assembly, abstained.

Caglayangil said the resolution had been drafted "to reflect the opinion of the party which tries to insinuate that Turkey illegally intervened in the affairs of Cyprus and also to put aside treaties the purpose of which is to safeguard the sovereignty" of that island.

He was referring to Cypriot criticisms of Turkey's air raids on Cyprus in August, 1964, and to the claim of Cyprus President, Greek Cypriot Archbishop Makarios, that treaties authorising Turkish and Greek intervening in Cyprus had become invalid. These treaties are valid he said, "and they cannot be abrogated by the unilateral action of one of the parties."

"Any attempts against our legitimate rights are likely to give rise to conflict, and the responsibility for such conflict would not rest on us. All the members of the General Assembly and our friends should know this reality full well."

Caglayangil said the resolution did not facilitate negotiations for settlement of the Cyprus dispute because it reflected the views of only one party.

U.S. Ambassador Charles W. Yost made a similar criticism but said he trusted the parties would seek a settlement anyhow.

Kyprianou promised to do so, but Caglayangil and the whole Turkish delegation left the conference room without listening to him.

"We shall strive further," said Kyprianou, "towards a lasting and peaceful solution, and for the people of Cyprus and the government of Cyprus the resolution which was adopted Saturday is a guarantee which will direct us into the future."

Greek Foreign Minister Elias Tsarimokos said Greece also would concentrate on a peaceful solution.

The resolution in its preamble noted a Cypriot government declaration of intent aimed at the Turkish minority said that the government would apply human rights to all citizens and ensure

Contd. on page 4

Preparations For Oil Airlift To Zambia Underway

SALISBURY, Dec. 19, (Reuter).—As Jan Smith's breakaway government moved to conserve its oil supplies following Britain's oil embargo, other movements were underway to Zambia's supplies, and to prevent a ship discharging oil for Rhodesia.

The Smith government in Salisbury announced the temporary suspension of supplies of petroleum products to neighbouring Zambia, which receives almost all its petrol through Rhodesia.

The government also announced restrictions on supplies of oil to Rhodesians.

Smith is to have broadcast on radio and television last night on the oil embargo and other financial sanctions imposed on his regime.

As the restrictions were being announced, the Norwegian tanker Staberg arrived off Beira, in Portuguese Mozambique, with 16,000 tons of crude oil.

But in London a spokesman for the Shell Company, which chartered the tanker, said a cable had been sent to the master instructing him not to unload.

When Britain announced the oil embargo the government said an airlift of oil products to Zambia would begin without delay to ensure supplies for her.

In Dar Es Salaam, capital of Tanzania, British Royal Air Force Britannia planes are expected to start arriving today to begin the massive oil airlift into Zambia, according to official sources.

Tanzania is among nine African states which have broken off diplomatic relations with Britain because of her handling of the Rhodesian situation. But London sources said consultations about the airlift were held between the countries.

Others which have broken off relations are Algeria, Sudan, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Congo (Brazzaville) and the United Arab Republic.

Public Opinion Polls Indicate De Gaulle Will Win Elections

PARIS, Dec. 19, (AP).—Public opinion polls Saturday indicated General Charles de Gaulle would get about 55 per cent of the votes in Sunday's runoff presidential elections against Francois Mitterrand.

The polls credited de Gaulle with a stronger position than scattered checks earlier this week had indicated. These informal samplings by political leaders had pointed to a neck-and-neck race with perhaps only one or two per cent separating the two candidates, and left the victor in doubt.

President de Gaulle went to his country home at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises in eastern France Saturday. He is to vote there today and then remain at his estate to hear the returns in the evening. Mitterrand will vote at Chateau-Chinon in central France. He is mayor of this locality.

Voter turnout was expected to be better than in the first round, when only 15 per cent of the 28 million registered voters failed to cast ballots. Jean Lecumet, 45-year-old senator who campaigned him on a pro-European unity platform for the first round and got 15 per cent of the votes, has called on his supporters to back Mitterrand or cast blank ballots.

De Gaulle is bidding for another seven-year term as the country's chief executive. Mitterrand, 49-year-old lawyer backed by the socialists and the communists, is hoping to upset him.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHTAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200

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

Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 19, 1965

Time For Action
Over Rhodesia

Relations between free African countries and Great Britain over Rhodesia are going from bad to worse. A number of African countries, including two Commonwealth nations, have severed diplomatic relations with London in protest against what they call British failure to quell the revolt by the white Rhodesian government.

On its part Britain has refused to take any military action against Prime Minister Ian Smith's regime. The furthest it has gone so far is to impose an embargo on oil exports to Rhodesia. African countries will not be satisfied with this move alone. What they want is decisive action against the illegal Smith regime which, according to Britain itself, has rebelled against it. Africans feel that any territory revolting against the mother country should be subdued by all means at its disposal.

The severance of ties with Britain by nine African countries is an alarming development since at this time what we need more than anything else is understanding and closer cooperation among all nations of the world.

If no action is taken to reconcile African countries' views on Rhodesia with those of Britain a worse situation may develop. At their recent meeting in Addis Ababa members of the Organisation of African Unity agreed upon a secret military plan of action against the Rhodesian government if the British government failed to crush the Smith regime's rebellion. It may be hoped that the present trend will not result in African states taking military measures against Rhodesia leading to serious worldwide repercussions.

Everyone appreciates the difficulties Wilson's Labour government is faced with in view of the Conservative Opposition's stand on Rhodesia. Conservative members of the British Parliament feel that even the oil embargo is too radical a step. Wilson however must realise the gravity of the situation as far as British ties with Africa are concerned and act decisively to end the Rhodesian rebellion. We are sure that any effective move by his government will be supported by people all over the world.

Regulations For Foreign Businessmen

This is the third and final part of the regulations for the issue of licences to foreign businessmen and firms working in Afghanistan.

Article 21
Foreign businessmen in Afghanistan cannot have any kind of identity except that granted by possession of either licence A or licence B.

Article 22
A foreign businessman can obtain and possess both licence A and licence B simultaneously on condition that he fixes the nature of his activities for each of the licences separately previous to possession of the two and establishes separate accounts for each of the two licences.

Article 23
All real and legal foreign persons engaged in commercial activities in Afghanistan must pay income tax according to the income tax law of Afghanistan.

Article 24
Foreign businessmen must establish their commercial offices and accounts in accordance with the provisions of the Commerce Law. These offices have to be run in one of the official languages of Afghanistan.

Article 25
The place of residence and commercial activity of foreign businessmen in Afghanistan is Kabul City. Foreign nationals cannot establish commercial branches in the provinces of the country. But within the general framework of the law regulating foreigners' travel inside Afghanistan, they can travel to the provinces of the country.

If foreign businessmen want to trade in the provinces of the country, they can do so through Afghan businessmen and Afghan agencies who shall obtain permission from the Ministry of Commerce.

Article 26
Foreign businessmen must handle all their banking dealings

with foreign countries through Afghan banks.

Article 27
Residential permit and exit and return visas to foreign nationals shall be issued on the authority of the licence and through the Ministry of Commerce by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the visa section of the Ministry of Interior.

Article 28
Issue of extension visas to foreign businessmen is conditional on the annual renewal of the commercial licence.

Article 29
The extension visa of foreign employees of foreign businessmen in Afghanistan shall be renewed annually on the guarantee of the employee.

Article 30
Visas for members of the family of a foreign businessman and his servant or servants shall be issued by the Foreign Ministry and the visa section of the Ministry of Interior after certification by the Ministry of Commerce.

Article 31
A maximum of two months' visa shall be issued to those foreign nationals who come to Afghanistan either for studying the market or clearing commercial accounts which are pending. In such cases the foreign nationals will have no right and will not be permitted to contract any commercial deal. The period of their stay can be extended by the Commerce Ministry whenever the Ministry finds it necessary.

Article 32
Foreign businessmen must inform the Ministry of Commerce in writing when they cancel their contracts with their foreign employees. These employees must leave Afghanistan within the period specified by the Ministry of Commerce.

Article 33
Foreign businessmen must

be personally present in their trade centre, meaning Kabul. If they want to be absent for a while from Afghanistan they must appoint their legal representative prior to their departure which shall be with the consent of the Ministry of Commerce.

Article 34
Permission shall be granted to those foreign businessmen who want to leave Afghanistan temporarily after presentation of documents about the appointment of their legal representatives who shall be responsible for all their accounts.

If a foreign businessman wants to leave Afghanistan permanently, an exit permit shall be issued after the Ministry of Commerce is satisfied that he has fulfilled his commitments and paid his dues.

Article 35
Foreign businessmen, their family members and their foreign employees must respect all the prevailing laws and regulations of the country.

They must not interfere, either directly or indirectly, with the political and religious affairs of Afghanistan. Otherwise, in addition to infliction of legal punishment, their commercial activities shall be stopped. The commercial licence shall be withdrawn and after the clearance of their accounts and implementation of income tax and foreign exchange regulations, they shall be expelled from the country.

Article 36
From the date of enforcement of this law, all rules and regulations existing in this respect are declared void.

Article 37
This regulation is enforceable two months after its publication in the Official Gazette.

These regulations were published in the Official Gazette No. 18 dated Nov. 20, 1965.

Five Gemini Flights Test All Techniques
Needed To Put Man On Moon Except Docking

The U.S. manned space flight effort enters 1966 having demonstrated all but one of the critical techniques needed to land men on the moon.

Five successful Gemini flights—carried out in the last nine months of 1965—have shown that men can manoeuvre spacecraft go from one orbital path to another; walk under control outside their spacecraft; locate from a distance, chase and come within few feet of another vehicle; and endure prolonged flight without becoming ill over a period for longer than the round-trip to the moon will take.

These are startling advances over the Mercury programme in which one-man capsules were sent into an orbit determined by the booster rocket, and stayed in a fixed path for short periods until return to earth.

The one technique not yet demonstrated by American astronauts that is essential to the moon landing is the actual joining of vehicles in space, called docking.

Dr. George P. Mueller, Director of manned space flight for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), says docking will be the least difficult technically of the space manoeuvres.

Astronauts Schirra, who piloted Gemini-6 to history's first space rendezvous earlier this week, says he thinks astronauts "will have no problem with docking".

He says the control of a pilot's over a spacecraft with its array of tiny jet thrusters is much finer than in an aircraft. Had Gemini-7 been fitted with linking gear, he believes, docking could have been done.

Pilots flying aircraft in close formation must concern themselves with tricky wind gusts and sudden updrafts. This is no factor in space because there is no air. More importantly, a spacecraft is completely controllable on all three axes at all times.

There is no accurate measure of who is ahead in the space race between the United States and the Soviet Union. Indeed, from the point of view of NASA, the question misses the point.

The U.S. space effort is moving in an orderly, progressive, step-by-

step approach to the ultimate moon landing. The U.S. schedule is fixed. The target date is late 1969.

The Soviet Union, also moving along in an orderly fashion, may be first to the moon because of its current superior rocket power.

The U.S. programme calls for five more Gemini flights to perfect rendezvous, learn docking, and to practice in orbit the actual manoeuvres to be used in the return from the moon to earth. These flights are to be completed by January 1967.

Eleven Apollo flights, the earliest overlapping the last Gemini missions, are to precede the moon landing. If these can be telescoped, the lunar flight may come in late 1968.

From what is known about the Soviet effort, their cosmonauts have not yet manoeuvred their larger spacecraft or effected a rendezvous.

Some U.S. observers suspect the Soviet Union tried to bring two manned Vostok satellites close together in space. This was on August 11 and 12, 1962, when cosmonauts A. Miskolayev and P. Popovich are believed to have come within three miles (4.8 kilometres) of one another but then quickly moved away into separate orbits.

Experts say this would not be a true rendezvous because the Vostoks did not propel themselves toward one another. They say any proximity achieved was the result of aiming the rocket carrying the second Vostok at a point near the first as it passed over the Soviet launch site.

To date, the Soviets have logged 306 man hours in space. As of midday Friday, Gemini-7 pilots Frank Borman and James Lovell had been almost about 600 man hours.

Added to the four and eight-day Gemini flights earlier this year, this means that American medical experts have volumes of information of the kind that has presumably worried Soviet doctors.

Flight Director Christopher Kraft called the Gemini-6/7 rendezvous the "biggest milestone since the

flight of John H. Glenn", first American to orbit the earth.

However, he stressed that it is no simple hop, skip and jump from Gemini to the moon.

"There is a lot to be done between here and the moon", he said, including testing and flying of bigger rockets, a wider communications network, going through the "whole range of manoeuvres", and more.

The U.S. Saturn-Apollo flights will progress through unmanned test shots to the climatic moon shot over a period of at least two years. The first manned Apollo flight with a Saturn I-B rocket is scheduled for 1967. This rocket has a thrust of 1.5 million pounds, or three times that of the Titan that lifts Gemini craft.

In 1968 will occur the first Apollo flight using a Saturn five rocket of thrust. It is this rocket that is thought to generate 7.5 million pounds to lift Americans to the moon.

15 Million Asked
For UNEF Budget

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 19. (Reuters)—The General Assembly was asked to set a target of \$15 million for the cost of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Middle East for 1966, a reduction of \$3,500,000 over the original estimate.

The suggestion was made by the advisory committee on administrative and budgetary questions in the light of a report by a team which went to the Middle East last month to find ways of cutting costs.

Minister Selects Site For
Governmental Buildings

KABUL, Dec. 19.—Engineer Ahmadullah, the Minister of Public Works and the team of experts accompanying him arrived in the Nagni district of Chakhansour province.

After selecting sites for some of the governmental buildings the minister left for Kandahar.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Israh* in an editorial entitled "People's Responsibility" dealt with the problem created by the increase in traffic in the city.

Traffic accidents, said the editorial, have become more frequent than ever before. This is an inevitable result of industrialisation and the developed countries of the world have also had to face the same problem. But in those countries it has been solved to some extent through proper planning of roads and utilisation of modern equipment.

Traffic regulations were enforced in Afghanistan some years ago, but they do not meet our present-day needs. It is time we sought the help of experts to draft new traffic regulations suited to our conditions. Traffic authorities should not confine their attention to vehicles alone. The regulations should provide guidance to pedestrians too.

So long as the movement of pedestrians is not controlled and only drivers of motor vehicles are accountable to law, there can be no decrease in the number of traffic accidents.

Under the traffic rules now in force if a child crossing a road is run over by a car the driver alone is held responsible because the law assumes that the driver should have averted the accident. This happened last week when a child was knocked down by a car and its driver was apprehended.

The law said the paper, should make everyone responsible for his action. If children are at fault their parents should be held responsible.

In a letter in the same issue of *Israh* Hakim Mohammadali complained that there is no secondary school in Bagramie even though there are as many as 600 students in the primary schools there. Many of these students come from the villages of Kamari, Shina, Hasan Khail and Nauabad. The letter suggested that the Ministry of Education should open a secondary school there and then raise it to the level of a high school.

In another letter N. Roustae said that city buses operating between Darulaman and Sarai Ghazni are extremely irregular. Unfortunately the traffic department has not succeeded in regulating bus services which need to be properly supervised.

In a third letter Chulham Nabi Fani referred to plans for demolition of the old city and said that because of uncertainty he has not repaired an old wall of his Municipality should let the citizens know what their duties are and should definitely state when the houses are likely to be pulled down.

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial on Vietnam said that after a long period of bloodshed Ho Chi Minh has expressed readiness to negotiate for peace in the region. Efforts to end the war have been going on for some time. At the beginning of the year Britain took the initiative, but her efforts failed. Several U.S. efforts for peace have also failed. The paper expressed the hope that peace talks would start shortly and be held in an atmosphere of give and take.

In a letter in the same issue of *Anis* the Publicity Department of the Kabul Municipality commented on a statement of the Committee which is investigating distribution of plots of land in Said Noor Mohammad Shah Mal.

The Publicity Department as the liaison between the municipality and various organs of the government and the people had answered one of the readers' who had expressed the municipality of corruption.

The department did not go beyond its normal duties, said the letter. The answers provided by the committee and published in the paper were almost the same which the Publicity Department had already given.

Directing these forest actors was Alexander Zguridi. The cameraman Nina Yurushkina and Vladimir Pustorlov spent two years filming the movie.

Director Zguridi notes that "Man is the lord of nature, but unfortunately he is not always a wise animal in the world's decreasing. Many have vanished owing to geological cataclysms or changes of climate. This was inevitable. But the worst has been man's senseless destruction of valuable and useful animals. Our film appeals to the peoples of the world to protect rare animals which may easily become extinct".

Kabul Art Theatre
Concert Features
Songs And Dances

By Staff Reporter

A concert of Afghan music, dance and songs was presented by the Kabul Art Theatre on Thursday afternoon at the Pohanne Nandary Theatre.

The orchestra consisted of twelve polished performers on traditional Afghan instruments. The vocalists sang in both Dari and Pakhtu. Singing styles ranging from traditional folk to modern were represented. Duets as well as solo numbers were presented.

Two members of the orchestra sang traditional songs which were especially well received. The programme was highlighted by a drum duet that exhibited the talents of two other orchestra members.

Four dance numbers were presented, all based on Afghan movements. One exhibited a variation on the Attan accompanied by a spirited singer, dressed in the traditional Afghan costume.

The three other dances used basic Afghan steps with a modern interpretation. "Shadow" is an especially interesting dance showing the brief natural cycle of life. The lights were well coordinated with the dance interpretation done to music.

Another dance "Dreams" shows two young people who are in love who have their normal share of problems and happiness.

The concert maintained a fast pace with much variety. The element of monotony sometimes present in Logari music, was eliminated by making new arrangements for each orchestra member.

The concert will be presented each night for the following week at 5:00 PM at the Pohanne Nandary located next to the Kabul cinema.

Soviet Movie
Enchanted Islands
Shown In Embassy

By Staff Reporter

Many flowers are born to bluish unseen. If you have fresh crimson flowers and if you are in Leningrad or Moscow 20 years after World War II do not throw them away.

Go alone or accompanied by one of the widows of the last war to the graves of the martyrs to lay wreaths in memory of the blood shed by young soldiers for their country.

Of the two movies shown in the USSR Embassy in Kabul Tuesday evening the first was the history of disaster, the annihilation of man by man and the tragic consequences, the loneliness of mothers, fathers, and young children and the destruction of cities. Men come and go but the misery of their departure hurts those who survive them. This was the theme of the first movie.

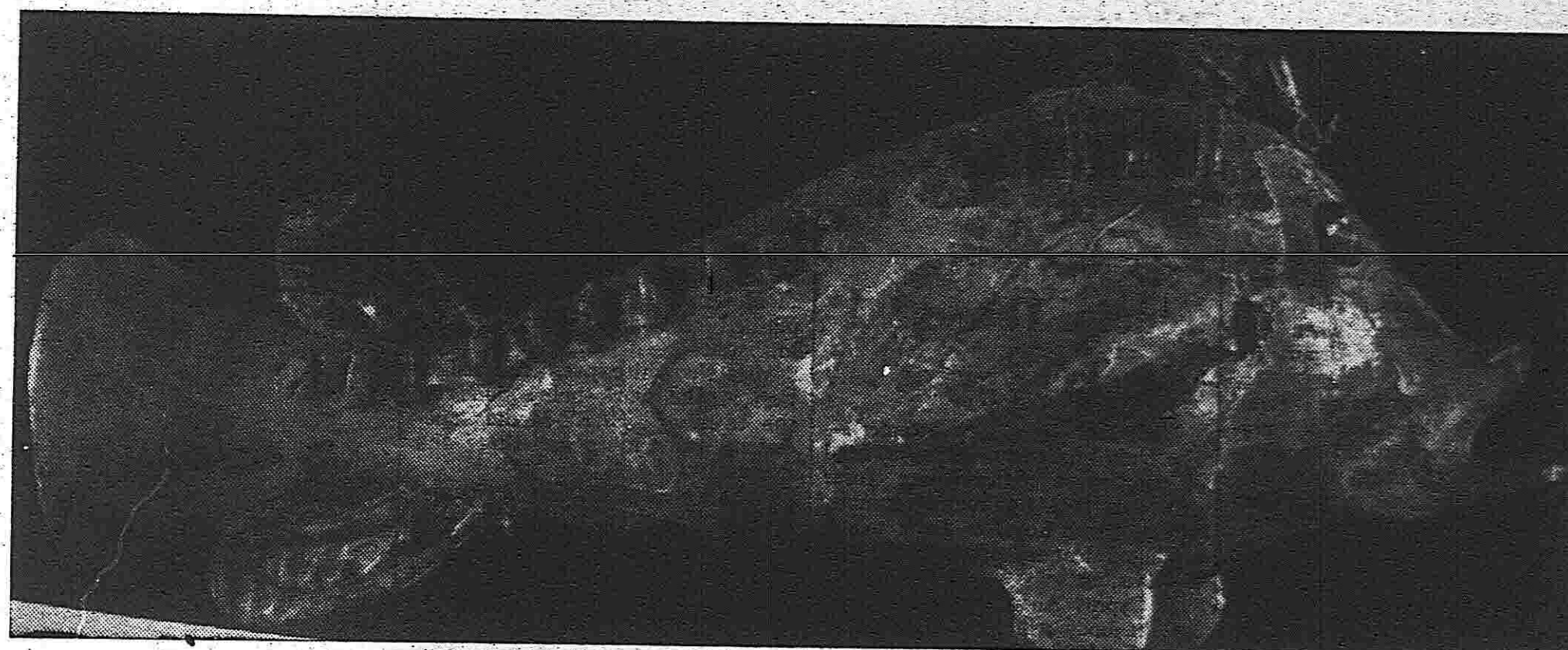
The second movie, called "Enchanted Islands" studied the unusual animal life in Indonesia, New Zealand, Australia, and several Pacific Islands.

The explorer moved from the beautiful hills of Indonesia to the oceans surrounding the Pacific Islands to trace the identity of prehistoric animals with present inhabitants of these areas—wingless birds, cuddly koalas, white kangaroos, sea otters and dragons.

The climax was a spectacular sequence taken from a helicopter of three wolves attacking a group of deer, drinking water near the sea.

Directing these forest actors was Alexander Zguridi. The cameraman Nina Yurushkina and Vladimir Pustorlov spent two years filming the movie.

Director Zguridi notes that "Man is the lord of nature, but unfortunately he is not always a wise animal in the world's decreasing. Many have vanished owing to geological cataclysms or changes of climate. This was inevitable. But the worst has been man's senseless destruction of valuable and useful animals. Our film appeals to the peoples of the world to protect rare animals which may easily become extinct".



A piece similar to this fish-shaped vial which was found in Begram is among those in the Treasures of the Kabul Museum Exhibit.

Kabul Museum Pieces To Be Exhibited In Three U.S. Cities

By ROSANNE KLASS

The halls of the Kabul Museum rang with the sound of hammering last week as the curators and art historians supervised the crating of more than 100 magnificent art works from the museum collection.

On Friday, the crates were carefully loaded on board a freighter at the port of the museum, and Karim Barakzai, his assistant, accompanied their precious cargo to supervise its handling.

And on Jan. 12, when the show "Treasures of the Kabul Museum" opens at the Asia House Gallery of the Asia Society in New York, under the patronage of His Majesty the King, American art lovers will have their first opportunity to see some of the rare and even unique art which forms part of the Afghan heritage.

Previous exhibits of works from the Kabul Museum have gone to Japan and Italy in 1961 and 1963. The earlier exhibits included over 200 pieces while this one will display 111 pieces especially selected by Prof. Benjamin Rowland of Harvard University to represent the various eras of Afghan art.

The opening of this show (which will also visit Los Angeles, California, and Washington, D.C. before it returns home) will mark the climax of nearly six years of planning by the Asia Society and its Afghanistan Council.

The Society is a private organization which was founded about ten years ago by John D. Rockefeller and a number of other Americans, all of whom share a great interest in the various cultures of Asia. Unlike the Asia Foundation, the Society is active only in the United States. Its goals are to stimulate interest in Asia among American citizens, and to make Americans more conscious and appreciative of the art, music, and general culture of the various Asian nations.

The gallery of the Society's headquarters—Asia House, just off Park Avenue in New York City—is already well known for its beautiful displays of Asian art. Under Society auspices, the Society for Asian Music has arranged for performances throughout the country by musicians from the Kabul Museum was suggested.

For example, at the urging of the Afghanistan Council, the Gallery arranged a display of carpet art, including rugs from Afghanistan. A small exhibit consisting of two cases displaying Afghan arts and crafts, half-a-dozen full size photo panels and explanatory text was prepared under Council supervision in 1961, and since then has been circulating constantly to small museums and college campuses throughout the United States. It has already been seen in more than thirty cities, and has been requested by many more.

The present show of treasures from the Kabul Museum was suggested by musicians from the Kabul Museum was suggested.

The present show of treasures from the Kabul Museum was suggested by musicians from the Kabul Museum was suggested.

The present show of treasures from the Kabul Museum was suggested by musicians from the Kabul Museum was suggested.

The present show of treasures from the Kabul Museum was suggested by musicians from the Kabul Museum was suggested.

The present show of treasures from the Kabul Museum was suggested by musicians from the Kabul Museum was suggested.

The present show of treasures from the Kabul Museum was suggested by musicians from the Kabul Museum was suggested.



Director of the museum A. Motamedi (right) and Assistant Director K. Barakzai (left) oversee final packing before leaving for New York.

gested at the very first meeting of the Afghanistan Council, back in 1959. Since then, Council members and the staff of the Society have worked to arrange it.

Prof. Benjamin Rowland of Harvard University visited Kabul especially to make the selection of items to be included in the exhibit. Last week, Miss Linda Bettman of Columbia University was in Kabul to supervise the packing and crating the pieces. Dr. Rowland has also written the commentary for the illustrated catalog of the show, which will be published in book form by her.

Art magazines and critics throughout the U.S. are expected to give a good deal of attention to the show, and of course before it leaves the United States, thousands of art lovers will have seen and admired display of rare and beautiful works—works which were buried for centuries in the earth of Afghanistan, then brought to light again, and now at last are to go travelling to the other side of the world where they will bring both people and

Baihaqi—Originator Of New
Style In History Writing

By MIR HUSAIN SHAH

UNDOUBTEDLY, the courts of Mahmud (997-1030) and Masud (1031-1040) at Ghazni were brilliant cultural centres. There were 400 poets in regular attendance at Mahmud's court which was presided over by the Caliphate Unsurri, who was himself busy commemorating in verse his master's campaign.

In the correspondence department to write his comprehensive history and died in 1077.

This work, which gives a unique insight into the day-to-day workings of Khorasani bureaucracy which ran the Ghaznavid empire, was called "Mualladat". The author recorded the experiences and memories of his long career as an official

(Contd. on Page 4)

of Sultan Mahmud as a junior clerk under Abu-Nase Miskhan, the chief secretary in the department of correspondence. The young scholar was charged with making fair copies of important notes.

Abu-Nase and his pupil Baihaqi remained at their offices to the end of Masud's reign. The master died a little before the monarch's downfall at the hand of his soldiers in northern India. Bu-Sahl Zuzani succeeded him as the chief secretary of Masud, and a little is known at this time about the lives of Bu-Sahl and Baihaqi. According to 'Audi Baihaqi' reappeared as the chief secretary at the court of Abdur-Rashid about 1050. Soon after he was a prey to court intrigues and imprisoned. Being released from prison, he retired to his home in Ghazna

A head from the Buddhist period found at Hadda near Jalalabad which is included in the treasures of the Kabul Museum Exhibit.

A head from the Buddhist period found at Hadda near Jalalabad which is included in the treasures of the Kabul Museum Exhibit.

A head from the Buddhist period found at Hadda near Jalalabad which is included in the treasures of the Kabul Museum Exhibit.

President Ayub Completes Tour Of U.S., UK, W. Germany

KARACHI, December 19, (Reuter).—PRESIDENT Ayub Khan arrived back by air Saturday night after a tour to the United States, Britain and West Germany. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

On the way to Karachi President Ayub was welcomed by Turkey's President Cemal Gursel and Premier Suleyman Demirel when he stopped at the Ankara Airport for brief talks.

Earlier Saturday morning President Ayub left Bonn with a promise of West German aid to disaster-struck East Pakistan where many people are believed to have died in a cyclone.

The cyclone lashed offshore islands, and sent a 12-foot-high tidal wave over a battered 80 mile stretch of coast-line.

The Secretary-General, U Thant, sent the following cable to President Ayub.

"Please be assured that the United Nations system stands ready, at the request of your government, to extend all possible assistance both on an emergency basis and for the longer term."

Muslim Historian

(Contd. from page 3)

in the despondent department. He aimed to write the history of the Ghaznavids from the beginning to the time of Ibrahim Ben Masud (about 1059). But most of these Mughaladats are lost and now we possess the only portion dealing with Masud's reign under the title 'Tarikhi Baihaqi' or 'Tarikhi Masudi'. Baihaqi is definitely not the first Muslim scholar to write history. Many had written history before him. But he is no doubt, the first to originate a new style in Muslim historiography. A critical study of historical evidence was little known before him. With a balanced and judicious mind he was able critically to weigh up conflicting evidence. His narrative is fresh because he was a personal witness of many of the events he describes. Tarikhi Baihaqi, therefore, is one of the most important sources of information about the early Ghaznavids.

Indian Minister Discusses Wheat Shipment In U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, (Reuter).—C. Subramaniam, Indian Minister of Food and Agriculture, arrived here Saturday for talks with American officials on problems connected with food shipments to India.

He will leave tomorrow for his discussions in Washington at the invitation of C. Orville Freeman, United States Secretary for Agriculture.

At the airport, Subramaniam told reporters he hoped to attain a long-term agreement on food shipments. The present monthly programme was causing difficulties for India's planning programme.

He said he had already told Freeman that India's grain requirement for 1966 would be about ten million tons.

ADVTs.

French Perfumes

The following French perfumes are now available at Parica

CRAVEN
CHANEL
CORYSE SALOME
Parica—Jodi Nadir Pash-ton, opposite Ariana Cinema

JEEP FOR SALE
ONE WILLY JEEP STATION WAGON GOOD RUNNING CONDITION — CONTACT INDIAN EMBASSY — TEL. 20557. AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION AT THE CHANCERY (SHAH-RENAU, SHARARA ROAD) FROM 8 AM TO 1 PM ON ALL DAYS EXCEPT FRIDAY.

Health Minister Visits New Clinic

KABUL, Dec. 19.—Miss Kobra Noorzai, Minister of Public Health, visited different departments of the new Avicenna Clinic Saturday. She was accompanied by the presidents of Health Affairs and Planning of the Ministry. The head of the clinic, Dr. Mohammad Aslam Salimi, explained the clinic's work to the Minister.

Miss Noorzai expressed satisfaction at the work being done by the team of CARE-Medico specialists and nurses assisting the hospital.

Salimi said that the Avicenna clinic accepted patients who are willing to pay their expenses while the hospital makes some beds available free of charge.

There are 80 beds in the hospital and 17 in the new clinic. The clinic accepts patients who are willing to pay their expenses while the hospital makes some beds available free of charge.

There are 60 doctors employed by the Avicenna health institutions.

HM Grants Heppling Farewell Audience
KABUL, Dec. 19.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted a farewell audience to the outgoing Chief of the UN Technical Assistance Board in Afghanistan, Sir Gordon Heppling, at Gulistan Palace Saturday afternoon.

Steeves Meets Justice Minister
KABUL, Dec. 19.—The United States Ambassador John Milton Steeves met the Justice Minister Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi at his office Saturday morning.

Diplomats Meet Minister
KABUL, Dec. 19.—The British Ambassador, Sir Gordon Whittieridge, and Charge d'Affaires of the Polish Embassy held separate meetings with the Agriculture Minister, Mohammad Akbar Reza, Saturday morning.

KABUL, Dec. 19.—The Turkish Ambassador, Cemil Vafi, met the Minister of Mines and Industries, Abdul Samad Salim, at his office Saturday morning.

The Minister received the Charge d'Affaires of the Polish Embassy in the afternoon.

It recommended to the Security Council "the continuation of the United Nations mediation work in conformity" with the council's resolution of March 4, 1964.

It recommended to the Security Council "the continuation of the United Nations mediation work in conformity" with the council's resolution of March 4, 1964.

H.M. Agrees To Danish Ambassador's Appointment

KABUL, Dec. 19.—His Majesty the King has agreed to the appointment of Frederik Godfred as Ambassador of the Royal Government of Denmark at the court of Kabul. He represents his country simultaneously in Tehran.

A request for his appointment was made by the Danish government earlier.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Combined Italian, French and Polish film LES CHEVALIERS TEU TONIQUE

PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film THE WORLD OF MONEY
KABUL CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Pakistani film RAT KI RAHI

We have everything for CHRISTMAS SHOPPING



HAMIDZADAH AND MATTIN STORES

Now 'Famous' Pall Mall gets a FILTER

When you buy a packet of 'GOLD BAND' PALL MALL filter you get the same perfect mildness, the same King Size satisfaction, that has made PALL MALL famous around the world — plus a pure white modern filter. Look for the 'GOLD BAND' — your guarantee of genuine American blend

GOLD BAND

PALL MALL
FILTER CIGARETTES



THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +8°C. Minimum -7°C.
Sun rise tomorrow at 7:00 a.m.
Sun sets today at 4:22 p.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 223

KABUL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1965, (QAUS 29, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Justice, Interior Ministries Form Group To Review Laws

KABUL, December 20.—A JOINT committee was set up by the Ministries of Justice and Interior at the Sunday meeting of the governors to review the laws regulating the activities of the office of the Attorney-General and the present method of making decisions by the courts.

The committee is expected to give its views as rapidly as possible to concerned authorities.

The governors' Sunday conference was held under the chairmanship of the Interior Minister Abdul Satar Shalizi. Besides the governors, the meeting was attended by Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, the Minister of Justice; Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, the Minister of Education; Torkyalai Elemadi, Rector of the Kabul University; the Deputy Ministers of Interior and the Commander of Police and Gendarmarie forces.

The Justice Minister told the mee-

ting that his Ministry was prepared to amend, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior, the laws regulating activities of the offices of Attorney-General.

He said it was the duty of the Ministry of Justice to review the subsidiary laws so that the present system may be consolidated and a true democracy come into being.

Confirming Shalizi's views, the Justice Minister said our common aim is Afghanistan's progress and public welfare which should be achieved through the sincere cooperation of all the organs of the state.

Four Gemini Pilots Reunited On Earth

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, Dec. 20, (AP).—Sleeping, another and bubbling with mutual congratulations, America's rendezvousing Gemini astronauts met each other on earth Sunday and spent 45 minutes reliving their historic adventures.

Because of bad weather, Gemini 6 astronauts Walter M. Schirra, Junior, and Thomas P. Stafford were not on hand to greet their Gemini 7 counterparts, Frank Borman and James A. Lovell Junior, when the world's most traveled spacemen at "skid strip", Cape Kennedy's runway.

Instead, Schirra was lurking in a doorway at astronauts crew headquarters on neighbouring Merritt Island, as Borman and Lovell walked down the hall. Schirra bounded out and began wildly swinging his arms as if the Gemini 7 astronauts needed landing instructions.

"There was a lot of handshaking and mutual congratulations," said Astronaut Donald K. Slayton, director of the Gemini crew.

One of the first things the four astronauts did was to call off their well publicized beaver which crew would land closest to the prime recovery ship, the aircraft carrier Wasp.

At the Cape, Borman and Lovell will spend most of their time undergoing medical examinations. The whole point of their 14-day journey was to learn if man could survive a two-week flight to the moon, the longest now planned by the United States. In previous spaceflight experience doctors noticed a tendency for astronauts to lose calcium in their bones, caused by the lack of normal gravitational pull during weightlessness and prolonged confinement in the tiny capsule. Space officials hope Borman and Lovell's long-duration flight will give them a good blue how extensive the problem is.

Earlier Dr. Howard Minners, the chief physician of the medical team examining the Gemini-7 crew said Saturday night: "psychologically, the return to normal (for Borman and Lovell) was fairly complete early. They were sleepy and tired this evening but they were just tired from doing a day's work."

Eng. Moobin Named Deputy Minister Of Mines, Industries

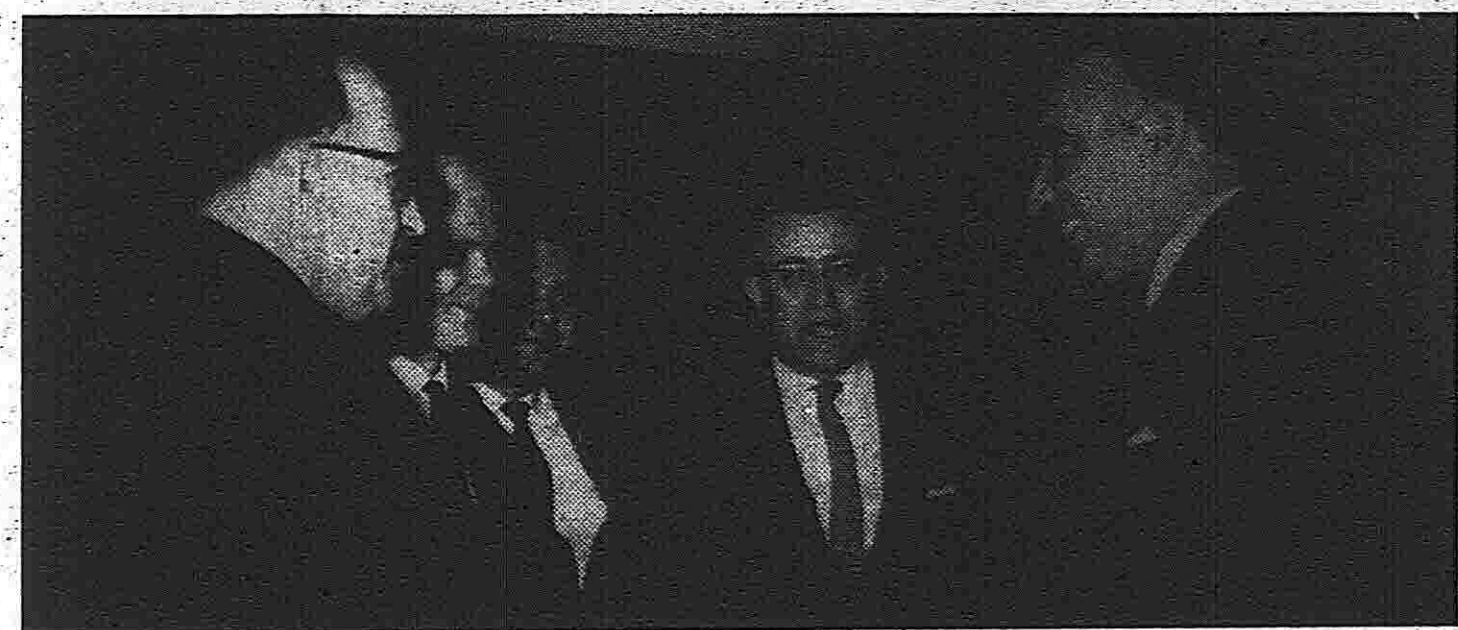
KABUL, Dec. 20.—The following new appointments have been made in the Ministry of Mines and Industries:

Eng. Abdul Kudus Mobin, as Deputy Minister, Eng. Badrudin Sharaf, as President of Petroleum Prospecting Department, and Eng. Abdullah Matin, President of Thermal Power and Chemical Fertilisers plants in Mazari Sharif.

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-Nau news; Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal with Director General of Czechoslovak News Agency, OETKA, Miroslav Sulek (2nd from left) and Jiri Gold-Schmidt Director of Foreign Relations of that News Agency (first from left) at his office this morning. In the centre is Zdenek Ebel the Czechoslovak Ambassador in Kabul. The Czech journalists arrived here Sunday for talks with the Bakhtar News Agency regarding exchange of news.

First Oil Air Lift To Zambia; Smith Imposes Duty On Coal

LONDON, December, 20, (Reuter).—BRITAIN Sunday began flying petrol supplies into Zambia in a rescue operation to replace supplies cut off by neighbouring Rhodesia after a British oil embargo against her.

The first load of 2,400 gallons of the north, would crack under the strain of a sustained airlift were discounted by the RAF commander.

More aircraft will boost the airlift during the week. Britain is bearing the cost, and also announced it is spending 3,500,000 sterling on improving surface oil routes across Tanzania to a rail-head in Zambia.

Zambia has already announced petrol rationing. The emergency airlift will replace normal supplies from Rhodesia cut off by Prime Minister Ian Smith when Britain imposed its oil embargo last Friday.

The first British airlift plane bringing oil to beat the Rhodesian blockade arrived in Lusaka Sunday and tore a deep furrow in the airport tarmac as it taxied to its unloading bay.

The plane, a Royal Air Force transport, leaned over dangerously as its wheels bit through the tar surface into the muddy ground for a distance of ten feet.

An inquiry by RAF officers showed the plane had followed a white line instead of a yellow line and had gone on to tarmac only one eighth of an inch thick.

Fears that Zambia's two major airfields at Lusaka and at Ndola on the copperbelt, 200 miles to

conviction that the hour is coming when republicans will win."

With more than three-quarters of the votes counted, De Gaulle's total was holding steady at 55 per cent of the valid ballots.

With 22,161,103 of the votes counted out of a total vote registration of 28,914,581, De Gaulle was leading with 12,211,810 or 55 per cent, and Mitterrand had

Mitterrand, in conceding that he had been beaten, said: "At the start of my candidacy I realised the difficulty of the undertaking, but the result obtained today confirms my

conviction that the hour is coming when republicans will win."

With more than three-quarters of the votes counted, De Gaulle's total was holding steady at 55 per cent of the valid ballots.

With 22,161,103 of the votes counted out of a total vote registration of 28,914,581, De Gaulle was leading with 12,211,810 or 55 per cent, and Mitterrand had

Mitterrand, in conceding that he had been beaten, said: "At the start of my candidacy I realised the difficulty of the undertaking, but the result obtained today confirms my

conviction that the hour is coming when republicans will win."

With more than three-quarters of the votes counted, De Gaulle's total was holding steady at 55 per cent of the valid ballots.

With 22,161,103 of the votes counted out of a total vote registration of 28,914,581, De Gaulle was leading with 12,211,810 or 55 per cent, and Mitterrand had

Mitterrand, in conceding that he had been beaten, said: "At the start of my candidacy I realised the difficulty of the undertaking, but the result obtained today confirms my

Kabul University Examinations To Begin Wednesday

KABUL, Dec. 20.—The annual examinations of most colleges of Kabul University will begin Wednesday.

In some of the colleges examinations in some subjects have already begun either because the programme has been completed or the foreign teachers leaving for Christmas and new year's vacation.

Last week the students in the Colleges of Law, Economics, and Medicine were examined in some of their courses. In the College of Engineering, however, classes are still being held.

A Kabul University source said the date for examinations at the College of Science will soon be announced. Two hundred students have registered their names for examinations so far.

The office of the college is open for those who have still to register.

Bulgarians Meet Minister
KABUL, Dec. 20.—The Ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Volko Grochev, accompanied by the Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy General Kamov met the Minister of Agriculture, Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, and the Deputy Minister, Dr. Mohd. Ehsan Rafik, at the Minister's office Sunday.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

The Council approved a donation of Af. 50,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

Chinese Say Hundreds Hurt By Indonesians

TOKYO, Dec. 20, (AP).—People's Republic of China announced Sunday it has lodged "the strongest protest" with the Indonesian government, charging "hooligans" had committed arson, murder, rape and looting against Chinese in Medan and areas adjoining it.

The total dead or injured figures were not given, but China said Chinese were cut down by axes and knives and "hundreds" of seriously wounded were hospitalised.

"These acts of arson, murder, looting and other atrocities against Chinese nationals were planned in advance," and, "these atrocities are indeed too tragic for words," the official New China News Agency said.

It demanded punishment of those who master-minded the alleged incident. It also asked for compensation and called on Indonesian authorities again to take effective measures against further "persecution" of Chinese nationals living in Indonesia.

Ahmadullah Visits Kandahar Projects

KANDAHAR, Dec. 20.—Engineer Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works, inspected the bridge over the Arghandab River on Sunday and talked with the provincial director of public works on the maintenance of the bridge.

He also saw the work being done on the Mirwais shrine and on buildings for various governmental agencies. Later he paid a visit to Spinboldak where public works experts are surveying a railroad project.

The Minister and his companions left for Ghazni late in the afternoon.

Photographer's Flash Injures Film Star's Eye

NEW YORK, Dec. 20, (AP).—Brigitte Bardot suffered an eye injury early Sunday when a photographer's camera flashed "very close" to her, a spokesman for United Artists reported.

The French film star's eye was inflamed.

The mishap occurred as Miss Bardot returned to the Plaza Hotel about 1 a.m. (0600 GMT) after attending the premiere of her new film, Viva Maria, at the Astor Theatre and a party afterwards in El Morocco.

The injury is not serious, the spokesman said.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
RAKHSTAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul".
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at—
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 20, 1965

Governors' Vital Role

The provincial governors who are in Kabul for consultations can utilise this opportunity for exchanging views among themselves on the problems of their areas. In fact it would be profitable for all if such meetings and exchange of views became a regular feature and not only governors but officials too were brought together from time to time. The conference of provincial directors organised by the Ministry of Education some time ago showed the way to others especially because the results achieved in the development of education have been very encouraging. It is time central departments with agencies in the provinces began thinking of the calling regular meetings of provincial representatives.

The governors' conference is of special importance in view of the promises made by the Maizawdal government when seeking the Wolesi Jirgah's vote of confidence. These promises cannot be fulfilled by the ministers alone. It is for the governors to implement the projects envisaged in the Prime Minister's policy statement. The governors cannot confine their attention to administrative problems. They have to guide activities in all spheres of life in their respective provinces.

While in Kabul they have been holding consultations with officials of the Ministries of Justice and Education. These conferences are useful, but it would be better if the Ministry of Interior were to work out an agenda for such occasions to enable governors to discuss policies and problems with key officials of other important departments as well. Discussions of this kind would be of advantage to both sides and help all concerned to have a clearer understanding of the problems and of the way they should be solved.

The success or failure of any national programme depends on the way the governors work in the provinces. That is why the eyes of the whole nation are on them. They can play a vital role in the development of the country by setting an example of selflessness, devotion to duty and hard work.

Carpet-Baggers Move Into Rhodesia

Some new faces and new accents have been noticed around Salisbury these past few days. They belong to the salesmen, agents, and other carpet-baggers who, like certain African birds, can sense an appetising situation from miles away.

In the daytime they glide around their contacts in the business quarter, assessing the bargaining strength of the outland animal and its need for succour. In the evening they eye one another carefully across the hotel lounges, holding their drinks and conversations close to the chest.

The significance of their presence is to confirm, as many had predicted, that the trade war continues behind the political dialogue. That the individual businessman's instinct for a deal may help to cushion the effect of sanctions whatever his government may decree.

Some of the agents may be freelancing and simply sizing up the opponents. Others identified to me are agents for French and Italian principals and the terms they are ready to discuss suggest that there must have been consultations with European headquarters.

Considering the tightness of import controls and the complaints about shortage of foreign exchange, it is hard to see what Rhodesian agencies could buy.

Mercedes dealers, for instance, have been told that they will be allowed to bring in only 12 cars a month instead of the usual 40 in the first four months of next year.

The Ford and B.M.C. plants which build their cars here from assembly kits will be allowed to import enough to stave off unemployment.

But all Rhodesian businessmen are in confused and uncertain state. Not one I have met can explain clearly what he can or cannot buy or sell.

There are long lists of goods for which import licences are needed, but the anomalies of cash and credit make the whole thing a gamble. With the stopping of London bank accounts, many find that they cannot pay minor bills like club membership fees or tailors' accounts there. Yet payment in thousands for car goods of Rhodesian minerals and so on still goes through.

Everyone in the import-export business is beginning to have a wo-

rying time. The smaller firms are contemplating closure. Others have laid off staff. Office jobs of all kinds have become rather hard to get. Yet if sanctions are to become reasonably effective unemployment must spread far beyond the present rate.

The Smith regime, I understand, is working on the theory that only 5,000 whites (out of a labour force of 25,000) will be thrown out of work over the whole period in which sanctions are likely to operate, and that about 25,000 Africans (out of 65,000 workers) may lose their jobs.

These pockets of jobless and disaffected Africans round the country could well stretch police resources. But it is calculated that there would not be anything like enough employment among the white electorate to turn feeling against the regime.

The whites have certainly shown themselves in the past to be ungrateful towards their political leaders and ruthless about discarding those who don't produce the goods.

But though Smith may be a card-board Caesar in the Whitehall view, his present dominance of the country and his talent for glossing over hard realities with a sentimental-heroic note should not be underestimated.

The news from London suggests to most people of moderate opinion here that there may still be illusions about the ease with which the Smith regime can be displaced by economic pressures. Wilson's statement last week that Britain cannot enforce sanctions on its own may be realistic, but it is naturally taken here as a sign of weakened nerve.

Wilson has mentioned his ultimate objective of handing over control of Rhodesia to a cabinet of moderates. It is fairly easy to predict who they would be. This week I canvassed the opinions of the six available (the African members are either in restriction or abroad). All of them met Wilson during his visit and helped to form his opinion about what should be done.

Only one, a retired lawyer, thought the present rate of sanctions would work. The consensus of opinion was that the consensus of opinion was that the sanctions would damage the economy without having the crunch of speed and effectiveness.

Most of them were surprised at

out the slow and partial nature of the embargo. They supposed that sanctions had not been imposed on Rhodesian minerals like asbestos and chrome because of American and British control of the parent mining companies.

They doubt Wilson's apparent belief that "gradual pressure" would be enough. Now attrition would mean that the economy would be damaged, markets lost, without knocking Smith.

The regime would be given time to find other forces and markets. Foreign governments would be more inclined to recognise a *de facto* regime. The initiative would pass more quickly into the hands of African extremists.

They do not see any prospect of effective pressure until the government tries to sell the tobacco crop next spring. There are said to be chances of under-the-counter markets at half the usual price. At the moment the farmers are not greatly worried.

Moderate opinion here is still looking to the courts for some definite decisions about the illegal nature of the Smith regime. A number of them have been considering taking action through the High Court on the censorship regulations, which Britain has declared illegal.

One could be over-optimistic about their chances of success. If the action is brought on the grounds that the Rhodesian Minister who made the order is not a legal Minister, then legal circles here think the Bench may turn to precedents from wartime England in which Ministers were given wide emergency powers.

If an action is brought, as seems likely in the next few weeks, the Bench may be asked to consider instead whether there was a genuine State of Emergency.

But the opinion of barristers I have met is that the *de facto* control of the Smith regime cannot fail to bulk large with the courts. The judges are essentially constitutionalists, not politicians.

If appeals on censorship and other aspects of the emergency laws would work, then the consensus of opinion was that the sanctions would damage the economy without having the crunch of speed and effectiveness.

(OFNS)

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday Anis devoted its editorial to the safe return of Gemini-7 to earth and hailed the successful rendezvous of Gemini-6 and 7. This, said the paper, is an important step forward in conquering outer space for the benefit of mankind. It expressed satisfaction over the fact that the two space pioneers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are carrying out experiments in a way that will lead to increased co-operation between them.

Although the exact expenditure involved in putting a spaceship in orbit is not known, it must be millions of dollars. When it is a question of probing the universe nobody need grudge the expenditure. Human resources should however be utilised in such a manner that while conquering space we can also wipe out ignorance, hunger and poverty from the face of the earth.

In a letter to the editor in Anis Abdullah Baghdar asked whether profit earned by an individual or a group of persons which results in loss to the public at large is legitimate. Arianan Afghan Airlines, he said, is trying to make up for its previous losses by chartering planes for export of grapes and import of goods from India.

It is true that only a few plane-loads of grapes are exported in this way, but the consequent loss to the people is much bigger than the profit. Those who charter planes are only a few foreign and local businessmen. They import just a fraction of their cargo by plane, but they charge for their merchandise as if it were all imported by air. That is why the prices of tea and Indian textile goods have gone up.

The letter added that all the profit made by Arianan by chartering its planes is paid for by the people who otherwise would not have to pay the additional air transportation costs of the goods which can be transported by road.

Yesterday's *Islah* in an editorial welcomed the establishment of a bureau in the Ministry of Planning to study and evaluate people's suggestions on bringing about improvements in the work of governmental agencies and on development of their own areas.

Every new thought and idea is worth consideration and the evaluation of these ideas can be of help in two ways. First, these ideas serve as a guide to the government, and secondly, when people see that their suggestions count they are encouraged to take a more active part in the affairs of the nation and for the betterment of society.

In the past occasional suggestions made by the people through newspapers and other media were either ignored or were dismissed with a verbal remark. It is heartening that now a special branch in the Ministry of Planning will evaluate these suggestions as to their practicability.

The editorial in conclusion said we must realise that every suggestion cannot be accepted since the country's resources are limited and in any case first things must come first.

In a letter to the editor in *Islah* the Publicity Department of the Kabul Municipal Corporation replied to a statement of the committee which allotted plots in Sayed Nour, Mohammad Shah Miana complaining that the Corporation had shown distrust in its work.

The committee, which consists of high-ranking, enlightened and trustworthy officials, said the letter has the municipality's full confidence. But since application forms were filled under the supervision of local district officers, who are municipal officials, the Corporation has the right to find out whether its own officials had done their duty properly.

The letter added that inspection had been made to satisfy people some of whom had complained about the matter and to find out whether the Corporation officials have neglected their duties.

Dried Fruit Soup

1 lb. ground beef
1 small onion (grated)
1 tsp. pepper
1 tsp. salt
8 cups water
3 tsp. salt
1 cup rice
2 small onion (chopped fine)
1 cup dried apricots
1 cup dried prunes
1 cup dried apricots
1 cup walnuts (chopped)
1 cup parsley (chopped)
1 cup chick peas (canned)
1 cup vinegar
1 cup sugar
1 tsp. dried mint
1 tsp. cinnamon
1 tsp. pepper

Put the meat in a bowl. Add grated onions and seasoning and mix well. Make small meat balls the size of walnuts. Put water in a 3-quart pot. Add salt and rice and cook for 15 minutes. Meanwhile, saute chopped onions in butter and put them aside. Add prunes to the water and rice and let cook for another 15 minutes.

Add meat balls, apricots, walnuts, parsley, and sauteed onions and let cook for about 20 minutes on a medium fire. Add vinegar and sugar and let cook on a medium fire for 15 minutes more.

Rub dried mint in the palm of your hands to make it powdery. Add cinnamon and pepper to the mint. Add this to the soup just before removing it from the fire. If more seasoning is necessary add to taste.

Skilled Administrator Becomes First Woman Minister

Responding to requests made by a number of our readers, we introduce in this issue *Kubra Noorzai, the first woman to hold a cabinet post in Afghanistan.*

Ever since Kubra Noorzai graduated from the College of Science in 1954 she has either been teaching or in directing educational institutions. She entered Malalai School at five and all through her 12 years there she was an outstanding student.

Like her father who, by sheer hard work made himself into one

Holiday Snacks

Of Fruit, Nuts

Dried fruits and nuts are just the thing for holiday snacks. The dried fruit bazaar on Serak-i-Mandaye, which is the street running south between the Pul-i-Khisti Mosque in the centre of town and the post office near the imported silk bazaar, has a variety of dried fruits, Apples, apricots, cherries, and raisins make fine stewed fruits or jams for winter eating. A local fruit stew with spices, which are sold near here also, can warm a winter night. Here also are sold the dried carrot strips for making Qabul Palau.

Walnuts, pinion nuts, almonds, and apricot centers for cookies, cakes, or just for snacking are to

be found on page 4

of the most successful construction foremen in the city, she is a hard worker.

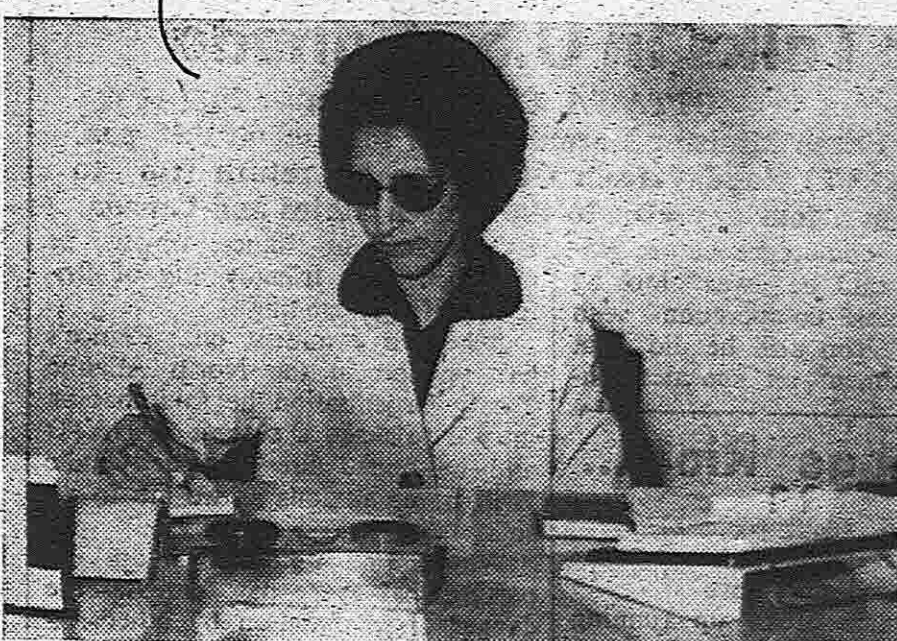
She was the oldest of five children, who lived with their parents in a small house in Baghban Kocha in the old city near the Shah Do Shamsheh mosque.

Just as she was a good administrator in Malalai School where she worked right after graduation from the College and in the Women's Institution and the College of Home Economics, she had a strong influence at home, too. Her firm character and sense of discipline contributed a lot to the development of her younger brothers and sister as good students and responsible persons. One of her brothers now holds a Ph. D. in law and teaches at Kabul University. Her younger sister is the head of a girls' high school in Kabul.

Kubra Noorzai has always tried to serve as an example to the new generation of educated, modern and emancipated Afghan girls.

Unlike many other women she does not patronise beauty salons but does her hair at home. She has always made her own clothes, too, sometimes on her own and sometimes with the help of one of her sisters.

She now has very little spare time since she gets up at six in the morning, works until eight at home and arrives at the office exactly at nine where she remains as late as six or seven. When she does have extra time she uses it reading. She is



Kubra Noorzai expresses confidence in the future of Afghan women.

a keen reader, and reads on all subjects but especially on subjects related to her job.

Although she has been in the Ministry of Health only two weeks she has already familiarised herself with the new post and she has some definite ideas on what steps should be taken by the Ministry.

She thinks institutions and colleges to train doctors should be expanded and new colleges set up since the country needs many more. Mother and child care and women's diseases, she thinks have not received as much attention as they should.

The new Minister would also like to see the Audiovisual Department of the Ministry of Health expanded and strengthened so that it can effectively promote health education and preventive medicine. She wants to improve the training of dentists by including courses in

this field in the curricula of the College of Medicine and developing schools to train dentists.

She feels confident the future of Afghan women will be a bright one.

Sh has been the Afghan women's representative at a number of international women's conferences including the 1963 Afro-Asian women's conference in Ceylon and 19th Congress of International Women in Dublin.

She has also spent a year for training in the field of education in Paris and in 1959 toured the United States for three months under a leadership programme.

In 1959 she also participated in a UNESCO conference in Paris. She was a member of the Afghan delegation at the United Nations Human Rights Seminar held in Kabul in 1963.

all about Women

Disappearing Fashion

Face Of Chadary Changes From Black Linen To Colourful Silk

Many foreign authors and publications have mentioned the chadary "shrouding" Afghan women. Chadary has been a familiar sight in Afghan cities during the last several centuries, but it is now disappearing very rapidly.

A discussion of how the chadary made its way here, the changes in style it has gone through and its future may put the whole position in perspective.

Chadary was never adopted by the women of the countryside. This was not because they did not believe in covering themselves and not exposing themselves to strangers but because as working women, who helped the men on the farm too, they found wearing of chadary impractical. In its place they used a large scarf called chadar. When there were no men around they worked freely with their chadars on their shoulders and when someone passed by they just covered their faces with the chadar.

It is not known when chadary was introduced here for the first time, but it was most probably after the advent of Islam.

At the beginning all chadarys were black, made of coarse linen. It was referred to as Chadary Kabuli, thus showing that it started right here.

The first chadarys were covered almost all over with embroidery and decorated with bits of zarak (mica) which shone in all the creases and pleats.

The shape of the chadary changed drastically in 1919. It was in this year that extensive reforms were under way and attempts were made by the women, with encouragement from the government, to cast away the chadary. It was in this year that for the first time seven Afghan girls went abroad for studies.

Even those who were not liberal enough to cast away the chadary were affected by the spirit of the time and modified their covering.

Two kinds of new chadarys, one called maktabi (school) chadary and the other, called Iranian chadary came into being.

The school chadary consisted of two pieces, a long skirt like that of an evening dress, and a loose front piece which was tied around the head with silk lace. The skirt was held around the waist by a piece of lace, but a rope made of horsehair was considered more fashionable.

The Iranian type was an adaptation of the chadary worn by Iranian women of the time.

Those who used the school chadary sometimes wore a graceful cloak on their shoulders. The hands were covered by white or black gloves. With the coming into use of the school chadary finer materials, rayon and silk, began to be utilised for making chadarys.

As the country was not ready for emancipation of women some sections of the population showed hostile reactions to the reforms and the old type of chadary was brought into use again this time with an addition called delak. The delak was a pair of loose trousers made of the same material as the chadary. Sometimes with shoes incorporated in it and sometimes with a band like the top of sports trousers.

It was tied to the waist by a long band knotted in front with the two ends preferably hanging out of it.

The delak was worn with low-heeled shoes or flat shoes with twisted toes.

The delak did not become popular with the younger women and girls and only the elder women wore it. It was put on when they fully dressed themselves.

For a period of 30 years it appeared that the chadary would

remain on the scene permanently. Different variations were however worked out and one could distinguish what kind of family the wearer of a certain type of chadary belonged to.

School girls and the more modern women wore chadarys which were light and sleek with low headpieces.

The more traditional women wore heavy linen chadarys which had the appearance of a tent.

Businessmen saw that profit could be made in the chadary trade. Chadary shops were open-

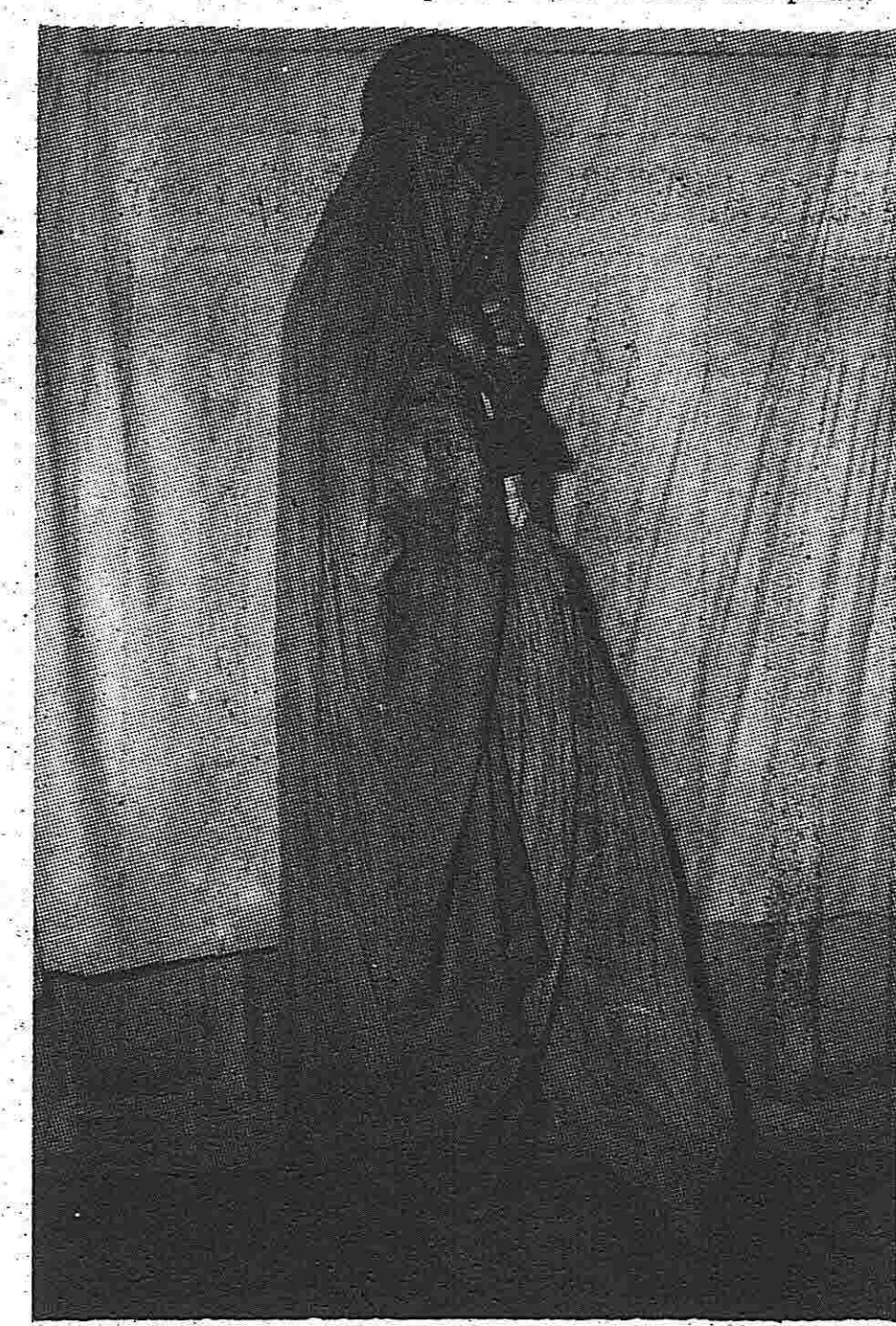
ed in Kabul and other cities. Women stopped making their own chadarys and began to buy ready-made ones.

This resulted in providing employment for some women who made, embroidered and pleated chadarys for sale in shops.

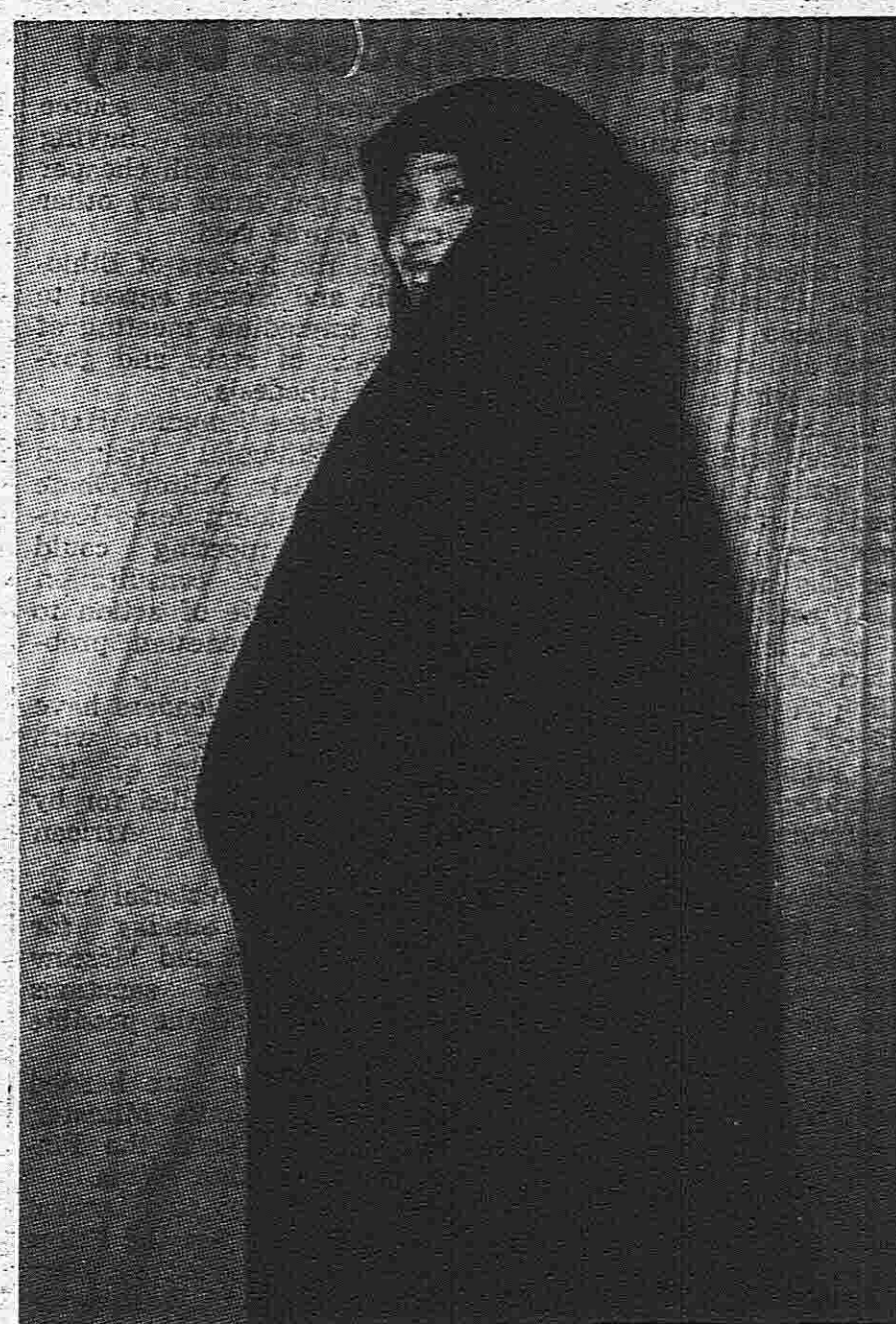
Soon the number of women who wore no chadary increased. These women however did not exert any pressure on those who for one reason or another wanted to continue wearing chadarys.

When chadarys were done away with another kind of

(Contd. on Page 4)



Proud of her covering, this woman looks at her feet and does not know whether she should be happy or sorry that they show.



A split second showing of her face to her friend in a moment when she was not being observed. That is all the old-time chadary-wearing girl could do to show her feelings when she was on the street.

(Contd. on page 4)

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
RAKHITAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief:
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki

Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200

FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at—
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 21, 1965

Revision Of Laws

Many will be surprised that the Ministries of Justice and Interior have decided to review the laws relating to the activities of the Attorney-General's office and those defining the jurisdiction of courts. The decision by itself cannot be objected to. What is worthy of comment is that the need for revision has been felt only a few months after the laws were enacted. It has been found that certain provisions of the laws either cannot be implemented or have created confusion.

We shall not concern ourselves with the provisions which the joint committee appointed by the Ministries of Interior and Justice will have to amend. What we wish to emphasise is that a proper procedure should be followed in drafting and enacting laws. During the transition period, in the absence of Parliament, the powers of the legislature were vested in the executive. Various committees in the Ministry of Justice drafted laws which were later approved by the cabinet. The draft versions of only two enactments—the Constitution and the Press Law—were released for publication. All the other laws were published when they were already in force.

It is now clear that public discussion on them is essential before laws are enforced. We hope that in the future not only laws but plans for projects too will be released to the public before they are ratified or implemented. Even Parliament itself should publish the draft versions of laws and plans before holding a debate on them.

The authorities sponsoring laws and projects should study the views of the public even though they are not obliged to accept them. In many cases people's views may help them to remedy defects and plug loopholes. This is the basic virtue of freedom of discussion and we hope that, in view of our past experience, all the authorities concerned will take steps to see that enough time is given to the public to study new laws and plans before they are accepted as final. Besides helping to avoid the kind of situation created by the laws on the administration of justice, this procedure will also contribute to strengthening of democracy in the country.

Views On Vietnam:

Rusk Reaffirms U.S. Readiness To Negotiate

Due to recent developments the Vietnam war has assumed a new aspect. The following are highlights of U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk's letter to the Italian Foreign Minister and President of the General Assembly, A. Fanfani, regarding peace probes.

Comments by the North Vietnamese News Agency on these peace feelers will be published tomorrow and the statement recently issued by the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union on the Vietnam crisis will be published in a subsequent issue.

We have carefully examined the suggestions you have conveyed, and I wish to make the following comments:

1. As it has repeatedly stated, the United States is prepared to enter into discussions or negotiations with any government at any time without any conditions whatsoever, we reaffirm this willingness.

2. Although there is some ambiguity in the statement of Hanoi's position, your source seems to indicate that Hanoi would agree that negotiations might be undertaken on the basis of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 without any qualifications or conditions. We, for our part, would be willing to engage in negotiations on this basis without any qualifications or conditions.

3. The United States does not, however, agree with the contention that the "four points" advanced by Hanoi constitute an authentic interpretation of the Geneva Agreements of 1954. Elements in the four points, notably the political programme of the so-called National Liberation Front, have no basis in the Geneva Agreements, and Hanoi's apparent insistence on a declaration accepting the four points

thus appears both to be inconsistent with the agreements and to require a substantive condition to negotiations. Nevertheless, we are prepared to include these four points for consideration in any peace talks along with any proposals which the United States, South Vietnam and other governments may wish to advance.

4. Your sources also mention another apparent Hanoi condition calling for a cease-fire and other measures prior to negotiations. The United States would be prepared for negotiations without the imposition of any conditions of this nature.

However, if a reduction or cessation of hostilities were to be arranged prior to negotiations, it seems self-evident that it would have to be on an equitable and reciprocal basis. If there were a cessation of certain military activities on the one side, there would have to be an equivalent cessation of military activities on the other. The formulation proposed by Hanoi's leaders does not appear to meet this test, for example, in that it imposes no restraint on the continued infiltration of forces and equipment from North to South Vietnam.

5. The United States government notes the message conveyed that North Vietnam would not insist on the actual withdrawal of American forces before the initiation of negotiations. However, the clarification of this point, though not without significance in the light of conflicting public statements by Hanoi on the subject, still leaves the questions discussed in 2 and 3 above.

We are thus far from persuaded that statements by Ho Chi Minh and Pham Van Dong quoted by your Italian sources indicate a real willingness for unconditional negotiations. We would be pleased, for our part, however,

on the basis of the considerations set forth above and perhaps in light of any further soundings your sources may make with Hanoi to discuss this matter further with you. I have asked Ambassador Goldberg, who bears this letter, to make himself available to you at any time for this purpose.

Further, if it develops following such discussions, or further contact by you with your sources, that a direct discussion with your Italian sources is deemed fruitful, a representative of the United States would be authorised to meet with them privately.

Finally, let me make it clear that you are free to draw on the contents of this letter, in anyway you may desire, in communicating with your sources. We would welcome your continuing assistance on this important matter.

The letter from Foreign Minister Fanfani to Secretary Rusk reads:

I received on 6th December your letter which Ambassador Goldberg had previously announced to me on November 29.

The same day I summarised in a document of mine essential observations made by you on various points and I have just received word that on Wednesday last—8th December—said document has been confidentially delivered into the hands of a qualified representative in order to be forwarded to Hanoi. I think as of today, the said document, has already reached its final destination.

I would like to add I desire, Mr. Secretary, to thank you very much for the confidence and trust in my person you and the American government have confirmed in your letter. I can assure you that, as soon as I receive any reaction on the points contained in the letter, I will inform you immediately.

Millions Saved By Disarmament Could Speed Scientific Research, UNESCO Committee Finds

From 15,000 to 20,000 million dollars is being spent every year on military research and development—the share of science in the world's annual armaments bill of an estimated 150,000 million dollars.

But what if the dream of disarmament becomes a reality? How could the best use be made of the staggering resources of scientific and technological manpower and facilities that would become available for peaceful purposes? And in what proportions would they become available?

If military research were to be halted, how could society continue to enjoy its "fallout" benefits, of which nuclear power, high speed air travel and electronic computation are only a few examples? And what new incentives would have to be provided to keep investment high in science?

These were some of the questions explored recently in a wide-ranging discussion at UNESCO House in Paris by eight scientists meeting as a "study group on the long-term consequences of disarmament on the development of scientific and technological research".

The meeting was attended by scientists and professors from different countries.

By the end of its meeting, the group had agreed on a series of recommendations for future action. "The group has worked on the assumptions that disarmament is an essential necessity for the survival of mankind and that substantial progress towards this goal could be made during the next few years", it stated in a preamble to its recommendations.

The group recommended as subjects for immediate study:

—The potential supply of scientific resources that would be released by disarmament;
—Experience of selected countries (Japan, Germany, France, the U.K., the U.S. and the USSR) in demobilising scientific manpower after World War II.
—The potential needs for scientific manpower and expenditure in

major civilian scientific fields and in existing and proposed international projects.

Then, for future study and action, the group recommended:

—The development by governments of "transitional projects" which would transfer the resources and imagination of scientists, administrators and interest groups to projects combining genuine scientific merit and broad social and popular appeal.

—National plans for the expansion and use of scientific manpower and equipment, "including large civil tasks for which military structure may be particularly adapted in some countries".

—National and international plan to use scientific manpower to study, through mixed teams of natural and social scientists, questions of "habit changes in regard to human ecology, environmental pollution, population dynamics, etc".

—International plans for temporary transfers of scientific and technological manpower and resources from advanced to developing countries where they would speed the growth of autonomous scientific and technological potential.

These recommendations were reached after a discussion that probed a number of aspects, some of them startling, of the problem of reconverting science from military to peaceful uses. Figures put forth before the group were eloquent, even though they had to be based on approximations because of secrecy.

The group was told that, in 1963, 60 per cent of the world's expenditure on scientific research and development was devoted to armaments. In applied military research and development, nearly 500,000 scientists and engineers and nearly 2,000,000 laboratory technicians and assistants were employed.

While only two countries—the United States and the USSR—have the resources for military research and development at the highest levels, the drain is heaviest on the developing countries, which were said to be spending about 60 or 70 per cent of national incomes on the

armaments race.

It is not enough, however, to deplore the huge sums that go into military research. What must be found, the group agreed, are ways to enlist support for peaceful science on the same scale that military research is now being supported.

At another level, the group took up the problem of demobilising armies, a question that must be carefully differentiated. An army like that of the United States, containing a 40 per cent proportion of technicians, would immediately add to a nation's technological potential if demobilised.

But this is not the case of armies in the less-developed countries whose ranks are filled mostly by farmers and labourers. Here, the meeting was told, the structure of the army be used, not for scientific development, but for building roads, improving agriculture, producing large-scale public works and giving employment to hundreds of thousands of men without releasing them overnight into an economy ill-prepared to absorb them.

UNESCO FEATURES

China Challenges USSR

To Open Discussion Of

Issues Dividing Them

PEKING, Dec. 21. (Reuters).—China today challenged the Soviet Union to discuss publicly the issues dividing Peking and Moscow.

An attack on Moscow's "rickety revisionists" accompanied an anti-Chinese article from the Soviet newspaper Pravda, reprinted today in the Chinese party organ. People's Daily.

The editorial preface alleged Soviet abuse and accused Soviet leaders of joining a campaign with the United States for world domination.

PRESS At-a-Glance

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial on the role of governors said that consultation, particularly in the interest of serving the people, can be very fruitful.

The provincial governors meeting in Kabul have not only been provided with an opportunity to exchange views, but to seek ways of implementing laws and ensuring social justice.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandtal has told the governors that their main task is to create a sense of responsibility among the people. With the implementation of laws people should realise that their responsibility lies in acting within its framework and thus become more responsible.

The paper said that securing people's cooperation under the new order which has been created in the country is the main function of our young governors. The governors' meeting will be useful both to the governors and the government. The governors can explain their difficulties to the government which can make the governors understand its policy.

The formation of a joint committee representing the Ministries of Interior and Justice is one of the fruitful consequences of the governors' meeting.

The Rural Development Department, which deals with some of the most useful projects in the country, can now carry on its activities with the help of the Ministry of Interior and the governors. By expanding the sphere of activity of this department progressive steps can be taken for the country's development.

One of the best ways the government can help the people in their respective provinces is to promote the handloom industry and crafts. With the formation of cooperatives and with the help of the Rural Development Department the governors can not only increase the income of the people but also find new avenues of employment.

The paper expressed the hope that similar meetings will be organised by other ministries, particularly the Ministries of Education and Health, so that the country's problems may be solved through an exchange of views.

Yesterday's Islah in an editorial asked the public to respond to the request made by the Kabul Municipality for information on allotment of plots in Said Noor Mohammad Shah Maina.

One of our failings, said the paper, is the inclination to pre-judgment. Some of our pre-judgments are reflected in our writings, which result in greater misunderstanding among the people and between the public and the government.

Some people are highly critical of the activities and achievements of some departments. The distribution of land in Said Noor Mohammad Shah Maina in the last few months has created a controversy and the question has also been discussed in newspapers.

The responsibility for the distribution of plots in the new Maina is shared by the committee appointed for the purpose and the Kabul Municipality. Before filling forms the applicants had to get certificates from the municipality declaring them to be deserving persons.

The municipality has now requested the people to come forward with information about the underserving who have been allotted plots in the area.

The editorial urges the public to help the municipality to find those who have got land by unfair means.

In a letter in the same issue of Islah Mrs. Bakhtarie suggested that the two sections in the Nursing School, one for men and the other for women, should be amalgamated and that the certificates awarded on the completion of studies should be considered as equivalent to Baccalaureate.

Member Of Meshrano Jirgah Keeps Miniature Painting School Of Behzad Alive



Mashaal spent over one year drawing the intricate scenes on this vase.

AWARE of their past glories the people of Ghor are still proud craftsmen and artists. Almost all of them build their own houses, make their own furniture and produce the clothing they require for themselves and their families. What is more important, there are many poets and artists among them.

One of the poets, Jalalai, is a herat official and a non-official capacities. He was the Mayor of Herat for about five years and has served as the head of an organisation set up for the promotion of cottage industries in Herat.

The organisation had 1,000 craftsmen and did much to improve carpet and cloth weaving in the province. Because of rivalries between the sponsors of the organisation and the merchants, who found it an effective competitor, the organisation collapsed.

Despite this work, Mashaal found time to organise two courses to train artists in miniature painting. He says with regret that the courses did not last long as the students were impatient and were not prepared to spend six months or a year on a single painting.

While Parliament is in recess Mashaal wants to complete three projects.

Citadel Hunting In Ghor Mountains

Going through the mountains of Ghor one sees many historic fortresses and citadels.

Many of these ruins and half ruins have lost their names now but the identity of some is still known.

Among these is Kalai Kaisar built on a steep mountain. The story goes that it was built with soil brought from Ghazni in the saddle bags of Ghori soldiers. After Sultan Alauddin burned Ghazni he wanted to build something like it in Ghor. Work on the Kalai Kaisar was started by Alauddin and finished by Sultan Ghiasuddin.

Another citadel is Kalai Sangi which is a small Ghori city of the twelfth century. It is located near Kalai Kaisar but only ruins remain.

In today's Ghor one of the interesting places to visit is Kalai Yaman which is located east of Taiwara.

In the area which is perhaps a site of the home of a Ghori ruler many coins and other household effects have been found. The area will be a particularly interesting place for archaeologists. A small amount of digging, done by local people interested in history, has yielded good results.

Before he came to Kabul as a Senator last October he served in

History Of Ghor Puzzles Historians

Ghor is a mountainous province lying east of Herat. It is the highest plateau in Afghanistan, next to the Pamirs, and has an extremely cold climate during the winter. At the time when Ghazni was ruled by the Ghaznavid Sultans, there in Ghor, in the heart of Afghanistan an Afghan family—the Ghori or Shansabiyans—was slowly rising to power and eminence.

The history of Ghor and its people forms an important and interesting chapter of Afghan history. Who these people were and when they embraced Islam are riddles of history yet to be solved. Some think they were the descendants of the Ten Tribes who settled in Afghanistan long before the advent of Islam.

One of their leaders, Qais, hearing about the Arabian Prophet, went to Mecca, embraced Islam and was given the name of Abdur Rashid. His services in the holy wars were greatly appreciated by the Prophet. Another version is that up to the days of Subaktagin (close of the 10th century A.D.) and even Sultan Mahmud, the Ghoris were pagans.

What was their religion? Again no one can say definitely. Some think they were Buddhists, others regard them as Zoroastrians or even as Hindus. According to Al-Uthi, Mohammad bin Suri, whom Mahmud of Ghazni defeated and deposed, was a Hindu. He further says that one of Suri's grandsons fled to India and took shelter in an idol-temple.

But the paganism of Ghor seems to be indigenous, having no connection with the outside world. Zamindawar once possessed a famous temple dedicated to the god Zuz or Zur, whose fame had reached as far as China. This temple existed until the later part of the 9th century.

When the Arabs came to Afghanistan, they could not conquer Ghor, and these fierce warriors kept their independence long af-

lasted for seven days and nights. The beautiful Afghan capital, the resort of scholars, the centre of a very highly developed culture with its fine libraries, was converted to ashes, while on the din himself was playing on the harp, reciting the following lines: I am Ala-ud-din the ruler of the world.

I will conquer the whole world like Alexander.

I had intended to make rivers of blood flow.

But the children and old men beseech me to spare their lives. This brutal action earned Ala-ud-din the title of Jahansuz (World-Burner). Nothing was spared with the exception of a few tombs and the two minarets, which stand to this day.

Later under Muizz-ud-din Mohammad, better known in Indian history by the name of Mohammad Ghori, they extended the boundaries of their kingdom as far as the Brahmaputra. Within the space of twelve years, Mohammad Ghori took the whole of Northern India as far as Bengal and Assam.

The Ghoris, like the Ghaznavids before them, were great builders and patrons of art and learning. Some of them even composed verses. Unfortunately, the ravages of time and especially the invasion of Gengiz Khan at the head of the Mongol barbarians, destroyed most of their useful works. With the exception of two magnificent buildings, the great Friday Mosque of Herat and the

burning of the city and the wholesale massacre of its people which

(Contd. on page 4)



(Above and below) Life in Ghor depicted by the Ghori artist Mashaal.

U.S. Promises To Help Meet India's Wheat Deficit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, (AP).—India has made known its food deficit will be about 10 million tons of grain this year and has asked the United States and other countries to do what they can to help avert famine.

The magnitude of the problem was made known by India's Minister of Food and Agriculture Chidambaram Subramaniam after a White House meeting he had with President Johnson and U.S. Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman.

The Food Minister said that first estimates indicated a need for 10 million tons of wheat and other grains and that revised estimates would be made in February or March. Diplomatic sources did not know what surplus Australia and Canada may have if any, but India has asked them as well as the United States for help in what might be the worst famine in 50 years.

American authorities have indicated that the United States is willing to provide what emergency surplus foods India is able to handle.

Indian sources reported earlier this month that the present flow of about 600,000 tons of wheat per month could be increased to 800,000 tons per month. New Subramaniam has declared the Indian ports capable of handling 900,000 tons per month or approximately 11 million tons per year.

There is now 900,000 tons of American grain in the pipeline for delivery to India and the 1.5 million tons will be in addition to this quantity, according to U.S. officials.

One of the topics of conversation here during discussions this week between the Indian Food Minister and Freeman will be on the additional use of fertilizers to increase the Indian harvest. The White House has extended a one-shot emergency credit of \$0 million to India for the purchase of fertilizers. Subramaniam will look for more U.S. private and government credit for this purpose.

New Appointments In Mines, Industries Ministry
In the report in yesterday's Kabul Times announcing new appointments in the Ministry of Mines and Industries several names were confused.
The names of those appointed are as follows:
Engineer Abdul Kudus Majid as Deputy Minister; Engineer Badrudin Sharafi as President of the Petroleum Prospecting Department; and Engineer Abdullah Mobin as President of the Thermal Power and Chemical Fertiliser Plants in Mazari Sharif.

At Least 20 Dead In Portuguese Train Crash

ALGUEIRAO, Portugal, Dec. 21, (AP).—At least twenty persons were feared killed when a passenger and a freight train collided near this suburb of Lisbon.

Railroad officials said the passenger train, loaded with Christmas shoppers returning from Lisbon to their suburban homes, crashed head on with the freight train five kilometres away from Algueirao, the hill city and former residence of Portuguese kings.

British Conservatives Urge Talks With Rhodesian Govt.

LONDON, December 21, (DPA).—The British opposition Conservative leadership last night requested British Premier Harold Wilson to announce the terms under which the British government would be willing to open talks with the breakaway Rhodesian government.

The Conservatives, in a foreign policy debate in the House of Commons, rejected all force that might be used to carry out economic sanctions against the Ian Smith government in Rhodesia.

Although the opposition did not criticise British embargo measures, including the oil embargo, against Rhodesia, they expressed concern over the current situation.

The Conservatives also said they are convinced that the British public would reject the use of force to topple the government of Ian Smith.

British Commonwealth Secretary Arthur Bottomley last night

Assembly Actions

(Contd. From Page 1)
involved in a procedural snarl Monday night over whether to invite representatives of both North and South Korea to participate without the right to vote in debate on the unification of Korea. "Three draft resolutions on the issue were before the committee. One would request representatives of North and South Korea to participate, another would invite South Korea only and the third would in effect postpone the question until the next session of the General Assembly. Eastern bloc nations gave strong support to the resolution sponsored by Guinea, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia and Tanzania to invite representatives of both governments, while Western nations generally urged inviting only South Korea.

Ghori History

(Contd. from page 3)
Jam Minaret, discovered only recently, practically nothing has been left. The Mosque is a fine piece of art and has been repeatedly repaired and set in order, while the great minaret still stands in all its glory in the heart of Firoz Koh, the capital of the Ghori Kings.

The Ghori period had two kinds of architectural edifices. One of these pertained to the common design, the remnants of which are still to be seen scattered over the country. The second was the official architectural style, and the remnants of this are to be inspired by the Minar of Firoz Koh. The most elegant of these is the Minar-i-Jam (Jam's Minaret), which bears a very close resemblance to the Qutub Minar of Delhi. It so appears that the architects of the Qutub Minar were inspired by the Minar of Firoz Koh.

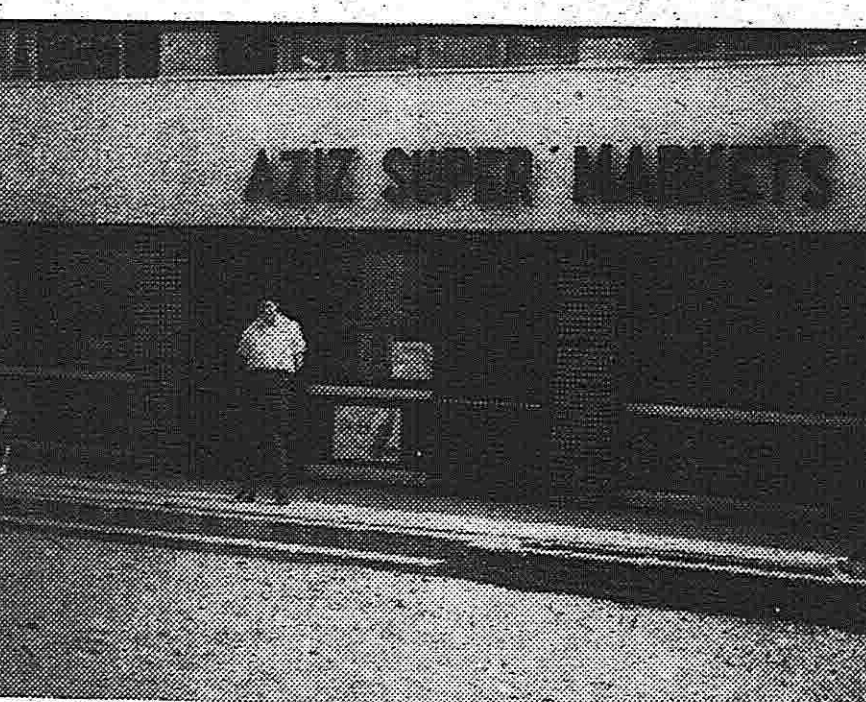
Minar of Jam is undoubtedly a most important historical edifice and is considered to be the greatest Islamic monument throughout Afghanistan. Only a few years before no one was even aware of its existence.

Firoz Koh, the capital of the Ghori Sultans, was also a seat of learning, and boasted of a large number of men of letters, artisans, philosophers, mystics, and historians, most of whom, due to the collapse of the Ghori Empire and late on the invasion of Genghis had to seek new homes. They migrated to India to Mamluks' court.

We have everything for CHRISTMAS SHOPPING


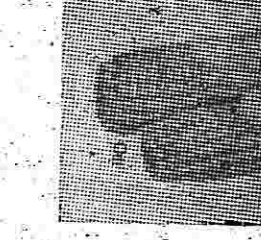
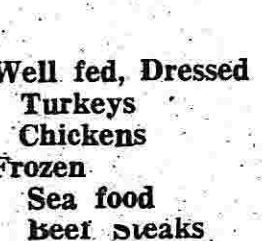
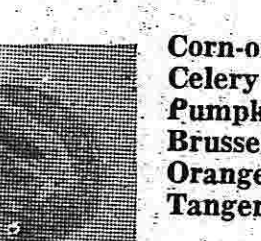

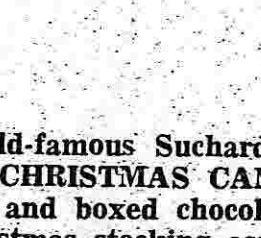


HAMIDZADAH AND MATTIN STORES



SHOP FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS FOODS AT AZIZ SUPER MARKETS

Karte Perwan near the British Embassy
Phone 24204

	
Fresh Eggs Cheeses Spreads Canned Milk	Corn-on-cob Celery Pumpkins Brussel Sprouts Oranges Tangerines
	
Well fed, Dressed Turkeys Chickens Frozen Sea food Beef Steaks Lamb Chops	
	
World-famous Suchard, Tobler CHRISTMAS CANDIES Bar and boxed chocolate Christmas stocking assortment Hard and Soft Centre mixes	

THE WEATHER

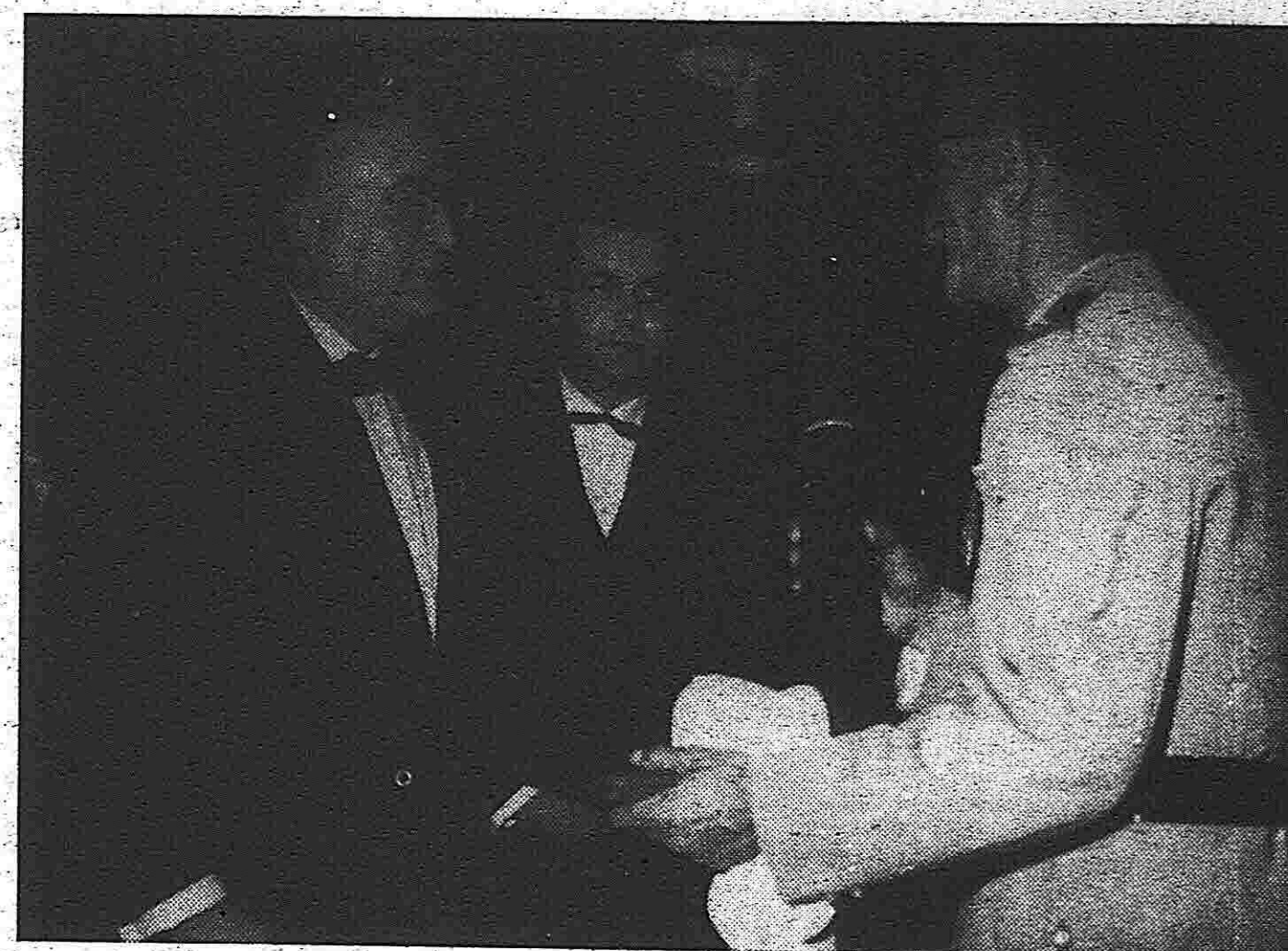
Tonight and Tomorrow's
Temperature
Max. -1.9°C; Min. -6°C
Sun sets today at 4:28 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 7:00 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 225.

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1965, (JADDI 1, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

HRH Shah Wali Khan Receives Medal



KABUL, Dec. 22.—On behalf of the government of Czechoslovakia, Zednek Eibel, the Czech Ambassador, presented the First Order Gold Medal last evening to HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between the two countries.
His Royal Highness signed the treaty on behalf of Afghanistan.
The presentation was made at a reception given by the Ambassador in honour of His Royal Highness.
Presenting the medal to His Royal Highness the Czech Ambassador said that great possibilities exist for the countries of the world to develop and strengthen relations between one another. "My country has realised the importance of co-existence," he said.
The very first document establishing friendly relations between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia was signed by HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi 25 years ago, he added.
In conclusion, he said: "While presenting this medal, allow me to express the good wishes of the government and people of Czechoslovakia to His Majesty the King and the people of Afghanistan."

Wilson To Visit USSR In Feb. To Discuss Urgent Questions

LONDON, December 22 (AP).—Prime Minister Wilson announced Tuesday he will visit the Soviet Union from Feb. 21 to 24.

Wilson made the announcement during a two-day debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons.

He said he has been corresponding with Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin since last spring and that he has accepted an invitation to Moscow to discuss some "vitally urgent questions."

Kosygin last January agreed in principle to come to Britain during the spring but a flareup of the Vietnam war reportedly caused him to abandon the project indefinitely.

Wilson, however, never gave up and his arrangement to travel to Moscow in February resulted.

"I have studied the exchanges between Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart and the Soviet Ministers during his visit, last month, and I have had the benefit of a continuing exchange of messages with Kosygin since last spring," Wilson said.

"In the light of these exchanges, and having regard to some of the vitally urgent questions I think now require discussion, I have accepted an invitation from the Soviet government to spend some

Czech Journalists Meet Education, Planning Heads

KABUL, Dec. 22.—The Director-General of the Czechoslovak News Agency, CETEKA, Miroslav Sulek, and the director of the agency's foreign news section, Jiri Gold-Schmidt, met Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Minister of Education, at his office Tuesday. The CETEKA representatives attended a luncheon given in their honour by the Minister of Education at the Spohni Cafe.

The Czech journalists also met the Planning Minister, Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, at his office Tuesday morning.

HM Congratulates Gen. De Gaulle On His Re-Election

KABUL, Dec. 22.—A telegram has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to General de Gaulle congratulating him on his re-election as President of France.
Gen. De Gaulle won the French presidential election held on Sunday.

UK, Pak. Ambassadors Meet Health Minister

KABUL, Dec. 22.—Sir Gordon Whitteridge, British Ambassador at the court of Kabul, and General Mohammad Yousuf, Ambassador of Pakistan, held separate meetings with Miss Kobra Noorzai, the Minister of Public Health yesterday.

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near
Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

Wilson, Heath Clash On Rhodesia, U.S. Joins Britain In Oil Airlift To Zambia

LONDON, December 22, (AP).—BRITISH Prime Minister Harold Wilson and opposition Conservative leader Edward Heath clashed Tuesday on the Rhodesia issue, threatening their uneasy unity on how to deal with the breakaway colony.

In the House of Commons, Wilson also said he thinks South Africa—which sympathises with Premier Ian Smith's regime—will respect the developing international ban on oil sales to Rhodesia.

Heath, speaking during a two-day debate on world affairs, warned that his opposition party will oppose any move by the Wilson government to use force against the Rhodesians or to blockade the African coastline to enforce the oil ban.

In Washington the U.S. State Department said today that the United States will shortly join Britain in airlifting oil to landlocked Zambia.

Rhodesia on Dec. 18 barred all oil shipments to neighbouring Zambia after Britain clamped down an oil embargo on Rhodesia the previous day.

According to a State Department spokesman, the U.S. which supports the British action against Rhodesia, was "expediting arrangements" to charter civilian transport planes for use in the airlift.

The U.S. had discussed with British officials the type of aircraft needed and possible routes the Americans could use in support of the airlift.

U.S. participation in ferrying oil to Zambia "will be substantial," the spokesman said.

Among possible routes for bringing in the oil, vital for Zambia's copper mines, was one from Leopoldville to Elizabethville in the Congo (Leopoldville), he added.

From Elizabethville, a good highway existed over which the oil could be trucked the 150 miles to Zambia.

Dr. Anwari said that men and women teachers carried the heavy duty of raising the academic standards of students and expressed the hope that they will find the winter courses useful and make the maximum use of them.

It was the foremost duty of teachers, said the Minister, to make the students realise that they will have to face grave responsibilities in the future. The Ministry of Education was planning extra-curricular activities for this purpose.

Dr. Mohammad Yaseen Azim, President of the Institute of Education, said the number of students attending the winter courses this year is considerably higher than in previous years. Five hundred and twenty men and women teachers from the capital and the provinces have already registered.

The director of the winter courses, Abdul Kadir, said that members of the Institute of Education, high school teachers and experts from the Columbia Team will teach the winter courses.

The programme will include laboratory work, scientific tours, and the screening of educational films.

Crows Welcome First Snowfall

KABUL, Dec. 22.—Crows appeared on the bare branches of trees and fluttered joyfully as the first snow of the year began to fall in Kabul at 7:27 this morning.

A cool breeze resulting in a fall in temperature preceded the snowfall.

According to the weather bureau, the temperature fell from minus 7 degrees C. to minus 4 degrees C.

There was no forecast about the amount of the snow expected to accumulate or the duration of the fall.

The thick snow clouds appeared on the city's horizon Tuesday afternoon.

Premier Visits Housing Factory, Micro District

KABUL, Dec. 22.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal visited the prefabricated housing factory at Khyaja Rawash and the new prefabricated buildings in Zindaban micro district.

Dr. Mohammad Abubaker, chief of the factory, and a Soviet expert explained the working of the factory to the Prime Minister.

The factory, which went into operation about a year ago, can produce 6,000 cubic metres of concrete slabs.

The buildings at the Zindaban micro district have been constructed with the factory's products. The Prime Minister was told that the factory has been producing prefabricated parts about double its capacity.

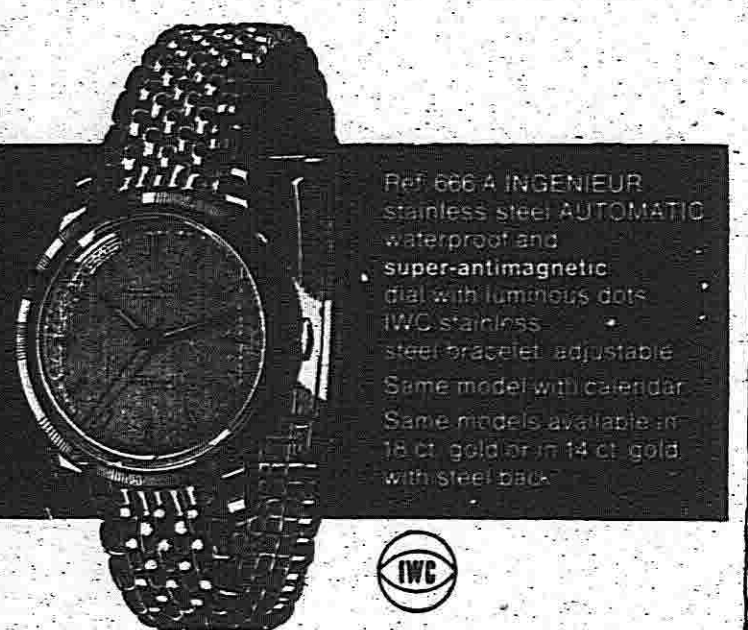
The Soviet expert said that after the factory was extended in about six months' time it will be possible to meet all the requirements of the people as well as of various organisations.

On his tour of inspection the Prime Minister was accompanied by Engineer Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works, and Engineer Ismatullah, Chief of the Municipal Construction Department.

IWC Schaffhausen

The super-antimagnetic and waterproof self-winding INTERNATIONAL 'INGENIEUR' automatic highest precision for professionals and sportsmen

International Watch Co.
SCHAFFHAUSEN/SWITZERLAND



Reference: INGENIEUR stainless steel AUTOMATIC waterproof and super-antimagnetic dial with luminous dots
Two stainless steel bracelets adjustable
Same model with calendar
Same models available in 14 ct. gold or in 14 ct. gold with steel bracelet



KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200

FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 22, 1965

Second Term For De Gaulle

Even though General Charles de Gaulle had to put up a hard fight to be elected as President of France for another seven years, he is sure to be as firm in his policies and as determined in their execution as he has been since he became President in 1958. The General symbolises the contemporary stability and independent policy of France and his position is unlikely to weaken during the second term.

When President de Gaulle took charge of his country's affairs seven years ago, France was faced with economic chaos and political uncertainty. Since then French economy has become quite stable and politics under the Fifth Republic have been given a definite course and shape. The Algerian war, which ended as the result of General de Gaulle's realistic policy, had drained French resources and had affected French relations with many countries.

This year the French people voted directly to elect their President for the first time since 1848. There were many candidates, and during the first round of elections none of them won an absolute majority. President de Gaulle however led the rest and in the run-off election he defeated his rival, Mitterand.

France has been playing an important role not only in Europe but in the whole world mainly because of General de Gaulle's leadership. It will therefore be of interest to know what changes he proposes to bring about during the coming seven years to revive what he describes as the historic role of France in world affairs.

Besides other things, President de Gaulle has done a great deal to ease world tensions. As the leader of a big power the General has been pushing his own positive ideas for evolving a world dominated by goodwill and understanding. It may be hoped that during his second term, he will continue to work for a reduction in international tensions and will help bring about conditions in which all nations can cooperate with one another for economic development and welfare of the whole of mankind.

Views On Vietnam:

N. Vietnam Describes La Pira's Hanoi Visit

The following comments were made by the Vietnam News Agency on the reported peace feelers by the North Vietnam Government. Yesterday we published excerpts from U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk's letter on the subject to A. Fanfani, Italian Foreign Minister and President of the UN General Assembly. Tomorrow we shall publish the statement recently issued by the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union on the Vietnam crisis.

The highlights of the commentary read as follows:

At the beginning of last month, La Pira, an Italian personage asked permission to come here to inquire into the Vietnam situation. To manifest his friendship with the Italian people and personages of goodwill, the Vietnam Fatherland Front agreed to receive La Pira. The Italian personage was accompanied by the Italian Professor Primeserio.

During their stay in Vietnam, the Italian guests visited a number of places here and exchanged opinions with the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee. They expressed the wish to call on President Ho Chi Minh and Premier Pham Van Dong and were received by both leaders.

The Vietnamese leaders told La Pira that at present the U.S. leaders were carrying out massive dispatch of their troops to South

Vietnam, waging a war of destruction with air force against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and expanding their war in South Vietnam. This was systematically sabotaging the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam. The U.S. offer of "unconditional discussions" only aimed at covering up the war acts of the U.S.

The Vietnamese leaders also reaffirmed that the Vietnamese people cherished peace, but peace could not be separated from national independence. They clearly explained the four-point stand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which illustrated the basic principles and provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam. This stand constitutes the only basis for a settlement of the Vietnam problem. The U.S. must recognise these four points and show this with practical deeds so as to find a political solution to the Vietnam problem.

In short, the Vietnamese leaders laid bare the nature of the U.S. imperialists and reiterated the unswerving stand of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which demands that the U.S. stop at once their air raids against North Vietnam, put an immediate end to their war in South Vietnam, withdraw all troops and weapons of the U.S. and its satellites from South Vietnam and let the Vietnamese peoples solve their affairs by themselves.

Such are the facts. Yesterday morning (Dec. 17) however, the U.S. State Department published news reports based on the content of a message from Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani, Chairman of the UN General Assembly, to U.S. President Lyndon Johnson, dealing with what they called "a probe about negotiations" on the part of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. These news reports were sheer groundless fabrication.

This act of the U.S. is part of its peace hoax. It is known to everybody that each time the U.S. jabbered about "peaceful negotiations", they intensified and expanded the war in Vietnam. They clamoured about "unconditional negotiations" and fabricated the story of a so-called "probe about negotiations" on the part of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

This is precisely aimed at covering up their new and extremely dangerous steps in their military adventure in Vietnam. But these allegations can fool nobody.

The Vietnamese people always remain vigilant and are resolved to defeat all acts of the U.S. so as to defend the north, liberate the south with a view to reunifying their fatherland, thus contributing to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Such are the facts. Yesterday morning (Dec. 17) however, the U.S. State Department published news reports based on the content of a message from Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani, Chairman of the UN General Assembly, to U.S. President Lyndon Johnson, dealing with what they called "a probe about negotiations" on the part of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

These news reports were sheer groundless fabrication. This act of the U.S. is part of its peace hoax. It is known to everybody that each time the U.S. jabbered about "peaceful negotiations", they intensified and expanded the war in Vietnam. They clamoured about "unconditional negotiations" and fabricated the story of a so-called "probe about negotiations" on the part of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

This is precisely aimed at covering up their new and extremely dangerous steps in their military adventure in Vietnam. But these allegations can fool nobody.

The Vietnamese people always remain vigilant and are resolved to defeat all acts of the U.S. so as to defend the north, liberate the south with a view to reunifying their fatherland, thus contributing to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Such are the facts. Yesterday morning (Dec. 17) however, the U.S. State Department published news reports based on the content of a message from Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani, Chairman of the UN General Assembly, to U.S. President Lyndon Johnson, dealing with what they called "a probe about negotiations" on the part of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

This is precisely aimed at covering up their new and extremely dangerous steps in their military adventure in Vietnam. But these allegations can fool nobody.

The Vietnamese people always remain vigilant and are resolved to defeat all acts of the U.S. so as to defend the north, liberate the south with a view to reunifying their fatherland, thus contributing to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Such are the facts. Yesterday morning (Dec. 17) however, the U.S. State Department published news reports based on the content of a message from Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani, Chairman of the UN General Assembly, to U.S. President Lyndon Johnson, dealing with what they called "a probe about negotiations" on the part of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

These news reports were sheer groundless fabrication. This act of the U.S. is part of its peace hoax. It is known to everybody that each time the U.S. jabbered about "peaceful negotiations", they intensified and expanded the war in Vietnam. They clamoured about "unconditional negotiations" and fabricated the story of a so-called "probe about negotiations" on the part of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

This is precisely aimed at covering up their new and extremely dangerous steps in their military adventure in Vietnam. But these allegations can fool nobody.

The Vietnamese people always remain vigilant and are resolved to defeat all acts of the U.S. so as to defend the north, liberate the south with a view to reunifying their fatherland, thus contributing to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Such are the facts. Yesterday morning (Dec. 17) however, the U.S. State Department published news reports based on the content of a message from Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani, Chairman of the UN General Assembly, to U.S. President Lyndon Johnson, dealing with what they called "a probe about negotiations" on the part of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

These news reports were sheer groundless fabrication. This act of the U.S. is part of its peace hoax. It is known to everybody that each time the U.S. jabbered about "peaceful negotiations", they intensified and expanded the war in Vietnam. They clamoured about "unconditional negotiations" and fabricated the story of a so-called "probe about negotiations" on the part of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

This is precisely aimed at covering up their new and extremely dangerous steps in their military adventure in Vietnam. But these allegations can fool nobody.

The Vietnamese people always remain vigilant and are resolved to defeat all acts of the U.S. so as to defend the north, liberate the south with a view to reunifying their fatherland, thus contributing to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Such are the facts. Yesterday morning (Dec. 17) however, the U.S. State Department published news reports based on the content of a message from Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani, Chairman of the UN General Assembly, to U.S. President Lyndon Johnson, dealing with what they called "a probe about negotiations" on the part of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

These news reports were sheer groundless fabrication. This act of the U.S. is part of its peace hoax. It is known to everybody that each time the U.S. jabbered about "peaceful negotiations", they intensified and expanded the war in Vietnam. They clamoured about "unconditional negotiations" and fabricated the story of a so-called "probe about negotiations" on the part of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

This is precisely aimed at covering up their new and extremely dangerous steps in their military adventure in Vietnam. But these allegations can fool nobody.

The Vietnamese people always remain vigilant and are resolved to defeat all acts of the U.S. so as to defend the north, liberate the south with a view to reunifying their fatherland, thus contributing to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Such are the facts. Yesterday morning (Dec. 17) however, the U.S. State Department published news reports based on the content of a message from Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani, Chairman of the UN General Assembly, to U.S. President Lyndon Johnson, dealing with what they called "a probe about negotiations" on the part of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

These news reports were sheer groundless fabrication. This act of the U.S. is part of its peace hoax. It is known to everybody that each time the U.S. jabbered about "peaceful negotiations", they intensified and expanded the war in Vietnam. They clamoured about "unconditional negotiations" and fabricated the story of a so-called "probe about negotiations" on the part of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

This is precisely aimed at covering up their new and extremely dangerous steps in their military adventure in Vietnam. But these allegations can fool nobody.

The Vietnamese people always remain vigilant and are resolved to defeat all acts of the U.S. so as to defend the north, liberate the south with a view to reunifying their fatherland, thus contributing to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Such are the facts. Yesterday morning (Dec. 17) however, the U.S. State Department published news reports based on the content of a message from Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani, Chairman of the UN General Assembly, to U.S. President Lyndon Johnson, dealing with what they called "a probe about negotiations" on the part of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

These news reports were sheer groundless fabrication. This act of the U.S. is part of its peace hoax. It is known to everybody that each time the U.S. jabbered about "peaceful negotiations", they intensified and expanded the war in Vietnam. They clamoured about "unconditional negotiations" and fabricated the story of a so-called "probe about negotiations" on the part of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

This is precisely aimed at covering up their new and extremely dangerous steps in their military adventure in Vietnam. But these allegations can fool nobody.

The Vietnamese people always remain vigilant and are resolved to defeat all acts of the U.S. so as to defend the north, liberate the south with a view to reunifying their fatherland, thus contributing to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial said that by electing General de Gaulle as President for a second term of seven years for the people of France have shown their great appreciation of the services and policies of their national leader.

During his second term the General will find an opportunity to continue his policies for the good of his country. His biggest service to France has been the establishment of a stable government. Before he took over seven years ago there were frequent changes in government.

General de Gaulle ended indiscipline in the administration and thus found time to pay greater attention to more urgent issues facing the country.

General de Gaulle granted independence to Algeria despite strong opposition. As a French journalist once said, had someone other than de Gaulle made Algeria free, it would have been considered as treason. General de Gaulle realised that if the war in Algeria continued, he would not be able to deal with other important national issues.

The monetary reforms he introduced constituted an important step towards improvement of conditions of life in his country. It is because these reforms that the French franc today is one of the most respected currencies in the world.

Since de Gaulle has been pursuing independent policies both at home and in the international field, it is but natural that he should have met with opposition. This has not influenced his policies since opposition is an integral part of any democratic set-up.

According to a well-known French writer, there are chances of an upheaval in France after General de Gaulle.

France should therefore be ruled by only those who have proved their genius to the nation. Turning to relations between Afghanistan and France the paper said that these two countries have been on cordial terms for many years. When His Majesty the King visited France this year he was given a warm welcome both by the General and the people of France.

The paper expressed the hope that the existing cultural and educational ties between the two nations will be further strengthened, and while congratulating General de Gaulle wished the people of France greater prosperity under his leadership.

Yesterday's Islah in an editorial entitled "Peace Feelers" discussed the possibility of peace in Vietnam.

Since 1945, said the paper, there has been a crisis in this South-east Asian country. It was after ten years of struggle that Vietnam was divided in 1954 under the Geneva agreements on Indochina. The North with a population of 15 million and the South with a population of 16 million were separated.

Unfortunately because of interference by other nations the crisis continued and the people of Vietnam did not get an opportunity to deal with problems facing them.

From the beginning the attitude of all the peace-loving nations of the world has been that the war should end and the people of the area should be enabled to live in peace and harmony.

As one of these countries, Afghanistan has repeatedly been drawing the big powers' attention to this issue and has asked all concerned to come together to settle the problem.

Recently while exchanging views with a group of visiting American Senators Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwand expressed the hope that the international tensions will soon be put an end to. Afghanistan has consistently been opposed to military conflicts. Wars cannot solve international problems or bring about peace.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 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 4775 Kcs. on 62 m band.

Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Kandahar-Kabul
Departure-0830
Herat-Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1600
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-0800
Kabul-Mazar-Herat
Departure-0900

IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0915
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1010

P I A
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow
Departure-1030

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1030
Kabul-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Khost
Departure 0830
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Departure-0830
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival -1605

SATURDAY

Kabul-Khost
Departure-0830
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut
Departure-1030
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1330
Beirut-Tehran-Kabul
Departure-1320
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1330
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-0830

Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24585
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	22382
Arjans Booking Office	
Bakhtar News Agency	24731-24732
Afghan National Bank	20413
Airport	21771
	22318
	20763
	20562

PHARMACIES

Maiwand	Phone No. 20580
Yousufi	Phone No. 21584
Asri	Phone No. 24231
Haider	Phone No. 22954
Parsa	Phone No. 24232
Zaman	Phone No. 20531
Mirwais	Phone No. 20583
Star	Phone No. 20496
Faryabi	Phone No. 20887

Challenge Of Construction:

BUILDING NEW CITIES OUT OF MOUNTAINS

As soon as the offices of the Kabul Times shifted to the premises of the new and luxurious Government Printing building we realised that one of the major problems in Afghanistan as a developing country is the problem of construction.

It was on this assumption that we invited four experts—Inayat Seraj, the head of the Construction Department of the Kabul Municipal Corporation; Dr. Abu Bakar, President of the Prefabricated Houses Factory; Dr. Abdullah Ali from the City Construction and House Construction Department; and Engineer Abdul Hai Kazi, President of the Afghan Construction Unit—to discuss the problems involved.

From Bost to Nangarhar, from Puli Khumri to Gulbahaar, from the end of the Torgandi-Herat-Kandahar Highway to Sorobi one finds hundreds of new homes and public buildings being constructed with Afghan money and by Afghan workers under the direction of Afghan and foreign experts.

The quantity of stones used in these buildings, according to one expert, is much bigger than all the stone to be found in Asmaee mountain of Kabul.

This is only a fraction of the labour and effort utilised in the construction of buildings in this country. The use of cement, lime, lumber, steel and glass requires greater study.

Every project needs new buildings. A highway requires motels, hotels and residential quarters for the maintenance personnel.

Every project, whether it is agricultural, industrial or a multi-purpose one, requires not only houses for workers but also accommodation for the machinery and permanent staff.

Most of the money spent on construction in Afghanistan is on import of materials. According to the experts who participated in our symposium, the material available in Afghanistan is hardly 25 per cent of requirements. This means that for 75 per cent of the material used in each building Afghanistan has to pay hard currency.

Constructions in Afghanistan may be divided into three categories: Constructions needed for new cities, constructions within the cities, and constructions connected with various projects.

The four experts who attended the symposium have been responsible for one or the other of these three kinds of construction work.

Referring to the activities of the department for town and house construction Dr. Ali said its main task is to prepare plans for provincial capitals and help build these cities. Among the cities which have been surveyed by the department are Jalalabad, Taloqan, Kunduz and Jabul Saraj.

The central heating system in the building consumes 71,000 gallons of diesel oil in three months. The total cost of heating during the winter months is Af. 700,000. If heaters were used by the newspaper and other offices, the expenditure would not exceed Af. 50,000.

(Contd. on page 4)



The new Government Printing House built by the Afghan Construction Co.

When preparing plans the department tries to select sites which cannot be used for cultivation.

The idea is that in an agricultural country like Afghanistan farming land should not be encroached upon. Each plan envisages expansion of the city during the next 25 years. Statistics are collected about population, commercial activities, increase of traffic and future prospects.

The department does not offer financial assistance. It prepares maps for the city and designs for houses, markets, schools, sports centres, cinemas, parks and kindergartens and provides experts to select suitable sites for the buildings.

The local municipalities are entrusted with the task of executing the plans and enforcing the regulations about the use of construction material.

"The new city of Jalalabad", Dr. agricultural. This trend must be

stopped, he emphasised. It is because of carelessness on the part of the Kabul Municipality in distributing land that today the city is a strange combination of mud houses on the hill sides and modern concrete buildings on the river bank.

The Afghan Construction Company has built several modern buildings in Afghanistan, particularly in Kabul. Considering the lack of personnel and administrative and financial problems, each building can be called an achievement. The company has been able to compete with some foreign firms. The competition, said Abdul Hai Kazi, has been healthy and on the basis of free enterprise.

One of the buildings constructed by the company is the new Government Printing House at a total cost of approximately Af. 68 million.

The main argument against the construction of large new buildings is not only that they entail heavy expenditure in foreign currency and in afghanis, but that they do not meet the real needs of the people and are difficult to maintain. For instance, one does not know if it is justifiable to put up a building like the new Government Printing House to house offices of newspapers and magazines. The building is perhaps a little too luxurious for housing a printing house.

The central heating system in the building consumes 71,000 gallons of diesel oil in three months. The total cost of heating during the winter months is Af. 700,000. If heaters were used by the newspaper and other offices, the expenditure would not exceed Af. 50,000.

(Contd. on page 4)

Ali said, "is one example of our work."

Sayed Nour Mohammad Shah Maima in Kabul city is another example of the department's work. The lanes in this area are very narrow, no more than about six metres in width. The aim has been to economise on land so that more people may possess houses of their own.

The narrow lanes will not hinder movement if one-way traffic is introduced. The plots are from 1.50 to three biswas (one biswa is one-fortieth of an acre).

The existence of a department to prevent haphazard growth of cities and to supervise the work of the municipalities is essential, Dr. Ali said. To make money most of the municipalities sell any kind of land, mountainous, marshy, hilly or

One of the buildings constructed by the company is the new Government Printing House at a total cost of approximately Af. 68 million.

The main argument against the construction of large new buildings is not only that they entail heavy expenditure in foreign currency and in afghanis, but that they do not meet the real needs of the people and are difficult to maintain. For instance, one does not know if it is justifiable to put up a building like the new Government Printing House to house offices of newspapers and magazines. The building is perhaps a little too luxurious for housing a printing house.

The central heating system in the building consumes 71,000 gallons of diesel oil in three months. The total cost of heating during the winter months is Af. 700,000. If heaters were used by the newspaper and other offices, the expenditure would not exceed Af. 50,000.

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

The Abu Hanifa High School built by the Afghan Construction Co.

Johnson To Visit W. Germany Next Year For Talks With Erhard On Atlantic Alliance

WASHINGTON, December 22, (AP).—U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson has accepted an invitation by West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard to visit West Germany next year, Erhard announced at a press conference here Tuesday night.

No exact date for the visit has yet been set, Erhard said. This would depend on developments in the U.S. and in Vietnam.

Erhard expressed hope that the American President would be able to visit West Germany as early as possible "so that we can continue discussions about our common aims."

For West Germany the question of sharing nuclear responsibility in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is not a question of prestige, Erhard told a Washington National Press Club luncheon after his two-day talks with U.S. President Johnson.

"What we want is only to be a partner with equal rights and equal obligations," he added. Erhard said he had not come to Washington with plans in his pocket for a new "joint project" like the multilateral nuclear force (MLF) or the Atlantic nuclear force (ANF). Developments in the field of nuclear weapons, however, called for a realistic attitude within the Atlantic alliance.

Erhard assured the American and foreign journalists that West Germany fully trusted its American ally but had to insist on its part in NATO nuclear defence.

The argument that Germany should not be given a say because the country was divided was not valid, Erhard said. "Such arguments would be valid only if we were striving for a national nuclear force. Would we be able to overcome the division of Germany if we were not to participate in such an arrangement? I think we should say in all candor this is not a question of prestige for us."

Erhard stressed that in his view the reunification of Germany would mark the beginning of a period of a worldwide lessening of tensions. "Our ambition is directed towards a world of peace. We want to live in peace with all."

Shastri Going To Tashkent Talks With Open Mind

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 22, (AP).—Indian Premier Lal Bahadur Shastri said here Tuesday he was going to Tashkent for talks with President Ayub Khan of Pakistan with an open mind.

The Indian leader said his country was making a peaceful approach to end the Indo-Pakistan hostilities because "war cannot go on forever and peace must be restored."

He declined to say that he was hopeful the talks will succeed, but he said India believed in peace and that was why he had decided to go to Tashkent.

Shastri said his talks with Burma's leader, General Ne Win, were satisfactory and a broad range of international issues were discussed. He said bilateral political and economic issues would be taken up at Wednesday talks.

First Consignment of U.S. Wheat Arrives Here

KABUL, Dec. 22.—The first consignment of lorries carrying U.S. wheat arrived in Kabul via Torkham Tuesday.

A Finance Ministry spokesman said it was part of the 150,000 tons of American wheat to be supplied as aid to Afghanistan.

The wheat contract was signed between the governments of Afghanistan and the United States some time ago.

Chinese Ambassador Meets Dawi

KABUL, Dec. 22.—Chinese Ambassador Chen Feng met Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Meshrano Jirga, at the Parliament building Tuesday.

Soviets Sign New Aid Agreements With N. Vietnam

MOSCOW, Dec. 22, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union Tuesday signed new technical and economic aid agreements with North Vietnam which may step up Soviet military assistance to Hanoi.

Vladimir Movikov, a Soviet Deputy Premier, said the Kremlin had given, was now giving and would go on giving North Vietnam support "in the military, economic and political spheres."

The agreements, which cover 1966, came as a Soviet newspaper revealed for the first time that the Soviet Union supplied rockets to North Vietnam.

In the U.S., a State Department official said the United States opposes widening the war in Southeast Asia and will continue to "respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial integrity of Cambodia."

Royalists Threaten To Renew Civil War In Yemen

CAIRO, Dec. 22, (AP).—Yemeni Embassy spokesman in Cairo said Tuesday the royalists have threatened to renew the Yemeni civil war unless the republicans stop plans to name a proposed new national government a "republican state."

The spokesman confirmed reports from the Yemeni border town of Haradh that the month-long negotiations between royalists and republicans for establishment of an interim government to rule until a projected popular plebiscite in November 1966 are stalled.

The spokesman said the talks will adjourn later this week for Ramadan observance which will last one month.

General Assembly Resolutions Hit South Africa, Portugal

UNITED NATIONS, December 22 (AP).—The UN General Assembly slapped South Africa for its white minority rule Tuesday night.

Before passing a resolution approving the credentials of delegates, it adopted an African proposal that it "take no decision on the credentials submitted on behalf of the South African representatives."

The proposal went through on a vote of 53-42, with 9 abstentions. A resolution approving credentials of other delegations then passed on a vote of only 45-1, with 88 abstentions. Some of the abstainers objected to the exclusion of South Africa, others to the implied approval of the credentials of Formosa.

The resolution in actuality approved a report of the Assembly's credentials committee finding all credentials in order.

Achkar Marof of Guinea, introducing the proposal on South Africa for 35 African countries, said the Assembly should keep out the South African government because it did not represent the majority of the people.

But another representative asked how many UN members would meet with the requirement that their governments represent majorities of their populations.

Sir Roger Jackling of Britain explained that he abstained from voting on the resolution because it should have been a mere judgement as to whether credentials were in order and the amendment changed it to something else.

In other action the United Nations General Assembly called for a world-wide weapons and trade boycott against Portugal to force her to give up her African colonies.

The call for the boycott is contained in a strongly worded resolution passed by the General Assembly by 66 votes to 26 with 16 abstentions.

The Assembly condemned Portugal's policies of "repression and military operations against the African people" in Mozambique, Angola and Portuguese Guinea.

The resolution also called on all nations to sever diplomatic relations with Portugal.

Several Western and Latin American nations which did not vote for the resolution said that only the UN Security Council was competent to call for sanctions against a nation.

The General Assembly also asked Australia Tuesday to take immediate steps "towards restoring the island of Nauru for habitation by the Nauruan people as a sovereign nation."

The assembly voted 84-0 for a resolution to that effect recommended by its Trusteeship Committee.

Construction

(Contd. from page 3)

Do we really need this type of luxury? The import of diesel oil itself is a waste of our foreign currency resources.

Kazi said that 60 per cent of the orders received by the Afghan Construction Company in the last three years were for the construction of new buildings for government offices. The company, which employs 16 foreign experts, on an average pays monthly salary of \$500 to each.

A carpentry and marble cutting factory is a subsidiary branch of the company. As to the export of marble to foreign countries, Kazi said that studies are underway to start such an enterprise. Large numbers of desks and tables for offices use are produced by the carpentry department and sold to the public.

According to Kazi, every new building pays for itself in the long run. "Simply because it costs us it does not mean that we should not have it. We must move with the times. It is cheaper to have a horse than a car for transportation, but can we think in terms of a horse any more?" asked Kazi.

The prefabricated houses factory, which has been in existence for the last three years, has been mainly engaged in the construction of new apartment houses in Kabul.

Six large apartment houses, which will house 275 families, are now under construction in Zenda-Banan. They will be completed by the end of the Afghan year. Early next year the factory will launch the second part of the project, which includes more apartment houses and all other amenities for the new district.

Critics of the construction policy feel that some of our expensive and modern houses built for experts are situated in far-flung areas like Kajaki Dam, Chabe Anjir and Dahla. After the projects are completed the experts leave and the houses remain untenanted.

It is also felt that expenditure on buildings is improvident. According to national priorities our major and primary need is factories.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film **THE WORLD OF MONEY**

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Polish film **LES CHEVALIERS TEU**

KABUL CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Pakistani film **HAZAR DASTAN**

Christmas Music

Radio Afghanistan brings two special Christmas programmes with music for all listeners celebrating Christmas in Afghanistan and abroad.

First programme, local service, from 13:03 to 13:30 on 41 m band. Second programme, external service from 18:30 to 19:00.

ADVTs.

French Perfumes

The following French perfumes are now available at Parica

CRAVEN

CHANEL

CORYSE SALOME

Parica—Jad Nadir Pash-toun, opposite Ariana Cinema

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE

Restaurant Open To Midnight

Special New Year's Breakfast

Dec. 31, 8:30 p.m.

Non-Members 100 Af.

A Christmas Outdoor Pageant

With live animals will be presented in the garden of the Community Christian Church in Karte Se Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Dec. 22, 23, 24 at 7:30 p.m. All who would like to attend are cordially invited.

We have everything for CHRISTMAS SHOPPING



HAMIDZADAH AND MATTIN STORES

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. 0°C. Minimum -15°C.
Sun sets today at 4:20 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:55 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. VI, NO. 226

KABUL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1965, (JADDI 4, 1344 S.H.)

Vietnam Truce Still Effective; Thant Hopes For Permanent Ceasefire; Pope Urges Peace

SAIGON, December 25, (Reuter).—AMERICAN marines manning forward positions in South Vietnam fired red and green flares into the air Friday night to celebrate Christmas.

These were the only shots reported in the Vietnam war Friday night, six hours after the 30-hour ceasefire by U.S. and its allies came into effect at 6 p.m. (local).

The United States military command in Saigon had no reports of any attack by the Viet Cong guerrillas, who have committed themselves to a 12-hour truce from 2:30 p.m. Thursday to 2:30 p.m. Friday.

All South Vietnamese, U.S. South Korean, Australian and New Zealand forces here are under strict orders not to fire unless attacked.

Warplanes used against targets in North and South Vietnam were reported grounded.

A later report quoting reliable military sources said the Viet Cong mortared the United States marine enclave at Chu Lai, 350 miles North of Saigon, three hours after the start of the Christmas truce in the Vietnam war.

Pope Paul VI in his Christmas message has again called for a ceasefire.

United Nations Secretary-General U Thant has also expressed hope that the temporary truce in the Vietnam war will result in a permanent ceasefire.

The 12-hour truce was to have been over by 2:30 this morning but there have been no reports of major shooting.

According to a Paris message, UN Secretary-General U Thant appealed for peace in Vietnam in a message to General Charles de Gaulle.

U Thant congratulated de Gaulle on his re-election as President Dec. 19 and said "at a time when serious threats increase the world, I wish very sincerely that the realisation of objectives that you have fixed for yourself in the international domain can hasten the hour when conditions will be arranged to end the armed conflict which is spreading in Asia."

De Gaulle has called for a neutralist solution for the war in Vietnam and has said the Peace

Shastri, Ayub Khan To Leave For USSR January Three

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25, (Reuter). Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri said Friday evening that he would leave New Delhi for Tashkent on Jan. 3.

Speaking to reporters on his return from his goodwill visit to Burma, he said his "summit" with Pakistani President Ayub Khan would be on Jan. 4 or 5, depending on when the President arrived.

Questioned about the External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh's sudden flight to Moscow, Shastri said the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, had proposed Dec. 23 to 25 for a meeting arising from an earlier invitation. Gromyko's suggested dates were conveyed to Swaran Singh in Rangoon.

He said the Soviet Union had not made any suggestions or proposals about the meeting, adding that the outline and programme of the talks would be decided on at Tashkent.

According to an AP message from Rawalpindi, President Ayub Khan is scheduled to leave Rawalpindi for Tashkent Jan. 3. Ayub was earlier expected to go there Jan. 4 for talks with Prime Minister Shastri on the India-Pakistan conflict.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Dec. 25.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that the following were granted audience by His Majesty the King during the week ended Dec. 23:

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolosi Jirga; General Khan Mohammad, Minister of National Defence; Dr. Abdul-Hakim Tabibi, Minister of Justice; Engineer Mohammad Hussain Wasa, Adviser to the Prime Ministry; Lal Mohammad Kakar, Mayor of Kandahar City; Dr. Mohammad Akhtar Mostamandi, and Dr. Mohammad Zaman Fayaz.

A number of dignitaries from Bamyan and Pakhtia provinces and some Kuchi representatives were also granted audience during the week. The dignitaries had lunch at the royal table.

Bitar To Organise New Syrian Govt.

DAMASCUS, December 25, (Reuter).—SALAH Bitar a former Syrian Prime Minister, has been asked to form a new government after the resignation of Yusef Zeayen, who resigned last Tuesday, it was officially announced here Friday.

Observers here saw the move as a victory for the ruling Baath party, headed by Lieutenant-General Amin el-Hafez, chairman of the Presidency Council against a left-wing group led by Major-General Salah Jadid, former Army Chief of State.

Three members of the five-man Presidency Council—the collective head of state—also resigned on Tuesday.

Bitar, who has been Syria's Prime Minister on three occasions, was reported three days ago to have laid down conditions for accepting a further term as Premier. These were understood to include wide executive powers for a minimum of six months.

The position of General el-Hafez was not clear.

Three members of the five-man

council believed to have opposed him resigned on Tuesday with the government.

Police found the bodies of two more murder victims Thursday, adding to a daily toll of at least one person gunned down in the shadows of shell-pocked streets and allies over the past few days.

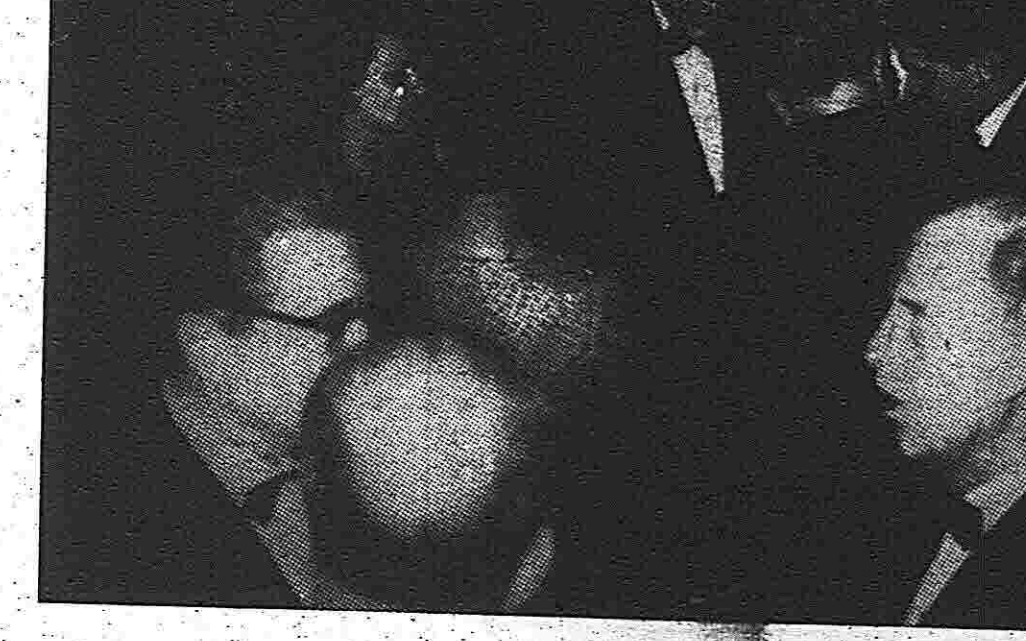
Former rebel leader Francisco Caamano warned of fresh chaos ahead if law was not enforced. Unless justice was done in this country, incidents worse than the revolution of April 24 could be expected.

His followers were involved in bloody street fighting with air force units backed by tanks in Santiago city last weekend.

He claimed the air force had been trying to massacre his group. But the Armed Forces Ministry declared in a statement Thursday night that Caamano provoked the incident to try to continue what it termed the communist revolution of April 24.

Caamano told the press that genuinely free elections were the only way out of the republic's present troubles, but there would have to be a calm atmosphere first.

KABUL, Dec. 25.—The Ministry of Communications has announced the opening of a new section at the Central Post Office to handle registered mail destined for foreign countries. Telegrams will be accepted during the month of Ramadan between 10 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. daily.



KABUL, Dec. 25.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal gave a reception in honour of heads of diplomatic missions in Kabul in Chilstoon Palace Wednesday evening. Among those present were the President of the Wolosi Jirga, Dr. Abdul Zahir, the Court Minister, Ali Mohammad, cabinet members and some high-ranking officials.

In a brief speech Maiwandwal expressed the hope that parties involved in the Vietnam crisis will realise the inevitability of the settlement of the issue.

He said the Vietnam war pains every soul in the world. He said that not talks but deeds were needed to achieve peace in Vietnam.

The Prime Minister expressed appreciation of the role of heads of diplomatic missions in strengthening of Afgha-

Christians Mark Christmas Holiday Throughout World

VATICAN CITY, December 25, (AP).—POPE Paul VI Saturday celebrated mass for diplomats from all parts of the world to mark the start of Christmas.

In the splendour of the Sistine Chapel, the Pontiff said mass for envoys from more than 50 nations and told them that love could unite mankind.

In contrast to the major statements of the past few days, the Pope's sermon lacked any references to Vietnam or other world trouble spots. In his annual Christmas message to the world Thursday night he had urged negotiations to settle the Vietnam problem. Last Sunday, he appealed for the Vietnam Christmas truce.

Speaking in French to diplomats accredited to the Vatican, Pope Paul said: "This holy night brings to mind again the ever new, ever suggestive, ever inexhaustible meditation on the fundamental mystery of all Christianity: 'God became man.'"

Pope Paul called the incarnation the "sublime" and first model of the union of man to God and said it was also "a marvellous factor of civilisation."

The diplomats at the mass came from most Western European countries, almost all of Latin America, and much of Asia and Africa.

The United States and the communist nations, which have no diplomatic relations with the Vatican, were not represented.

In Bethlehem the Patriarch of Jerusalem, preceded by five canons, drove into Manger Square to open the first of Bethlehem's annual Christmas rites.

He stepped out of a car under Bethlehem's municipal Christmas tree, a twisted umbrella pine decorated with Japanese lanterns, paper angels, and a silver star.

The 75-year-old prelate donned an ermine cape and crimson hat and started the stately procession across the stone-paved square to the Church of Nativity, a 1,600-year-old, fortress-like structure built over the spot where Christ was born.

Choirboys in crimson cloaks and clergymen in gold and white vestments lined the square. A liveried dragoon with a silver headed staff proceeded a line of altar boys and priests.

Church bells rang out and priests sang as the patriarch sprinkled holy water at the entrance to the church and bending low, entered the chest-high door.

Zolfeghari Meets HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan

KABUL, Dec. 25.—The outgoing Iranian Ambassador, M. Zolfeghari, had a farewell meeting with His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi at his residence Thursday morning.

Diplomats' Wives Meet Mrs. Maiwandwal

KABUL, Dec. 25.—Mrs. John Milton Steves, wife of the U.S. Ambassador at the court of Kabul, and Mrs. Yousuf, wife of the Pakistani Ambassador, met Mrs. Maiwandwal, wife of the Prime Minister, at her residence Wednesday morning.

Aria Becomes Deputy Minister Of Press And Information

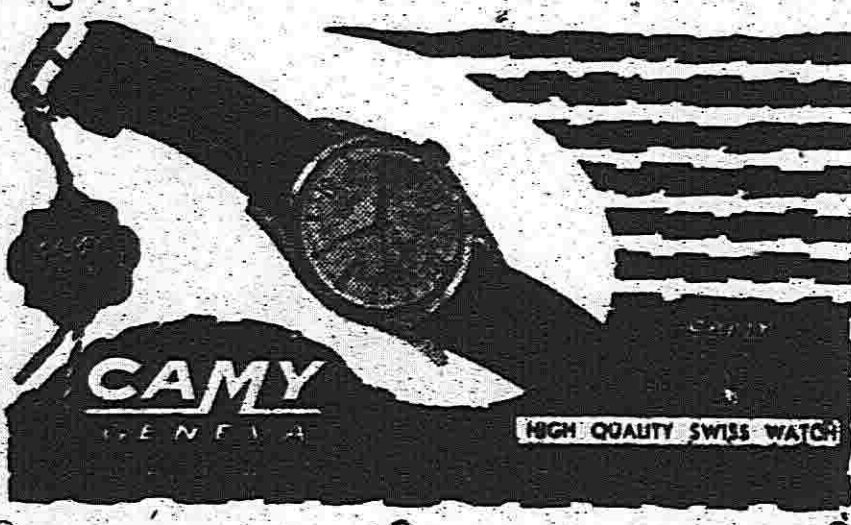
KABUL, Dec. 25.—Mohammad Najim Aria has been appointed Deputy Minister of Press and Information.

Najim Aria, was serving as Director-General of the Publicity Bureau in that Ministry.

In 1939 Aria served as Attaché to the Afghan Embassy in New Delhi and in 1952 he became editor of Anis. In 1963 he served as the chief of the Information Department in the Ministry of Agriculture.



Mohammad Najim Aria



KABUL TIMES

Published By:
RAKHSTAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 25, 1965

Fruitful Session

The 20th session of the United Nations General Assembly, which ended Wednesday, was one of the most fruitful in its history. The very fact that the session was held was a credit to the Assembly. Because of the financial crisis, it had not been holding its sessions and the stalemate threatened the very existence of the world organization. It was the member states' faith in the organization that saved it from disintegration. They agreed to solve the immediate problem, but the question of financing UN peacekeeping operations is still pending.

Fanani, the President of the General Assembly, has announced a list of 14 countries to conduct an overhaul of the UN's finances in accordance with an earlier assembly resolution. The financial problems confronting the world body ought to be solved by the member nations so that another crisis like the one which threatened the UN's existence last year may not arise once again.

In the impressive list of resolutions passed during the session those that stand out concern the convening of a world disarmament conference and the signing of a treaty on non-dissemination of nuclear weapons. Equally important were the resolutions declaring Africa as a nuclear free zone, urging non-interference in the affairs of other states and demanding economic sanctions against the rebel government of Rhodesia.

Unfortunately the Vietnam war made it impossible for the United Nations, and specially the smaller nations in it, to make a contribution towards settlement of differences between the countries of East and West.

Most of the Assembly's decisions are so far mere paper resolutions. In order to give them meaning all member nations will have to adhere to the views expressed by the majority and to do their utmost to see them acted upon. Now that the world has fully realised the importance of an active organization such as the United Nations member states may be expected to strengthen it so that it can help solve world problems and take effective steps for the welfare of the whole of mankind.

Views On Vietnam:

USSR Reiterates Support For North Vietnam Government

Following are highlights of a statement by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on Vietnam. Statements by the U.S. and North Vietnam were published on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR resolutely condemns the armed intervention of the United States of America in South Vietnam and the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Responsibility for the continuation of such a policy and its possible consequences fully rests with the government of the U.S. The U.S. army, more than 160,000 strong, is waging large-scale military actions against the South Vietnamese people; U.S. bombers are carrying out raids on peaceful towns and hospitals of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The aggression of the United States in Vietnam means the trampling under foot of the norms of international law, a gross violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements which the U.S. Government solemnly committed itself to observe. It has aggravated international tension and is creating a threat to world peace.

The continuation of the aggression, the sending by the U.S. government of ever new contingents of American troops and combat material to Vietnam to suppress by force the national liberation, patriotic movement of the Vietnamese people, headed by their genuine representative—National Liberation Front of South Vietnam—the fifth anniversary of which falls on December 20 this year—can only lead to expansion of the military conflict and a further aggravation of the situation in Indo-China and in the whole world.

The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for their freedom and independence, showing an example of staunchness and unshakable courage, meets with warm sympathies and full support of all freedom-loving peoples of the world.

The Soviet Union, in discharging its internationalist duty, rendered, is rendering and will render all-out support and aid to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the aggression of U.S.

Peace in Vietnam can be restored on condition of strict observance of the Geneva Agreements on Vietnam, termination of the aggression of the United States against the sovereign state of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the armed intervention in South Vietnam, withdrawal of the troops of the USA and its allies from South Vietnam, elimination of all US military bases in that country, respect of the right of the Vietnamese people to decide themselves their affairs without any interference from the outside.

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—Unanimously approves of the policy and practical actions of the Soviet government in support of the just struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression;—Fully shares the position of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam concerning the settlement of the Vietnamese question.

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics calls on parliaments and governments of all countries to make necessary efforts on their part to secure the termination of the United States' aggression in Vietnam and give an opportunity to the Vietnamese people to decide themselves their internal affairs. The strengthening of the unity of actions and solidarity of the socialist states and all the peace-loving countries in rendering support and assistance to the heroic Vietnamese people will contribute to the earliest curbing of the forces of imperialism and aggression, encroaching on the freedom and sacred rights of the Vietnamese people, and to the restoration of peace in Vietnam.

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is convinced that the just cause of the Vietnamese people will triumph, and peace and security of the peoples in Southeast Asia will be ensured.

New Trends In The Executive Power In Afghanistan

By Shafie Rahel

In the last few months' some new trends have been observed where the executive power in Afghanistan is concerned.

In general these trends are related to the following four spheres: First, the relations between the executive and the legislature.

Second, the growth of new conventions.

Third, changes in the administration of the Prime Ministry with the creation of some new posts.

Fourth, an emphasis on legality which will show its impact in the long run.

Since the inauguration of Parliament on Oct. 14 relations between the legislature, particularly the Wolesi Jirgah, and the executive have been the main subject of discussion both inside and outside the legislature.

Normally, the Parliament in every growing democracy tries to take away all the powers of the executive and thus turn this organ of the state into a mere nominal and statutory body.

The prime requisites for discharging duties on the part of the executive are promptness of decision, unity of purpose, energy of action, and sometimes secrecy of procedure. No executive can implement the will of the state properly unless it enjoys the powers vested in it by the constitution.

It is the desire on the part of parliament to reduce the powers of the executive and the executive.

Five's resistance to such efforts that create conflict. Depending on the circumstances and the nature of the conflict continues until such time as the gaps in the constitution are filled by conventions, interpretations, subsidiary laws, legislative procedure, and judicial review.

In Afghanistan where the new democratic order has just been ushered in and the Supreme Court has not yet been established to interpret the provisions of the Constitution and keep each organ of the state within its limits, great importance attaches to the relations of the two Houses of Parliament with the government.

It may be mentioned that since the enforcement of the new Constitution the Afghan Executive has already surrendered to the legislature all of those powers which were considered unconstitutional. For instance, the Constitution lays down that the members of the Royal Family cannot become members of the cabinet, the Supreme Court or the legislature. This separates the institution of kingship from the three organs of the state.

Some other noticeable examples of surrender of power on the part of the executive can also be mentioned. The Prime Minister, according to the Constitution, has to seek a vote of confidence from Parliament and the government has already done so.

The Prime Minister has also accepted the demand of the Wolesi Jirgah to present to it a list of the assets of all members of the cabinet.

The demand that the proceedings of the House should be broadcast on the radio was indeed a challenge to the cabinet. The cabinet could have rejected the demand on the grounds that some remarks of the members of the Wolesi Jirgah might be malicious and libellous and might lower the reputation of the cabinet members in the eyes of the public. But the government accepted this request, too.

The formation of committees by the House to investigate various governmental affairs was another logical request which the executive accepted in a spirit of broad-mindedness.

The Wolesi Jirgah's request that officials, when required, should appear before the House to answer questions was also accepted by the government. Some of the ministers, in Mr. Maiwandwal's cabinet have already appeared before the Wolesi Jirgah and answered questions. The Minister of Finance and officials from almost all the ministries have been interrogated by the Deputies on financial matters relating to the use of official cars.

So far the Deputies' demands have been all constitutional. But in cases one gets the impression that some of the decisions of the Jirgah are not in keeping with the spirit

and even the provisions of the Constitution.

The draft rules of procedure lay down that the administrative staff of the Wolesi Jirgah should change at the beginning of every session. In the Constitution it is clearly stated that administrative staff of the House should be elected after the inauguration of Parliament.

Nowhere in the world does the staff of a parliament change at the beginning of every session. According to the British parliamentary tradition, during general elections, the Speaker of the House of Commons is allowed to be returned unopposed. This is perhaps the best way to ensure the impartiality of the Speaker.

The problem of official cars, which Parliament has gone into, was undoubtedly one of the responsibilities of the government and not that of the legislature. The legislature's recommendation to curtail the number of cars should be studied from the point of view of constitutional propriety.

The relations between the executive and the legislature in any democratic system is based on the spirit of give and take. On points which the executive considered itself legally bound to constitutionalism, it did yield. But now it is time for the executive to safeguard its legal rights against unreasonable encroachments by the legislature. After all we Afghans do not want a parliamentary dictatorship.

The Assembly also approved by acclamation a resolution on East-West co-operation in Europe which Secretary-General U Thant welcomed as a contribution to relaxation of tensions.

The Assembly also approved by acclamation a resolution on East-West co-operation in Europe which Secretary-General U Thant welcomed as a contribution to relaxation of tensions.

Greetings Of The Season



From Kabul Times To Readers

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Judu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.
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 4775 Kcs. on 62 m band.
Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan.

Air Services

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

CSA
Kabul-Athens, Sofia, Prague
Departure-0830
Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-0930
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
Departure-0830
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0915
Kabul-Kunduz, Mazar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0830
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1300
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Departure-1030
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Damascus-Beirut
Departure-0830
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi
IRAN AIR
Arrival-1510
Tashkent-Kabul

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Khost-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Mazar, Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul

T M A

Herat, Kandahar-Kabul

Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20507-211 22
Traffic 20189-24041
Radio Afghanistan 24568
New Clinic 24272
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank 22082
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 20783
20582

PHARMACIES

Maiwand Phone No. 20580
Yousufi Phone No. 21584
Asri Phone No. 24231
Haidar Phone No. 22954
Parsa Phone No. 24232
Zaman Phone No. 20531
Mirwais Phone No. 20583
Stor Phone No. 20496
Faryabi Phone No. 20887

RAHMAN QUL SEES POSSIBILITY OF AIRPORT IN PAMIR

There are open spaces on the Pamir plateau large enough for an airport, reports Haji Rahman Qul, head of a group of prominent Afghan Pamiris now visiting Kabul.

The 52-year-old chieftain who is visiting Kabul for the third time has discussed the possibility of an airport in Pamir with the President of the Afghan Air Authority who has promised to study the possibilities.

The possibility of building a road to link Pamir with Wakhan is slight, Rahman Qul adds. It now takes eight days to cover the distance between Pamir and Wakhan. The trail winds through narrow valleys and over extremely rugged terrain are so that road construction would be very difficult.

About 500 homes house the estimated 2,000 people of Pamir, Haji Rahman Qul says.

Skirmishes between the people seldom arise. They are friendly and cordial and more spiritualistic than materialistic, he commented.

Afghanistan's Pamir, a part of Wakhan Woleswali, is located in the northeastern corner of the country. The area is a 5,400 kilometre high plateau dotted with crystal clear springs.

Livestock such as sheep, yaks, horses and camels are the only property the people in Pamir own. Because of the harsh climate agriculture is almost impossible in Pamir. Therefore, livestock are the only source of income. The wool from sheep is used for clothes and other livestock products are brought to Wakhan and exchanged for necessities.

Wedding ceremonies in Pamir are a little different from those in other parts of the country, Rahman Qul pointed out. In Pamir first a boy and girl meet, they decide they are interested in living together, the bridegroom's family asks the bride's family for permission for their daughter to marry the prospective bridegroom family's son. In Pamir as in Kabul the bridegroom's bears the expenses of marriage. As dowry the bride will receive livestock not exceeding 50 sheep.

But the condolence ceremony, Rahman Qul says, is much worse in Pamir than that in Kabul. There the bereaved family has to bear a lot lavish expenses.

Most people in Pamir are strong and healthy, but many do get colds and pneumonia. Because of scarcity of oxygen people suffering from TB and heart diseases



Rahman Qul (standing third from left) heads a group of Pamiris now visiting Kabul.

are also seen frequently in the Pamir. Rahman Qul notes, there are no doctors or medicines in Pamir and if someone gets sick he is treated by methods long tested locally.

Pamir is the coldest district in Afghanistan. In summer people in Pamir wear warm clothes and in winter they put on much warmer clothes and warm woollen hats.

"Because of severe cold and heavy snowfall which covers the pastures, we lose a good number of livestock in the winter time. But frequently the snow is cleared from pastures by the wind, adds Rahman Qul.

In Pamir there is no school, but there are some religious scholars who teach the girls and boys the primary skills of reading and writing. People in Pamir do not know much Dari. They speak in their own language and write in Arabic script. Sports in northern provinces of Afghanistan such as Buz Kashi and horse racing are also popular in Pamir, explains

Rahman Qul. Last year due to a severe winter much livestock in Pamir died and the people were threatened by famine. But by the kind attention of His Majesty the King wheat, clothes, tea, sugar and medicines were sent to Pamir which prevented the famine, reports Rahman Qul.

A Christmas Outdoor Pageant

With live animals will be presented in the garden of the Community Christian Church in Karte Se Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Dec. 22, 23, 24 at 7:30 p.m. All who would like to attend are cordially invited.

To All Friends,



Intourist

Extends Best Greetings

for a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR

AFGHANISTAN...

Has a reputation all over the world for its delicious fruits. We have started processing it to bring to your door the sweet delicacies of this country. For best Raisins processed on Californian standard, write to:

DA AFGHANI MEWY SAMOON SHIRKET

(The Afghan Fruit Processing Company)

P.O.B. 261—Industrial Area—Kabul—Afghanistan

All-Purpose Vehicle For Landing On Moon Developed

With the prospect of manned trips to the moon, American engineers and technologists are engaged in developing all-purpose vehicles suitable for travel over that planet's surface whose nature is still largely a mystery.

The designers have to contend with conditions never before encountered. For example, what may be expected to happen when a vehicle rolls over a bump on the moon's surface? On earth, a speeding car would leave the ground, fly through the air a short distance, and come down on its wheels. If its speed were not excessive, it would not even leave the ground.

On the moon, however, where the weight of the vehicle would be one-sixth of its earth weight, the result would be much more spectacular. A car hitting a four inch (10 cm) bump 10 miles (16 km) per hour would rise 20 feet above the ground. Increasing this speed—which most human motorists would find unbearably slow—would result in longer and more uncontrollable "flights".

To solve the potential lunar leaping problem, the designers have developed an elastic wheel. It has a flat, flexible metal rim held in place by flexible metal spokes spiraling out from the hub. Over rough, textured ground the wheel hugs the surface and "flows" over bumps; on sandy, crunchy and loose surfaces, its flat rim enables it to behave like a caterpillar tractor, providing both traction and a large area over which to spread the vehicle's weight.

The first concern of astronauts, however, will be a safe landing. To ensure this, a special craft known as LEM (Lunar Excursion Module) is being developed. Basically, LEM's landing gear consists of four legs angling out from the front, back and sides of the craft at 45 degrees. Each leg will have a landing disk fixed to its bottom, while cylinders filled with crushable honeycomblike metal will serve as shock absorbers.

This gear should enable LEM to land on a flat, hard surface.

Agreement Signed By U.S., Arabia For Arms Purchase

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Saudi Arabia has concluded a \$400-million agreement with a consortium of British and U.S. firms for the purchase of a "comprehensive air defence system", the State Department announced Tuesday.

Marshall Wright, a U.S. Department Press Officer, said the sale includes "a number of British jet aircraft, U.S. Hawk surface-to-air missiles, associated radar and communications equipment and other facilities".

The agreement, he said, did not represent a departure from traditional U.S. policy on arms sales to Middle Eastern countries.

U.S. policy he recalled, is to keep within those limits which Washington regards as "essential for internal security" of the country.

"We have been discussing with Saudi Arabia since 1963 the possibility of strengthening their capacity to defend their country," Wright said. "The present sale is the conclusion of those talks".

Deliveries will begin soon, he reported. Asked to characterize the U.S. government's relationship to the joint sale and what U.S. government action was involved, Wright said, there is nothing new in it.

Think World - Wide KLM does!

KLM carries you swiftly to every corner of the globe, to almost a hundred destinations. So you can travel the world without taking yourself out of careful Dutch hands.

FARES IN U.S. DOLLARS	ECONOMY CLASS		FIRST CLASS	
	One Way	Roundtrip	One Way	Roundtrip
From Kabul to:				
Beirut	212.60	404. —	284.50	540.60
Athens	243.60	462.90	364. —	691.60
Rome	271.60	516.10	445.20	845.90
Munich				
Frankfurt	319.20	606.50	520.80	989.60
Amsterdam				
London	324.80	617.20	529.20	1005.50
New York	534.80	1016.20	904.20	1718. —
Bangkok	182.30	346.40	247.30	469.90
Manila	302. —	573.80	426.30	810. —
Tokyo	398.10	756.40	582.40	1106.60
21-days Excursion Fare, Economy Class, till Feb. 10, 1966				
From Kabul to:				
New York	—	952.20	—	—

Going westwards from Kabul, you can pick up KLM in Teheran, then go direct to Beirut, Ankara, Istanbul, Athens, Rome, Munich and Amsterdam. Going east, join KLM in Delhi for flights to Bangkok, Manila and Tokyo.

If you go all the way to Amsterdam on KLM, you can make good connections to 43 other European cities and many important points in the Americas — destinations all over the world; in fact.

KLM's new winter westbound flights leave Teheran every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. And this winter, KLM inaugurates its first flight to

Kuala Lumpur and adds yet another destination to its Far East network. KLM's Eastbound flights leave Delhi every Friday.

Here are some more reasons for thinking KLM when you travel:

Amsterdam Airport. Flying KLM to Amsterdam gives you the opportunity of making a brief stop in the Tax-Free Shopping Centre, the largest of its kind on the European continent. As well as tobacco products and liquors, tape recorders and wristwatches, you can also buy a duty-free car at ShipSide car-purchasing showroom. ShipSide is the only airport showroom in the world

where you can buy and drive away a brand-new car, all documents completed, within an hour.

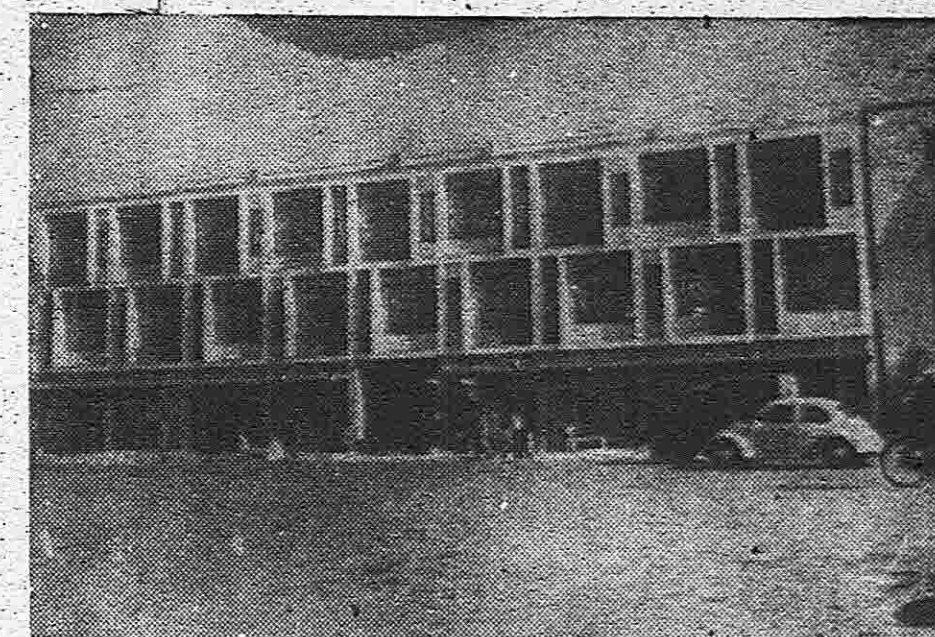
KLM Multi-Stopover Plan. You could also take advantage of KLM's Multi-Stopover Plan. This enables you to zig-zag across countries en route to your final destination. The further you travel, the more stopovers you can make—and often add several cities to your itinerary without paying any extra air fare. No need to hurry either—every regular KLM ticket is good for one year.

Next time you're planning a trip, ask your travel agent for more details about KLM's world-wide network and convenient flights. Or contact us direct for more information on KLM's new winter schedules and how they can serve you.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Pashtany Tejaraty Bank Building, Ground Floor, Tel. 20997, Kabul, Afghanistan



Pensioners' Fund Investing In New Market, Barikot Cinema



The new market beside Pamir Cinema which has been constructed with money from Pensioners' Fund.

The Pensioners' Fund of the Ministry of Finance has undertaken several projects to collect money for the increasing number of pensioners in the country. Its aim is to provide regular sources of income for these people.

The new building next to Pamir Cinema being built with money from the Pensioners' Fund will be used as a market to earn income for the pensioners.

The work on the building, which will have cost more than Af. 9 million by the time it is completed, is progressing fast. Already 90 per cent of the work has been completed.

Abdul Rahman Anwari, President of the Pensioners' Fund, said that the building, designed by Bulgarian architects, is modern in every respect, but it has no central heating. The building covers an area of 200 square metres.

As the number of pensioners is increasing day by day, the best way to solve the problem of finding money for pensions is to have constant sources of income, Anwari said.

The eight spacious and modern shops in the building, which is situated on the main road, will be rented to Steinboke (Deer) Shoes, the Afghan Textile Company, the Egbal Sweets Company and others. The rooms on the second and third floors, Anwari said, will be rented to commercial agencies and big businessmen. The big rooms in the building can be used for storing merchandise.

Some of those who have rented the shops are expected to move in soon.

A committee has been appointed by the Finance Ministry to fix the rent for the shops and the stores and rooms on the first and second floors which can be used for offices. The Pensioners' Fund intends to invest its capital in some other projects too, but on condition, as Anwari pointed out, that "the money is safe and the return is satisfactory".

The Fund has recently purchased the Barikot Cinema which is nearing completion.

The cinema occupies an area of 1,136 square metres.

World's Publishers Put Out 400,000 Titles In Year

The difficulty of classifying books and defining them precisely makes the task of preparing and interpreting publishing statistics extremely difficult. In Italy, for example, a volume must consist of at least 100 pages if it is to be regarded as a book, whereas no such condition exists in India. Most countries base their definition of a book on the number of pages, while the United Kingdom's criterion is a minimum price.

However, whatever the criterion adopted, a number of publishing "giants" emerge. Six countries produce more than 20,000 titles a year: the USSR, China, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan and the United States. Six other countries come near the 10,000 mark: France, India, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia. These twelve countries alone account for three-quarters of the world production, which UNESCO estimated at 400,000 titles in 1963.

But while world production as a whole increased by some 40 per cent between 1952 and 1962, production in several countries declined over the same period. Except for India, none of these countries are among the "giants". Among the medium-sized producers there is Belgium where production dropped by 25 per cent, and Italy where a decline of 16 per cent was recorded.

SHOURIE FRERES

Wish All Their Customers And Friends
The Best Greetings Of The Season
And Hope To Serve All Of You
Throughout The New Year.

Singer Sewing Machine Distributors
Remington Typewriter Suppliers

Travel Agents
Kodak Dealers

Telephone: 22233
20982



BAGH - I - BALA

Dine in palatial splendour on Christmas Day from a menu fit for a King:

MENU

Shrimp Cocktails
Cream of Chicken Soup
Royal Tossed Salad
Roast Tom Turkey with Old Fashioned Sage Dressing
Irish Mashed Potatoes with Brown Giblet Gravy
Afghan Orange Palow
Cranberry and Apple Sauces
Veal Steak with French Fries

Cauliflower with Hollandaise Sauce
Baked Hubbard Squash
Sweet Potatoes

Toasted Bread Sticks
Fruit Cake
Fresh Custard Jello

Fresh Peas

Fresh Fruit
Apple and Pumpkin Pies with Vanilla Ice Cream

Call and make reservations now: Tel. 21571



Origin Of Christmas Tree Still A Mystery

Christmas would hardly seem like Christmas without Christmas trees.

Small trees in windows facing the street, big trees in churches, in public squares, in market places and, biggest of all, in London's busy Trafalgar Square, the splendid Christmas tree given every year by the citizens of Oslo as a token of friendship.

Britain's school children are taught that this tree is a survival from the ancient Norsemen's feast of the winter solstice, and that, with the coming of Christianity to Europe, the early Church took and transformed the tree into the birthday symbol of the Christ. Less easy to explain is why Christmas trees, a settled institution in Europe for centuries took so long coming to Britain.

Prince Albert, Consort of Queen Victoria, was said to have introduced the first Christmas tree at Windsor Castle in 1841. But it is known that candles were lighted on a fir tree many years earlier at a children's party given by Queen Caroline, wife of King George IV. And Charles Greville, a noted English diarist, describes a Christmas tree at a country-house party in 1829.

However, Prince Albert undoubtedly set the fashion. A lithograph dated 1848 shows the royal children and their parents grouped round a six-foot spruce loaded with multi-colored electric bulbs. In 1854 "The Illustrated London News" chronicled that hundreds of Christmas trees were decorated. The custom today is to have from early December lit up trees in windows looking on to the street. For this we must thank electricity. In earlier times naked candles showed a distressing tendency to set fire to the window curtains, so they were not lit up until Christmas Eve. Nowadays trees twinkle with multi-colored electric bulbs and stars all through the Christmas season until Twelfth Night (January 6), after which, says tradition, it is unlucky to have a Christmas tree in the

house.

The Norway spruce is the favourite. With its apex pointing skywards like a steeple, was there ever a tree so fashioned by Nature for the role thrust upon it? When other trees, as Shakespeare has it, are "bare ruin'd choirs, where late the sweet birds sang", the Christmas tree comes into its own. Flowering with lights, it is the outdoor symbol of public festival. In town squares and on village greens it is the rallying point for carol singers and a collecting base for gifts to "good causes". Indoors, it is the very heart of family festivities.

The housewife usually buys her tree from the greengrocer; if she is experienced, she will make sure it has been taken up by the root, without its root the tree will quickly wither and shed its needles.

The whole family—children and grown-ups—take a hand in deco-

rating the tree. Sometimes the branches are smothered with every conceivable kind of ornament—exotically-colored flowers lit up with tiny electric bulbs, crystal globes and dazzling stars intertwined with gift packages tied with tinsel tape.

Others prefer to retain the tree's natural appearance, the branches hung with synthetic frost and snow. But no matter which way is chosen, the tree is topped with a star or an angel.

But though surviving triumphantly into the "nuclear age," Christmas tree has not altogether escaped automation. The artificial tree, firmly planted on its three-legged aluminium pedestal, is gaining popularity in modern Britain. At the touch of the knob the branches burgeon forth from the main stem, displaying silvery needles faceted to reflect the light.

Puppeteer Amuses Audiences Here With Kasper's Antics

Two amazingly versatile hands and a wide-ranging voice are only two of the assets of puppeteer Heinrich M. Dennesborg who brought his show to Kabul this week.

Sponsored by the Goethe Institute, he amused audiences in two performances at the USIS auditorium Sunday and Monday with the antics of his puppet crew.

The agile puppeteer Kasper perching himself on the edge of the curtain or gracefully swinging his partner puppet Gretel through a dance earned chuckles and applause from the audience.

Dennesborg not only performs the shows himself. He also prepares the transcript and designs his own puppets—from grinning baldish creatures to green-faced pink-haired monsters.

A free lance television, radio, and theatre personality in West Germany, he writes children's books, too. Altogether they have been translated into 17 languages.

"Before I came to Asia," says Dennesborg, "I would have put Latin America first on my travel list. That is where my last tour was, but now that I have been to Asia I would have to put Asia first on my itinerary."

The response of audiences during his three-month tour in Asia sponsored by the Goethe Institute has been wonderful, he says. He theorises this may be because puppetry, after all, originated in Asia.

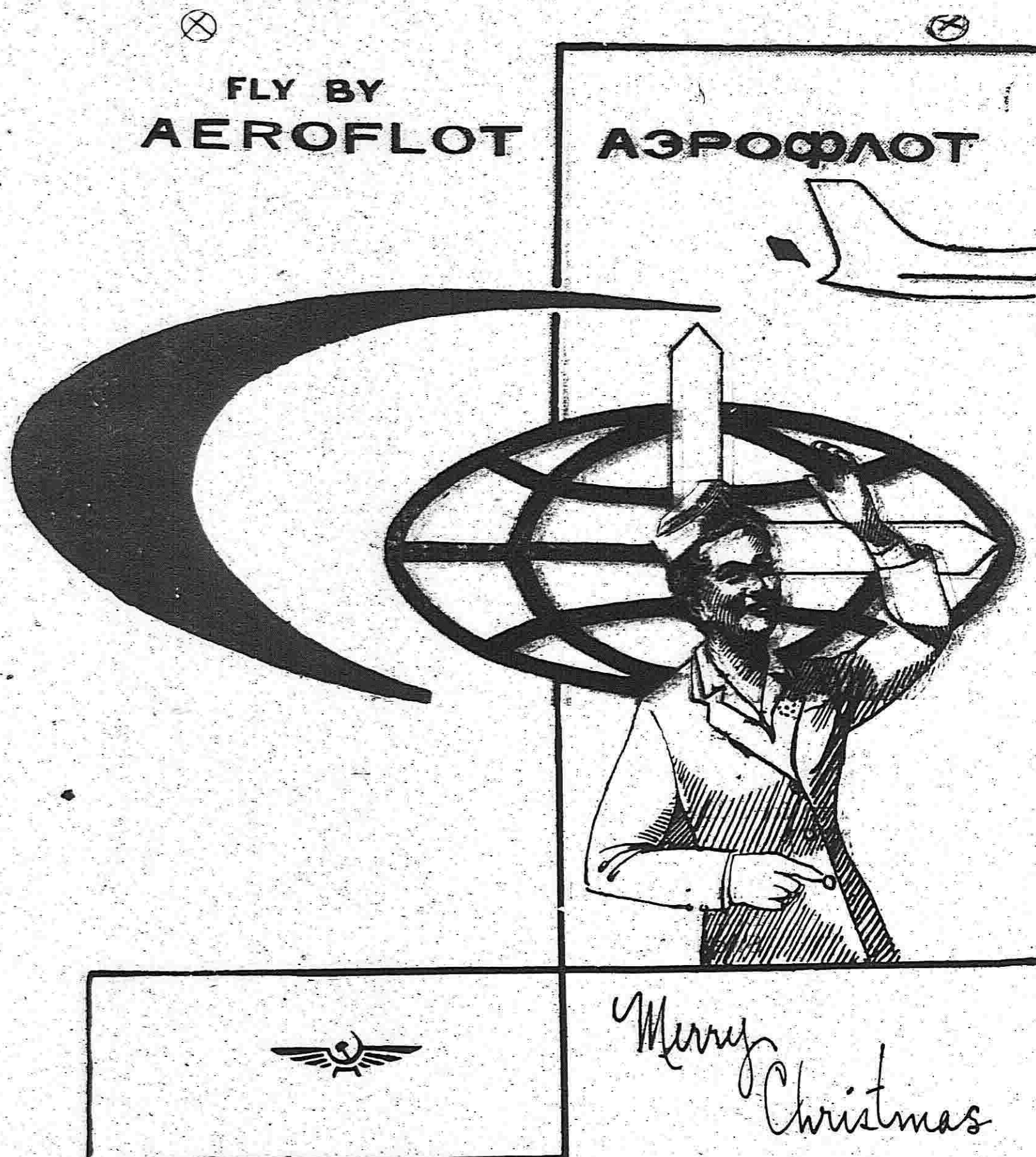
How much he had been impressed by Afghanistan was evident, he pointed out, from the number of pictures he had taken here. In proportion to the amount of time he spent here, he has taken more pictures than anywhere else.



Shimmering with lights that are given an added sparkle by the glow of nearby illuminated fountains, a 60-foot tree decorates London's Trafalgar Square.

FLY BY
AEROFLOT

АЭРОФЛОТ



Merry Christmas

AEROFLOT TIME TABLE

Arriving Kabul—9:30 every Wednesday (Flight SU/019)
Departure Kabul—10:20 every Thursday (Flight SU/020)
Te: Aeroflot 22300 P.O. Box 289
General Agent 24731, 32, 33

From	To	Class	Fare	Weight
MOSCOW	KABUL	F	180.00	15.00
MOSCOW	KABUL	T	120.00	10.00
TASHKENT	KABUL	F	50.00	5.00
TASHKENT	KABUL	T	30.00	3.00
AMSTERDAM	KABUL	F	350.00	25.00
AMSTERDAM	KABUL	T	250.00	15.00
BRUSSELS	KABUL	F	380.00	28.00
BRUSSELS	KABUL	T	280.00	18.00
PARIS	KABUL	F	420.00	30.00
PARIS	KABUL	T	320.00	20.00
BERLIN	KABUL	F	450.00	32.00
BERLIN	KABUL	T	350.00	22.00
COLOGNE	KABUL	F	480.00	35.00
COLOGNE	KABUL	T	380.00	25.00
LONDON	KABUL	F	520.00	38.00
LONDON	KABUL	T	420.00	28.00
PARIS	KABUL	F	550.00	40.00
PARIS	KABUL	T	450.00	30.00
ROME	KABUL	F	580.00	42.00
ROME	KABUL	T	480.00	32.00
PRAGUE	KABUL	F	600.00	45.00
PRAGUE	KABUL	T	500.00	35.00
STOCKHOLM	KABUL	F	650.00	50.00
STOCKHOLM	KABUL	T	550.00	40.00
SOFIA	KABUL	F	680.00	52.00
SOFIA	KABUL	T	580.00	42.00
HELSINKI	KABUL	F	700.00	55.00
HELSINKI	KABUL	T	600.00	45.00
KARACHI	KABUL	F	150.00	12.00
KARACHI	KABUL	T	100.00	8.00
DELHI	KABUL	F	180.00	15.00
DELHI	KABUL	T	120.00	10.00
DAMASCUS	KABUL	F	200.00	18.00
DAMASCUS	KABUL	T	150.00	12.00
BEIRUT	KABUL	F	220.00	20.00
BEIRUT	KABUL	T	170.00	15.00
AMRITSAR	KABUL	F	250.00	22.00
AMRITSAR	KABUL	T	200.00	18.00
KANDAHAR	KABUL	F	100.00	8.00
KANDAHAR	KABUL	T	70.00	6.00
HERAT	KABUL	F	120.00	10.00
HERAT	KABUL	T	80.00	7.00
MAIMANA	KABUL	F	140.00	12.00
MAIMANA	KABUL	T	100.00	9.00
MAZAR	KABUL	F	160.00	14.00
MAZAR	KABUL	T	110.00	11.00
KUNDUZ	KABUL	F	180.00	16.00
KUNDUZ	KABUL	T	130.00	13.00
KHOSHT	KABUL	F	200.00	18.00
KHOSHT	KABUL	T	150.00	15.00
TEHRAN	KABUL	F	220.00	20.00
TEHRAN	KABUL	T	170.00	17.00
PESHAWAR	KABUL	F	240.00	22.00
PESHAWAR	KABUL	T	190.00	19.00
KARACHI	KABUL	F	260.00	24.00
KARACHI	KABUL	T	210.00	21.00
DELHI	KABUL	F	280.00	26.00
DELHI	KABUL	T	230.00	23.00
DAMASCUS	KABUL	F	300.00	28.00
DAMASCUS	KABUL	T	250.00	25.00
BEIRUT	KABUL	F	320.00	30.00
BEIRUT	KABUL	T	270.00	27.00
AMRITSAR	KABUL	F	340.00	32.00
AMRITSAR	KABUL	T	290.00	29.00
KANDAHAR	KABUL	F	120.00	10.00
KANDAHAR	KABUL	T	80.00	7.00
HERAT	KABUL	F	140.00	12.00
HERAT	KABUL	T	100.00	9.00
MAIMANA	KABUL	F	160.00	14.00
MAIMANA	KABUL	T	120.00	11.00
MAZAR	KABUL	F	180.00	16.00
MAZAR	KABUL	T	140.00	13.00
KUNDUZ	KABUL	F	200.00	18.00
KUNDUZ	KABUL	T	160.00	16.00
KHOSHT	KABUL	F	220.00	20.00
KHOSHT	KABUL	T	180.00	18.00
TEHRAN	KABUL	F	240.00	22.00
TEHRAN	KABUL	T	200.00	20.00
PESHAWAR	KABUL	F	260.00	24.00
PESHAWAR	KABUL	T	220.00	22.00
KARACHI	KABUL	F	280.00	26.00
KARACHI	KABUL	T	240.00	24.00
DELHI	KABUL	F	300.00	28.00
DELHI	KABUL	T	260.00	26.00
DAMASCUS	KABUL	F	320.00	30.00
DAMASCUS	KABUL	T	280.00	28.00
BEIRUT	KABUL	F	340.00	32.00
BEIRUT	KABUL	T	300.00	30.00
AMRITSAR	KABUL	F	360.00	34.00
AMRITSAR	KABUL	T	320.00	32.00
KANDAHAR	KABUL	F	140.00	12.00
KANDAHAR	KABUL	T	100.00	9.00
HERAT	KABUL	F	160.00	14.00
HERAT	KABUL	T	120.00	11.00
MAIMANA	KABUL	F	180.00	16.00
MAIMANA	KABUL	T	140.00	13.00
MAZAR	KABUL	F	200.00	18.00
MAZAR	KABUL	T	160.00	16.00
KUNDUZ	KABUL	F	220.00	20.00
KUNDUZ	KABUL	T	180.00	18.00
KHOSHT	KABUL	F	240.00	22.00
KHOSHT	KABUL	T	200.00	20.00
TEHRAN	KABUL	F	260.00	24.00
TEHRAN	KABUL	T	220.00	22.00
PESHAWAR	KABUL	F	280.00	26.00
PESHAWAR	KABUL	T	240.00	24.00
KARACHI	KABUL	F	300.00	28.00
KARACHI	KABUL	T	260.00	26.00
DELHI	KABUL	F	320.00	30.00
DELHI	KABUL	T	280.00	28.00
DAMASCUS	KABUL	F	340.00	32.00
DAMASCUS	KABUL	T	300.00	30.00
BEIRUT	KABUL	F	360.00	34.00
BEIRUT	KABUL	T	320.00	32.00
AMRITSAR	KABUL	F	380.00	36.00
AMRITSAR	KABUL	T	340.00	34.00
KANDAHAR	KABUL	F	160.00	14.00
KANDAHAR	KABUL	T	120.00	11.00
HERAT	KABUL	F	180.00	16.00
HERAT	KABUL	T	140.00	13.00
MAIMANA	KABUL	F	200.00	18.00
MAIMANA	KABUL	T	160.00	16.00
MAZAR	KABUL	F	220.00	20.00
MAZAR	KABUL	T	180.00	18.00
KUNDUZ	KABUL	F	240.00	22.00
KUNDUZ	KABUL	T	200.00	20.00
KHOSHT	KABUL	F	260.00	24.00
KHOSHT	KABUL	T	220.00	22.00
TEHRAN	KABUL	F	280.00	26.00
TEHRAN	KABUL	T	240.00	24.00
PESHAWAR	KABUL	F	300.00	28.00
PESHAWAR	KABUL	T	260.00	26.00
KARACHI	KABUL	F	320.00	30.00
KARACHI	KABUL	T	280.00	28.00
DELHI	KABUL	F	340.00	32.00
DELHI	KABUL	T	300.00	30.00
DAMASCUS	KABUL	F	360.00	34.00
DAMASCUS	KABUL	T	320.00	32.00
BEIRUT	KABUL	F	380.00	36.00
BEIRUT	KABUL	T	340.00	34.00
AMRITSAR	KABUL	F	400.00	38.00
AMRITSAR	KABUL	T	360.00	36.00
KANDAHAR	KABUL	F	180.00	16.00
KANDAHAR	KABUL	T	140.00	13.00
HERAT	KABUL	F	200.00	18.00
HERAT	KABUL	T	160.00	16.00
MAIMANA	KABUL	F	220.00	20.00
MAIMANA	KABUL	T	180.00	18.00
MAZAR	KABUL	F	240.00	22.00
MAZAR	KABUL	T	200.00	20.00
KUNDUZ	KABUL	F	260.00	24.00
KUNDUZ	KABUL	T	220.00	22.00
KHOSHT	KABUL	F	280.00	26.00
KHOSHT	KABUL	T	240.00	24.00
TEHRAN	KABUL	F	300.00	28.00
TEHRAN	KABUL	T	260.00	26.00
PESHAWAR	KABUL	F	320.00	30.00
PESHAWAR	KABUL	T	280.00	28.00
KARACHI	KABUL	F	340.00	32.00
KARACHI	KABUL	T	300.00	30.00
DELHI	KABUL	F	360.00	34.00
DELHI	KABUL	T	320.00	32.00
DAMASCUS	KABUL	F	380.00	36.00
DAMASCUS	KABUL	T	340.00	34.00
BEIRUT	KABUL	F	400.00	38.00
BEIRUT	KABUL	T	360.00	36.00
AMRITSAR	KABUL	F	420.00	40.00
AMRITSAR	KABUL	T	380.00	38.00
KANDAHAR	KABUL	F	200.00	18.00
KANDAHAR	KABUL	T	160.00	16.00
HERAT	KABUL	F	220.00	20.00
HERAT	KABUL	T	180.00	18.00
MAIMANA	KABUL	F	240.00	22.00
MAIMANA	KABUL	T	200.00	20.00
MAZAR	KABUL	F	260.00	24.00
MAZAR	KABUL	T	220.00	22.00
KUNDUZ	KABUL	F	280.00	26.00
KUNDUZ	KABUL	T	240.00	24.00
KHOSHT	KABUL	F	300.00	28.00
KHOSHT	KABUL	T	260.00	26.00
TEHRAN	KABUL	F	320.00	30.00
TEHRAN	KABUL	T	280.00	28.00
PESHAWAR	KABUL	F	340.00	32.00
PESHAWAR	KABUL	T	300.00	30.00
KARACHI	KABUL	F	360.00	34.00
KARACHI	KABUL	T	320.00	32.00
DELHI	KABUL	F	380.00	36.00
DELHI	KABUL	T	340.00	34.00
DAMASCUS	KABUL	F	400.00	38.00
DAMASCUS	KABUL	T	360.00	36.00
BEIRUT	KABUL	F	420.00	40.00
BEIRUT	KABUL	T	380.00	38.00
AMRITSAR	KABUL	F	440.00	42.00
AMRITSAR	KABUL	T	400.00	40.00

Tongue In Cheek Shopping Clues:

Remember The Butcher Always Looks For His Friends

It may be too late to suggest some guide rules for shopping since the Christmas shopping season ends tomorrow but these clues may be useful next year.

"The butcher always looks for his friends" is a popular proverb among the people of Kabul. It means do not ever buy anything from a shopkeeper whom you know. This is because you can't bargain very well with a person you know, and who expects you to believe that he is quoting the right prices.

The first consideration then is to beware of the friendship of shopkeepers. And since they are very good at making you feel like an old friend this requires great powers of resistance.

Once you master the art of not accepting the hand of friendship extended by the shopkeepers you must work on polishing your bargaining abilities.

The rules of bargaining are now

pretty well defined as a result of the work of numerous practitioners in the past hundreds of years. Different bargaining methods are applied in shops which have fixed prices and those where it is understood bargaining is the deciding factor.

In the shops where prices are supposedly fixed always cut the price by 75 percent in the first round. That is if a price of a hundred is quoted, say how would 25 do. In the subsequent rounds you can go as high as 90 percent of the original price.

In the shops where the goods have no price tags it is appropriate to cut the original price quoted by as high as seventy percent but do not be surprised if you find yourself paying one hundred percent of the original price.

Another thing to remember is not to shop in wholesale markets. The wholesalers, after all, make their living from their sales to shopkeepers. Fortunately

Southeast Asia Fights Economic Woes

The decline of the tiny but strategically important state of Singapore, the geographic and one-time economic hub of Southeast Asia, was an example of the despondency in the region during 1965.

India, Indonesia and South Vietnam were even more enveloped in it. Burma appeared to be in only slightly better shape than Singapore, although Cambodia, the Philippines and Hong Kong seemed fairly stable.

Little Laos opened a new drive to achieve solvency. But war developments could defeat it.

The only bright spots were Thailand and Malaysia.

Political rivalry forced Singapore out of the Malaysian Federation in August and the continued disputes between the two countries has cast doubts on Singapore's future as the traditional export centre for Malaysian rubber, tin and timber.

Singapore's leaders are now uneasily eyeing a soaring unemployment rate.

"If the unemployment figure reaches 100,000," Singapore's defence minister, Dr. Goh Keng Swee, said recently "We've had it".

Goh has appealed to the United States, Britain, Australia and New Zealand to help Singapore establish new industries over the next five years and provide markets for the products from these industries.

Singapore's separation had only limited economic effect on Malaysia, which remains Southeast Asia's richest nation.

South Vietnam contributed to the economic gloom in Southeast Asia by going deeper into debt by about \$100 million. At no other time were the strains imposed on South Vietnam's wartime economy greater than in 1965. The prospect for 1966 with all signs pointing towards increased military effort is that South Vietnam's economy clearly will remain in trouble.

Continued massive U.S. aid, that apart from military spending may reach \$5 billion this fiscal year, is expected.

In 1965 for the first time in its history, South Vietnam imported its most important foreign trade item and food staple rice.

The production of rubber, next to rice the most important export item, also declined in 1965 as some French-owned plantations closed down in the face of increased Viet Cong harassment.

On the other hand, free-spending Americans brought new prosperity to hotels, restaurants, night clubs and taxi drivers.

In neighbouring Laos, a new drive toward solvency was under way directed by the ambitious Finance Minister Champassak.

U.S. and British-backed import programmes were modified to cut the inflow of luxury goods and re-focus on essentials, including industrial equipment. An anti-corruption campaign was launched, and the budget integrated for the first time.

Foreign stabilisation assistance kept the kip currency firm at the 500 to one U.S. dollar rate for the second successive year. But the threat of the Vietnam war spilling over into Laos and the continued need for heavy military expenditure to meet the communist threat kept Laos in immediate prospect bleak.

But to the south in Thailand the atmosphere of despondency clears, for this nation's economy, compared with the financial woes of other countries in troubled Southeast Asia, was very stable in 1965.

It was a year of greater affluence with more cars appearing on the roads, more television sets in homes and a new ambitious five-year plan to continue Thailand's economic growth.

Thai government planners hope that by the completion of this scheme in 1970, enough industries will have been introduced to permit Thailand to start exporting manufactured goods and, possibly processed agricultural products.

Thailand's dirt-poor northeast, a region virtually ignored even five years ago, now is the centre of development interest because authorities consider it the best breeding ground for communism in this pro-U.S. nation.

Cambodia, depending on the People's Republic of China and France for most of its outside aid, managed to maintain a stable economy in 1965.

Its strict austerity programme, which it launched after its rejection of U.S. aid two years ago, continued and accounted for a scarcity of some foreign manufactured goods.

Predictions indicate the austerity campaign will continue with all foreign trade, banking and insurance business remaining nationalised.

In the Philippines, businessmen are eyeing a new presidential administration with a mixture of hope and apprehension with hope predominating.

In 1965 the year-long presidential campaign slowed business and government action. But outgoing president Macapaga took two actions which should boost exports and help the unfavourable trade balance. He pegged the peso at 3.90 to the U.S. dollar and removed an irksome regulation where by exporters were forced to retain 20 per cent of their dollar earnings in more or less restricted government accounts.

Hong Kong, despite a mild economic recession triggered by a run on five Chinese banks, made economic progress in 1965.

The British colony became China's biggest market and China is expected to further step up its exports to the tiny free port in the coming year in a bid to acquire much needed foreign capital.

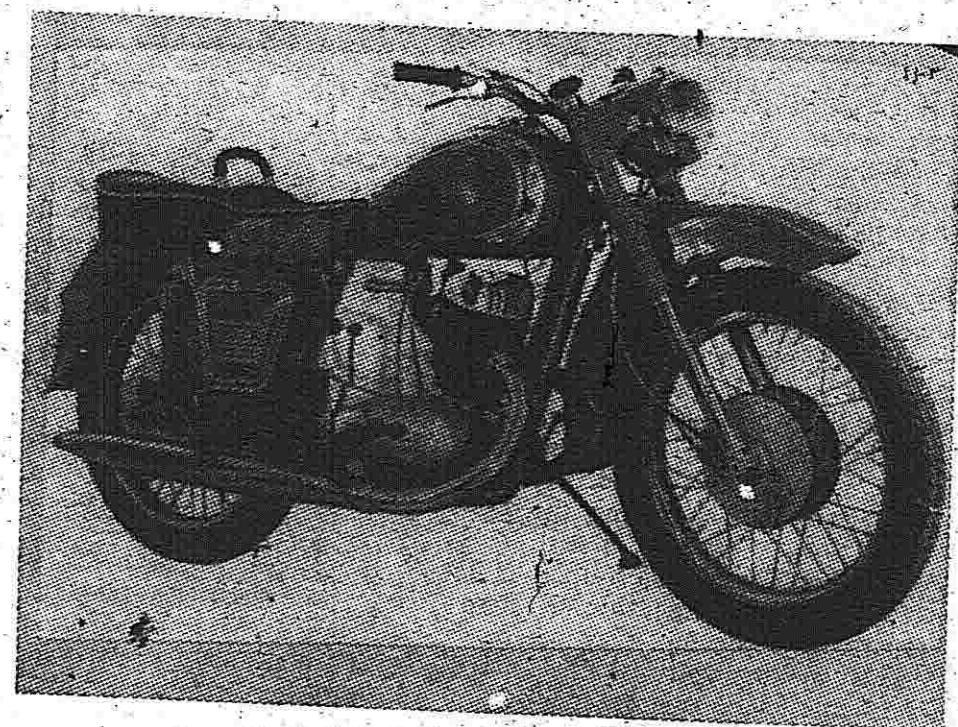
Hong Kong's internal recession hit the construction, real estate and retailing fields hard, and textile exports suffered from voluntarily imposed restrictions. (AP)

Victims Of Fire In Ahmad Shah Sarai To Get New Market

KABUL, Dec. 25.—The Ministry of Interior has decided to put at the disposal of the victims of the recent fire in Ahmad Shah Sarai a part of the compound of the former premises of Radio Afghanistan.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said the traders can build new shops on this site in accordance with designs approved by the Kabul Municipality.

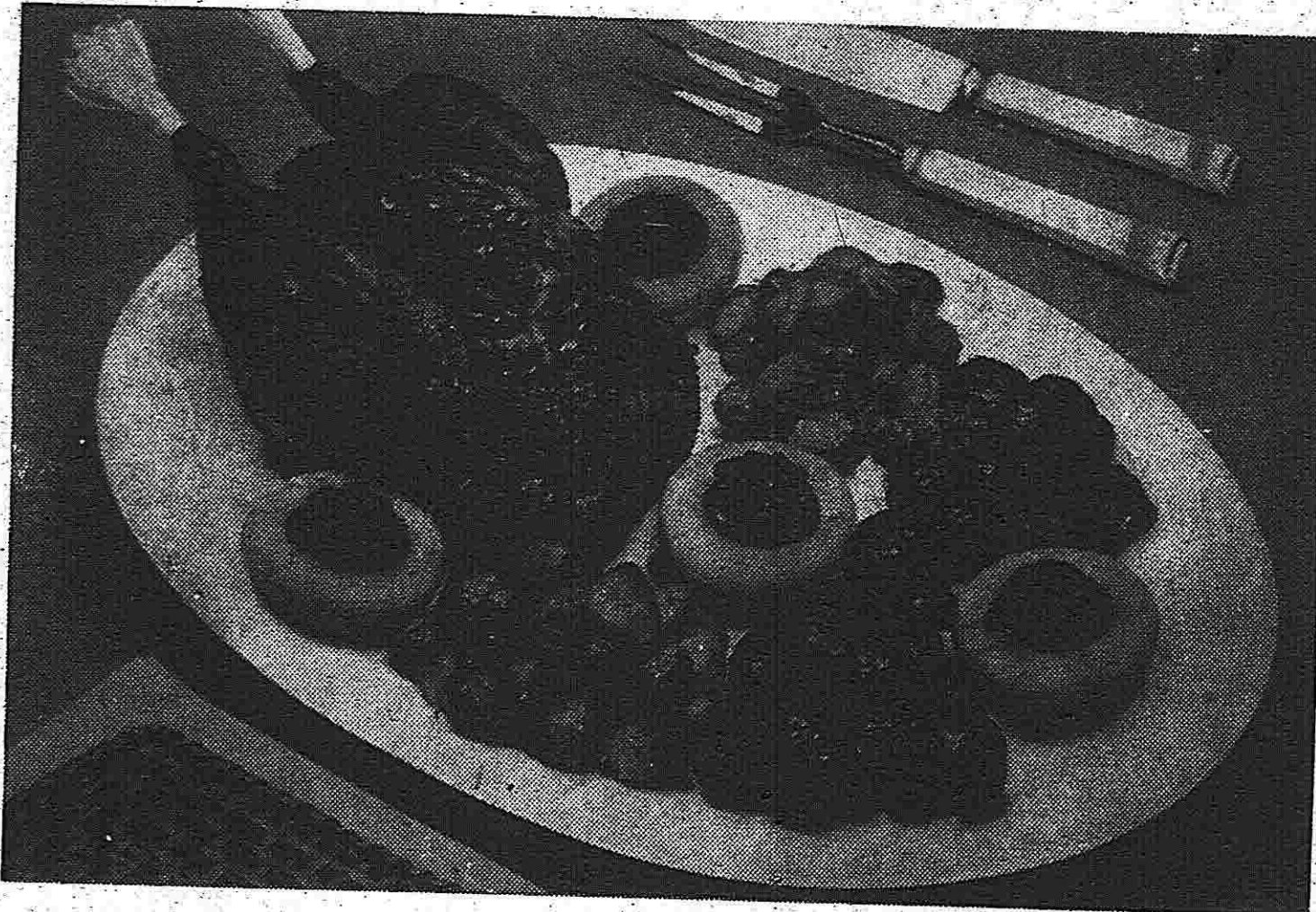
Our exhibition opposite National Defence Press at Karta Wali House No. 544, or Soviet Commercial Attache, U.S.S.R. Embassy, Darulaman street. Tele: No. 21151



"Soviet AVTOEXPORT COMPANY exports different model of motorcycles, scooters and bicycles. If you want to notice the above mentioned productions with their samples, please refer to the following addresses:

Our exhibition opposite National Defence Press at Karta Wali House No. 544, or Soviet Commercial Attache, U.S.S.R. Embassy, Darulaman street. Tele: No. 21151

KHYBER RESTAURANT



Dine in ease and comfort on Christmas Day. Bring your family and friends to the Khyber Restaurant and enjoy a delicious meal.

MENU

CREAM OF MUSHROOM SOUP
ROYAL TOSSED SALAD
TENDER STEAK WITH FRENCH FRIES
ROAST TURKEY WITH OLD FASHIONED SAGE DRESSING
CRANBERRY AND APPLE SAUCES
AFGHAN CABOLI PLOW
IRISH MASHED POTATOES
BROWN GIBLET GRAVY
FRESH PEAS
CORN MUFFINS AND FANCY EGG ROLLS
ITALIAN SPAGHETTI WITH MEATBALLS
TOASTED BREAD STICKS
FRUIT CAKE
FRESH CUSTARD JELLO
APPLE AND PUMPKIN PIES
VANILLA ICE CREAM
PISTACHIO ICE CREAM
COFFEE - TEA - MILK - COCOA

For reservations call: Tel. 21008

U.N. Resolution Condemns Intervention In Internal, External Affairs Of States

UNITED NATIONS, December 25, (Reuter).—THE UN General Assembly issued a sweeping condemnation of intervention in the affairs of other states in the closing hours of its 20th session early on Wednesday.

In what some diplomats described as one of the major decisions of the three-month session, the Assembly declared that "no state has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state".

It added that "armed intervention, as well as other forms of interference or attempted threats against its political, economic and cultural elements, are condemned".

Another provision affirmed that "no state shall organise, assist, foment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities directed to the violent overthrow of the regime of another state, or interfere in civil strife in another state".

The Assembly's decision came in a declaration on intervention which was approved overwhelmingly with 109 countries in favour, none against and only Britain abstaining.

While some delegates took the declaration to apply to complaints of indirect Cuban intervention in Latin America and of communist support of wars of liberation, others said it implicitly condemned U.S. actions in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

The Assembly also approved a \$121,567,420 (about £43,385,000) budget for the UN next year largest in its history.

Entire Syrian Cabinet Resigns

DAMASCUS, Dec. 25, (DPA).—The Syrian cabinet resigned en bloc Tuesday night after having been in office for only three months.

At the same time three members of the Presidential Council stepped down and the entire directorate which functioned as the planning body for Syria's internal and foreign policy also resigned. Its resignation was explained as a move to protect the country against internal and external threats.

Former Information Minister Sujeiman Khass emphasised in a press conference that the resignation of the cabinet was a logical consequence of the dissolution of the party directorate.

Political observers here see in these changes a victory for the chairman of the Presidential Council, Lieutenant General Amin El-Hafez.

Oscar 4 Satellite Helps Radio Hams

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, December 25, (Reuter).—JUBILANT ham radio operators in California Wednesday tuned in to their friends by Oscar 4 satellite which survived Tuesday's unsuccessful space experiment.

The satellite was one of four which failed to go into synchronous orbit because the third stage of the Titan-3 rocket ignited only twice instead of three times. But a ham radio operator in Santa Maria, California, picked up Oscar 4's "Hi" sign and used the satellite to talk to a colleague in Orlando, Florida.

Oscar 4 was designed by a group of amateur scientists, including a stockbroker, a dentist and a doctor, to be used by ham radio enthusiasts throughout the United States. Two other satellites, intended to pave the way for a worldwide military communications system, have been located in erratic orbits. The fourth, which was to gather information on the sun's radiation, has not been located.

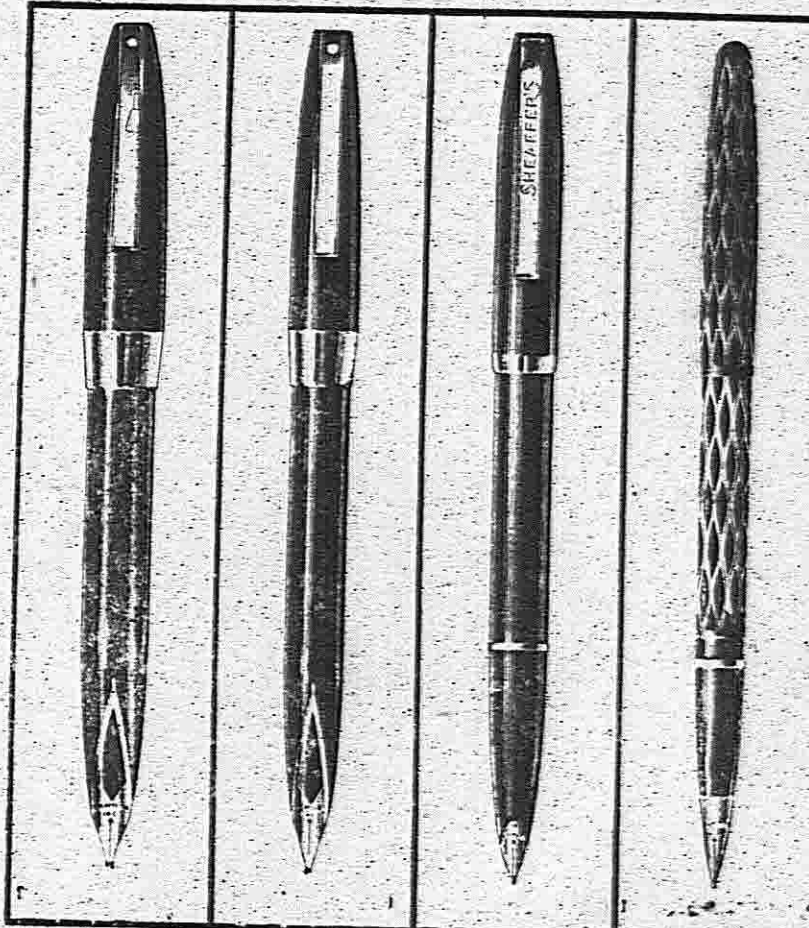
Use Canned Fruit For Dessert



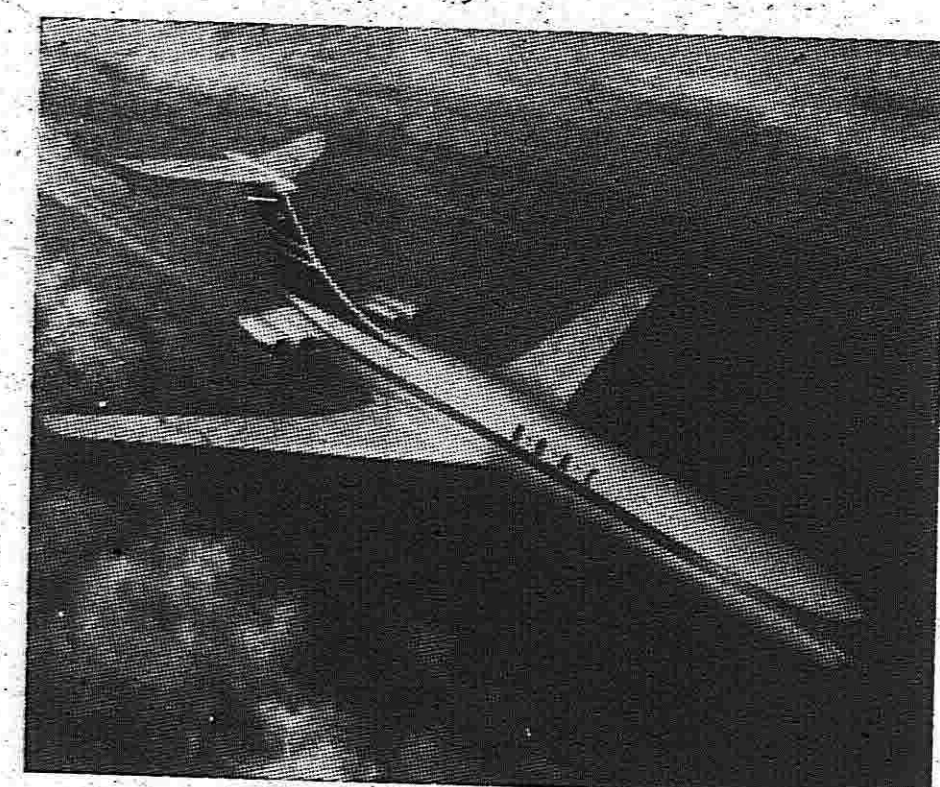
Kandahar Fruit Export Co

Provides you with a variety of high quality fruits which are canned scientifically. They are hygienic and delicious. Choose from apple juice, pomegranate jelly, apple jelly, grape jelly, heavy grape syrup, and mixed fruits. Every tin is carefully sterilized upon sealing. Buy Kandahar Fruit anywhere in Kabul and at Kandahar Fruit Export Co., Shar-i-Nau (next to the Peace Corps Office.)

THIS CHRISTMAS GIVE A SHEAFFER



HAMIDZADAH
&
MATTIN STORES SHEAFFER



We wish all our patrons and friends a

MERRY CHRISTMAS

and a

HAPPY NEW YEAR

from

KABUL TRAVEL SERVICES

General sales agents for BOAC and Qantas
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank Building,
Kabul

Tel. 20220

General Soglo Leads New Dahomey Govt. After Coup

COTONOU, Dahomey, Dec. 25. (Reuters)—The Dahomey army took over power peacefully here Wednesday after the failure of civilian politicians to agree on how this former French West African territory should be governed.

Negotiations on a new draft constitution were still deadlocked after three weeks.

Army chief General Christophe Soglo immediately began consultations on the formation of a temporary government.

This is expected to include both civilians and military men.

General Soglo announced his decision to assume power in a dawn broadcast after army units had occupied without incident key points in the town, including the radio station, post-office transmitter and the town's main bridge.

General Soglo, dressed in parachuteist's battledress, read a message to the nation from the radio station here.

After outlining the successive failures of civilian regimes he announced the army had taken power temporarily, suspended the constitution and dissolved all political parties.

Existing international agreements would be respected, general Soglo said.

On Nov. 29 General Soglo, 56-year-old former captain of the French army, forced the resignation of President Sourou Apathy whose government he helped to form two years ago.

Shah Wali Khan Presents Diplomas At Military School

KABUL, Dec. 25.—His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, presented medals, certificates and diplomas to the graduates of the Military Academy, the College of Aviation and the Military School at a function held Wednesday at the Military Academy.

The function was attended by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Minister of Court Ali Mohammad, cabinet members and high-ranking officers of the Royal Army.

After a welcome speech by Lieutenant General Abdul Razaq Maiwandwal, Commander of the Military Academy, His Royal Highness presented the medals and certificates. In a short speech he congratulated the teachers and the graduates on their success and emphasised the importance of the tasks the graduates will have to face in the future.

The Prime Minister also addressed the young officers. He pointed out they were shouldering the great responsibility of the defence and security of their country in conformity with the wishes of His Majesty the King.

UNESCO, UNICEF To Aid Academy

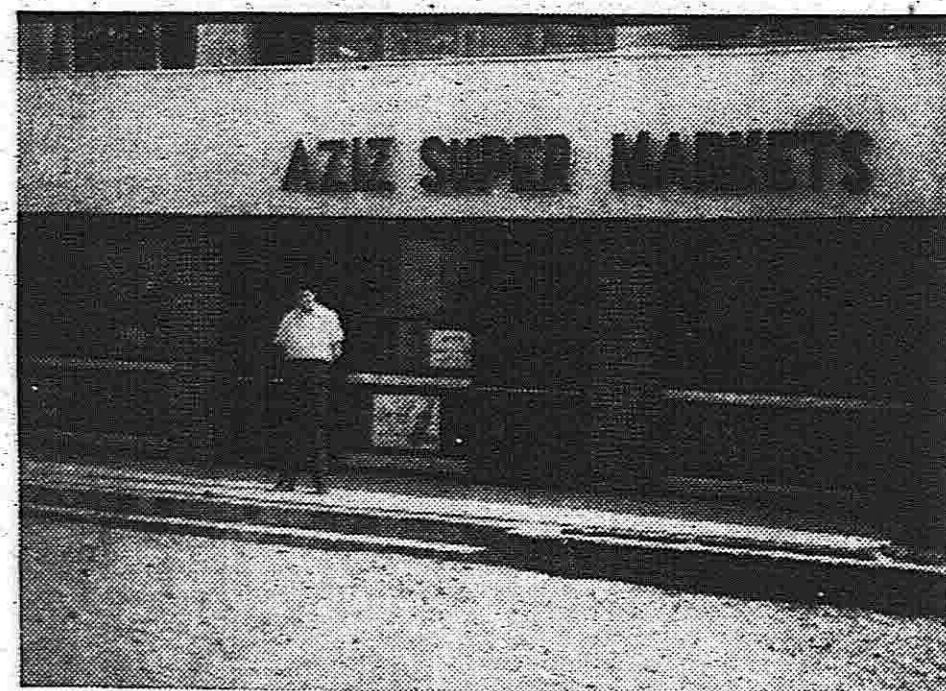
KABUL, Dec. 25.—The Ministry of Education signed Wednesday afternoon an agreement with UNESCO and UNICEF on the basis of which the two organisations will provide a number of teachers, fellowships, laboratory equipment and teaching materials for five years to the Teachers' Training Academy. The total aid is estimated at \$ 1,217,000 of which UNESCO will pay \$ 500,000.

The agreement was signed by Dr. Saifurrahman Samadi, President of Vocational Education, Dr. Eggleton, chief of UNESCO, and Shun Mayer, chief of the UNICEF mission in Kabul.

The academy was established at the beginning of last year with the aim of training teachers for teachers' training schools. An Education Ministry official said only college graduates are admitted to the academy and after one or two years of work with experts they are appointed teachers in teachers' training schools.



You can open a current account in afghanis or foreign currencies
Also You can open a savings account
Buy travellers cheques of famous world banks
Get credits for development of trade in return for guarantees
Get letters of credit in foreign currency
The above facilities are available at the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.
Rapid and confidential service have gained us the confidence of our many clients.



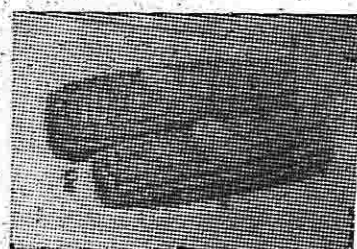
SHOP FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS FOODS AT AZIZ SUPER MARKETS

Karte Perwan near the British Embassy

Phone 24204



Fresh Eggs
Cheeses
Spreads
Canned Milk



Corn-on-cob
Celery
Pumpkins
Brussel Sprouts
Oranges
Tangerines

Well fed, Dressed
Turkeys
Chickens
Frozen
Beef Steaks
Lamb Chops
Sea food



World-famous Suchard, Tobler
CHRISTMAS CANDIES
Bar and boxed chocolate
Christmas stocking assortment
Hard and Soft Centre mixes



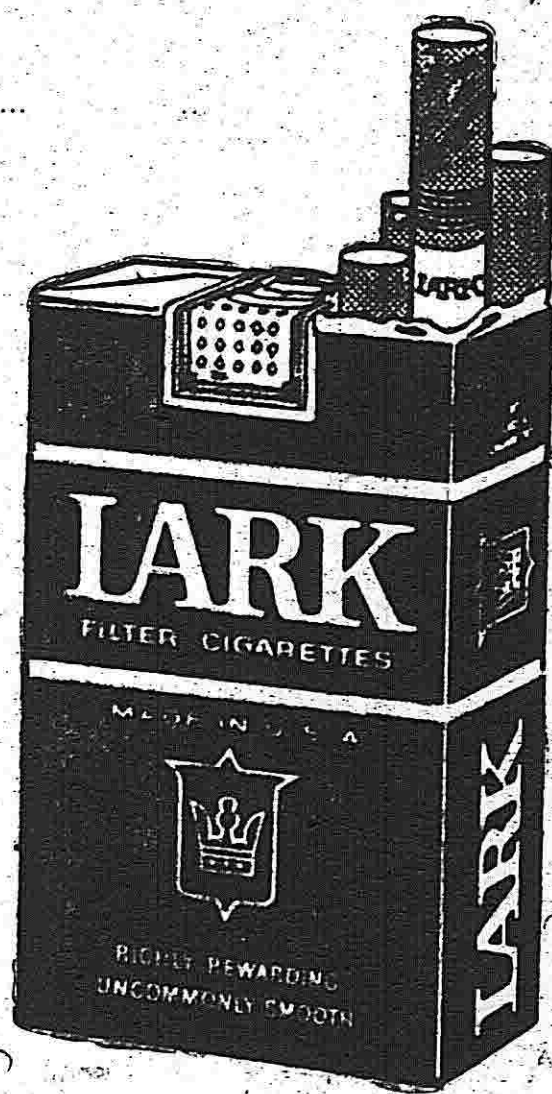
Look into Lark-

Between two outer sections Lark granules that are enriched for Richly rewarding...

Looking for flavor?

has an inner chamber of charcoal

uncommonly smooth. ...



THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's
Temperature
Max 0°C. Minimum -15°C.
Sun sets today at 4:51 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 7:02 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. VI No. 272

KABUL, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1965, (JADI 5, 1344, SH)

PRICE AL 1

Truce In Vietnam Continues; U.S. Troops Ordered To Fire Only In Extreme Self-Defence

SAIGON, December 26, (Reuters).—GENERAL William Westmoreland, United States commander in Vietnam, Saturday ordered an indefinite extension of the Vietnam Christmas ceasefire on the American side except in self-defence, reliable military sources said Friday night.

The 30-hour Christmas truce declared by the United States and South Vietnamese forces had been scheduled to end at 1800 GMT. The 12-hour truce declared by the Viet Cong ran out at 0300 GMT Saturday.

Both sides appeared to have respected the truce and only minor violations were reported, with no casualties.

The sources said General Westmoreland ordered allied units not to initiate any artillery fire, launch any air strikes, or carry out any aggressive patrols until further notice.

Allied troops were to fire upon the Viet Cong only in cases of extreme self-defence.

Three minor incidents—including the mining of a bridge and a brief mortar attack on a U.S. marine air base—were reported during the truce. But officials said there were no casualties.

At the huge American enclave of Da Nang, in the northern part of South Vietnam, Cardinal Francis Spellman of New York celebrated a Christmas mass with 500 U.S. servicemen and urged them to preserve peace and stop the spread of war to other Southeast Asian countries.

Scores of supersonic jets, which have blasted North Vietnam targets for nearly a year on round-the-clock raids, stood in silent rows on the flight line nearby.

The pilots were playing football. In Rome crowds in St. Peter's square applauded when Pope Paul hailed the truce as "noble and generous" in his Christmas day blessing.

Earlier in the day the Pontiff sent unprecedented identical messages to the leader of both North and South Vietnam, expressing hope that it would be a step towards brotherly peace throughout the country.

In Washington, there was no official U.S. confirmation of the ceasefire extension, but White House and other government authorities have previously refused comment on details of the

Ethiopian Emperor Stresses Rapid Progress In Africa

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Dec. 26, (Reuters).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia told guests at a dinner in his honour Friday night that Africa's achievements were unrivaled in the annals of human history.

The Emperor, on a three-day official visit to the Ivory Coast, received the Grand Cross of the Ivory National Order from President Houphouët-Boigny.

In a speech after the presentation, he said Africa had emerged with remarkable speed from the era of colonialism and bondage, and had "taken the essential measures to forge a precious unity among themselves with all remarkable speed."

Speaking of co-operation between African nations, he said the notion could contribute to the strengthening of ties between the nations and a more concrete rapprochement with the rest of the world.

Such an association could only be put into effect after due consideration, he added.

After a reception at the presidential palace later, the Emperor was to be made a citizen of Abidjan.

Pilgrims, Tourists Mark Christmas In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Dec. 26, (DPA).—Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims and tourists from all parts of the world thronged the sacred sites in the Holy Land on Christmas day. Streams of faithful filed through the Bethlehem basilica where on the floor of the grotto of the nativity marks the traditional spot where Christ was born.

Mountains of cakes, coffee and souvenirs were being sold at stalls in the crowded square outside. All Bethlehem and Jerusalem Hotels were booked out.

Christmas began with carol services by Protestants of all denominations on Bethlehem's Shepherds' Field and in Jerusalem.

Servants by different denominations in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the old city of Jerusalem were also packed.

On Christmas Eve, the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, Archbishop Alberto Gorri, led a procession from Jerusalem to Bethlehem where he celebrated midnight mass in the Nativity Basilica.

The barricades at the "mandelbaum" gate between the Jordanian old city of Jerusalem and the Israeli sector was opened for three days to let 5,000 Christian Arabs living in Israel visit relatives in Jordan.

As every year, those who crossed included diplomats with their families to see Bethlehem.

According to an AP message from London, Queen Elizabeth II of Britain in a Christmas broadcast said: "We will certainly achieve nothing unless we go on trying to remove the causes of conflict."

Negotiations For 1966 Trade Protocol With USSR Begin

KABUL, December 26.—NEGOTIATIONS for the signing of a protocol on the exchange of goods and prices between Afghanistan and the USSR for the year 1966 have begun between representatives of the Ministry of Commerce and the Soviet authorities.

The Afghan side is led by Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omer, President of the Commerce Department in the Ministry of Commerce. On the Soviet side the chief negotiator is N.P. Moissenko, Commercial Counselor of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

In accordance with the 1965 protocol, Afghanistan exported to USSR cotton, wool, linseed, sesame seed, sheep and goat skins, fruits and conserved fruits of the Kandahar Fruit Co.

In exchange Afghanistan imported from the USSR "petrol, sugar, construction material, tea, matches and rubber boots."

KABUL, Dec. 26.—The Ministry of Commerce has instructed the ginning and pressing mills to export their surplus cotton-seeds and in return import vegetable oil.

A Ministry official said that individual traders receiving cotton-seeds from other sources and wanting to export them to foreign countries should give guarantees to the Da Afghanistan Bank that they would import vegetable oil in return.

According to an agreement signed between the Spinzar Company and Pakistani authorities, the company's surplus cotton-seeds will be exported to Pakistan in return for vegetable oil.

Mrs. Azizi Returns From WHO Nursing Seminar

KABUL, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Masouda Rahim Azizi, Nursing Adviser and Director of Nursing Courses in the Ministry of Public Health, returned to Kabul Friday after participating in a WHO regional conference on nursing held in New Delhi.

Mrs. Azizi said the conference, which lasted two and a half weeks, discussed problems relating to the training of nurses in member countries.

She said the conference's proceedings will be published in the form of a pamphlet and distributed to the member countries.

After the conference Mrs. Azizi visited some nursing institutes in India and Ceylon.

Soviets Pledge Cooperation To Zambia Against Rhodesia

MOSCOW, December 26, (DPA).—THE Soviet Union Saturday pledged to cooperate with Zambia and other African states to provide "utmost assistance" to Rhodesia's Africans in their struggle against the Ian Smith regime.

This was stated in a joint Soviet-Zambian communique issued after a visit by Zambian Finance Minister Arthur Wina and Agriculture Minister Elijah Mudenda, Tass reported.

In the communique both sides condemned the "criminal action of the racist Ian Smith who had proclaimed the bogus independence of the white minority" in Rhodesia.

The Soviet government pledged its "well-wishing and effective support for Zambia in its efforts to strengthen independence and participate in the liberation movement in South Africa."

Vladimir Kudryavtsev wrote in Izvestia yesterday: "The developments around the problem of Southern Rhodesia prove again that the challenge to the African peoples by the racist regime of Ian Smith is a part of a vast imperialist conspiracy against all free Africa."

Noting that Britain did much to prepare the ground for the appearance of a racist state in the centre of Africa, Kudryavtsev said: "It would be a harmful utopia to believe that Britain want to and can liquidate the Rhodesian crisis in the interest of independent African states."

In London, Lloyds said Saturday they had asked the Rhodesian registrar of insurance to postpone pending further inquiries, a decision to cancel their registration.

A spokesman said Lloyds had no alternative but to cancel Lloyds' registration as they could no longer meet their obligations in Rhodesia since the imposition of financial restrictions.

(See also page 4)

Statistics Seminar Delegates Return

KABUL, Dec. 26.—Fazal Rahim Momand, Director General of Economics, and Mohammad Akram, Director of Statistics, at the Ministry of Agriculture have returned home after attending a world seminar on agriculture statistics in Jordan.

The seminar, which lasted for eight days, discussed the programmes and methods of collecting agriculture statistics in the Near East and problems of regional agricultural statistics. It also made suggestions to FAO for implementation of agricultural statistics programmes which will be discussed in future.

Representatives from Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, South Arabia, Syria, Sudan and Libya attended the seminar.

New Zealand Premier Threatened

WELLINGTON, Dec. 26, (Reuters).—New Zealand's Prime Minister Keith Holyoake Friday released a letter threatening to kill him if he sent troops to Rhodesia.

The letter said: "We will blow up your planes, sink your ships and cripple your industries. I have a bullet with your name on it, and I'll get you before you get me."

It was signed "a few Rhodesians with love" and was said to have come from Rhodesians living in Wellington.

Indian Minister Meets Podgorny, Kosygin

MOSCOW, Dec. 26, (Reuters).—Sardar Swaran Singh, Indian External Affairs Minister, left here for home Saturday night after talks here with top Soviet leaders.

Singh, who saw President Nikolai Podgorny Saturday also had a "friendly talk" Friday with Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister.

Indian sources said it was the main purpose of his visit to discuss the January 4 Indo-Pakistan summit meeting in Tashkent, Soviet Central Asia. But it was thought here to have featured in his talks with Soviet leaders.

Singh cut short a visit to Burma to come to the Soviet Union. He was seen off last night by Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

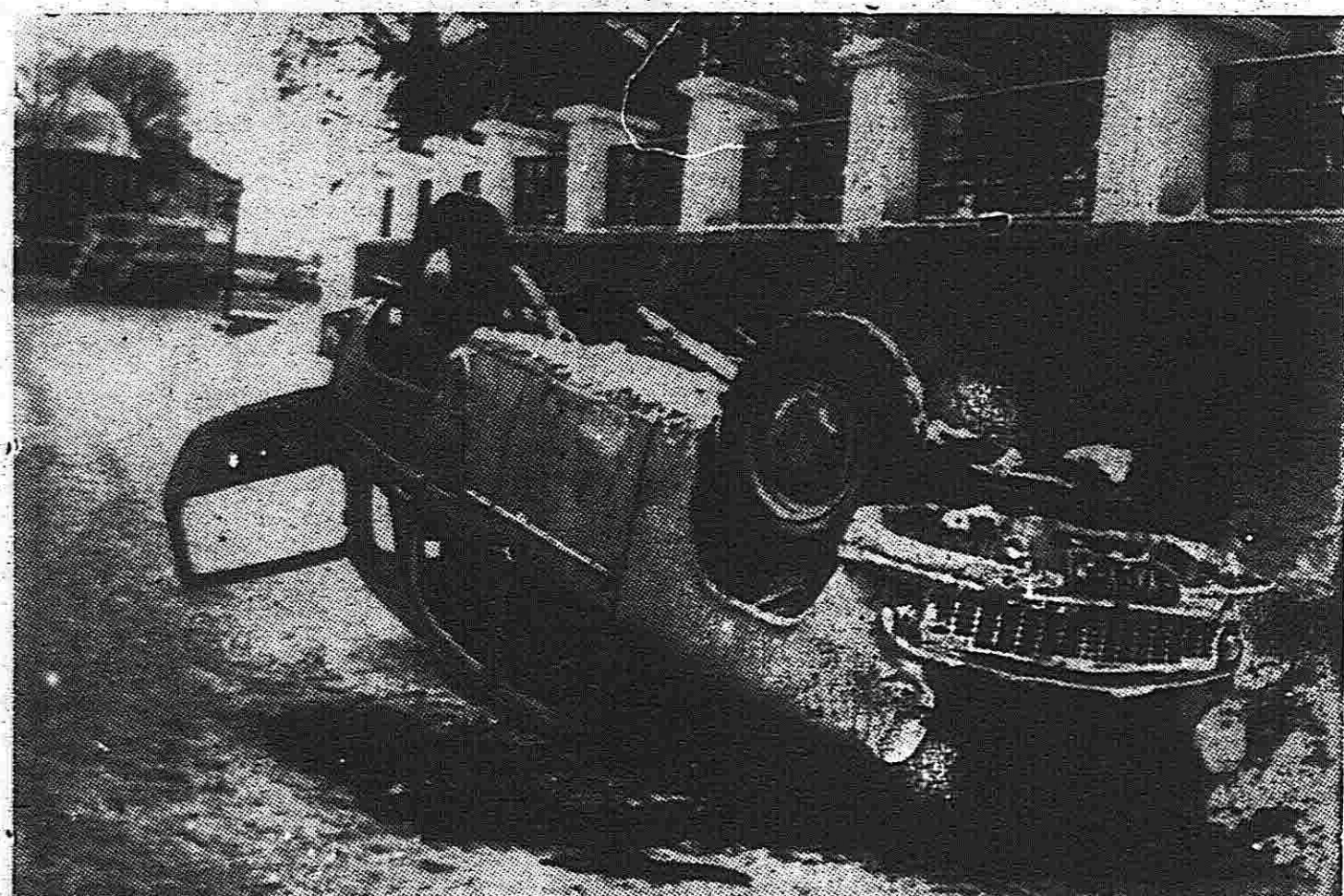
New Commercial Counsellors Chosen

KABUL, Dec. 26.—The Ministry of Commerce announced yesterday that Nour Ullah, former adviser to the Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed Afghan Commercial Counsellor in Chamam.

Mohammad Karim Nazeehi, an official of the Prime Ministry, has been appointed as Afghan Commercial Counsellor in Meshed.

U.S. Ambassador Meets Health Minister

KABUL, Dec. 26.—U.S. Ambassador John Milton Steeves met the Public Health Minister, Miss Kobra Noorzai, at her office Wednesday morning.



Due to heavy snowfall in Kabul and its outskirts on Wednesday evening, December 23, traffic and communications were affected and in some areas dislodged. Seen in the picture is a car which turned over on account of careless driving near Nedjat High School, Kabul.

Only Three Minor Violations Of Vietnam Truce Reported

(Contd. From Page 1)

tion to take the initiative in quickly starting the war again after the peace period.

The situation was, in fact, regarded as very unpredictable. Sources took the view it was possible that hostilities might break out again at any moment, or that resumption of the fighting might be delayed in what would seem to be a kind of spontaneous continuation of the ceasefire for many hours, perhaps even days.

Early Saturday morning Viet Cong guerrillas ambushed five South Vietnamese military trucks in a first action after their 12-hour Christmas ceasefire expired. They were driven off after a brief exchange of fire.

A South Vietnamese army spokesman said the trucks were carrying a company of rangers on a road in Quang Tin north of the American coastal marine enclave of Chu Lai. The rangers had suffered very light casualties.

The Viet Cong violated their own ceasefire at least three times according to official U.S. and South Vietnamese reports, but the Christmas truce in Vietnam appeared generally effective.

Peking broadcast a report from Hanoi that North Vietnamese troops Friday shot down a pilotless U.S. reconnaissance plane. It was described as the fourth craft of that type to be felled this month. Confirmation was lacking in Saigon.

Ho Chi Minh's regime protested that the United States is using Guam-based B-52 jet bombers on air strikes in Laos.

Through the official newspaper Nhan Dan it demanded that "the U.S. imperialists stop at once this dangerous act of aggression".

The newspaper protested also reports that U.S. combat forces may now pursue Viet Cong who flee into neighbour Cambodia.

From Budapest came the first specific word of what Hungary is, shipping to the North Vietnam.

Luci Johnson's Engagement Announced
AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 26, (Reuter).—President Johnson's younger daughter, 18-year-old Luci Baines Johnson, is to marry Pat Nugent, a 22-year-old history graduate and U.S. airman.

The engagement which was announced on Christmas day at the President's Texas ranch after the family had exchanged Christmas gifts, was the result of a meeting through mutual friends earlier this year.

The couple, who plan to marry late next summer, are Roman Catholics. Miss Johnson became a Catholic last June and her tall, blond fiancé is a graduate of a Catholic university.

me. The Communist Party newspaper Nepszabadsag said Hungary has sent "a considerable quantity of economic aid, arms, pharmaceuticals and blood" and will send more until U.S. armed forces are expelled from Vietnam.

In Moscow, Pravda accused the People's Republic of China of weakening communist military efforts to help North Vietnam. The Soviet Communist Party newspaper implied there were difficulties in shipping supplies across China to Hanoi and accused the Chinese press of a smear campaign to discredit Soviet help.

Father Christmas Runs Amok In London Streets

LONDON, Dec. 26, (Reuter).—A female Father Christmas ran amok in a street here Friday scrambling up a scaffolding and hurling pieces of lead at laughing passers-by. She was a rag-and-bag merchant's chimpanzee named Linda who made a break for freedom dressed in traditional red-and-white Father Christmas garb.

Ignoring cakes, buns and bananas offered to tempt her back she was eventually cornered by police and handed back to her owner.

Viet Cong Say 20 U.S. Aircraft Downed In Month

Hanoi Dec. 26, (Tass).—In the course of one month which ended on Dec. 18 the liberation army of South Vietnam and partisans brought down or seriously damaged 20 American planes and helicopters, the Vietnamese News Service reports, quoting information received from South Vietnam.

Three New Courts Set-Up For Trial Of Plotters In UAR

CAIRO, Dec. 26, (Reuter).—Three more courts have been set up for the trial of members of the Muslim Brotherhood, who are accused of plotting to overthrow President Nasser's regime, Cairo newspapers said today.

This brings the number of courts to four. The reasons for setting up the new courts were to ensure that there would be no delay in the trials, which are expected to start papers added.

Air Service Agreement Signed

MOSCOW, Dec. 26, (DPA).—The Soviet Union and the Central African Republic today signed an agreement to establish an air service between the two countries, the Soviet news agency "Tass" reported.

Soviet planes will be able to fly through the Central African Republic to the Congo Brazzaville while the African state has received landing rights in the Soviet Union on flights to Scandinavia.

Sophia Loren To Get Married After Long Delay

PARIS, Dec. 26, (DPA).—Italian film star Sophia Loren and her long-time fiancé Carlo Ponti will finally be able to marry.

A Paris court Tuesday granted the decree divorcing Ponti from his first wife.

Italian law does not permit divorce. Ponti and his first wife applied for and were granted French citizenship to initiate divorce proceedings.

Pakistan, Canada Sign Agreement For Nuclear Plant

KARACHI, Dec. 26, (DPA).—Pakistan and Canada Friday signed an agreement for the establishment of a sixty million dollar nuclear power station at Karachi. It will be the largest Canadian financial project in Pakistan.

USSR, Rumania Sign New Trade Agreement

MOSCOW, Dec. 26, (DPA).—The Soviet Union and Rumania Saturday signed a new long-term trade agreement for 1966/70 foreseeing mutual goods deliveries of about 3,800 million roubles, about thirty per cent more than under the previous five year agreement, the Soviet news agency "Tass" reported.

Five Killed After Argentine Bank Robbery

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 26, (DPA).—Four bank robbers and one policeman were killed and four people including two women injured in a gun battle with police in Lujan, seventy kilometres west of Buenos Aires Saturday, police said here.

Zambian Ministers Discuss Rhodesian Situation With USSR Leaders In Moscow

MOSCOW, December 26, (Reuter).—ARTHUR Wina, Zambia's Finance Minister, Friday discussed the Rhodesian crisis at a Kremlin meeting with Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister.

An announcement said they had a warm and friendly talk and exchanged views on the further development of Soviet-Zambian relations and assistance to the African people of Rhodesia.

Thursday Wina discussed the Rhodesian problem, including military aspects with Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister.

Wina refused to confirm a report that he asked for Soviet troops to help defend Zambia. "I would not like to make any comment on this report," he said. The report was treated with reserve by informed diplomatic sources.

The Finance Minister and Eljah Mudenda, Minister of Agriculture, surveyed the Rhodesian situation in an hour-long talk with Gromyko Friday morning. They went into more detail at a 90-minute supplementary meeting with Foreign Ministry officials.

"We covered a wide area of ground on the situation in Africa arising out of the declaration of independence by Rhodesia," Wina said.

WANTED:

Qualified full-time translator Farsi-Pakhtu to English for U.S. Mission in Kabul University education and experience preferred. Typing ability essential. Please apply to Personnel Officer, American Embassy.

AT THE CINEMA

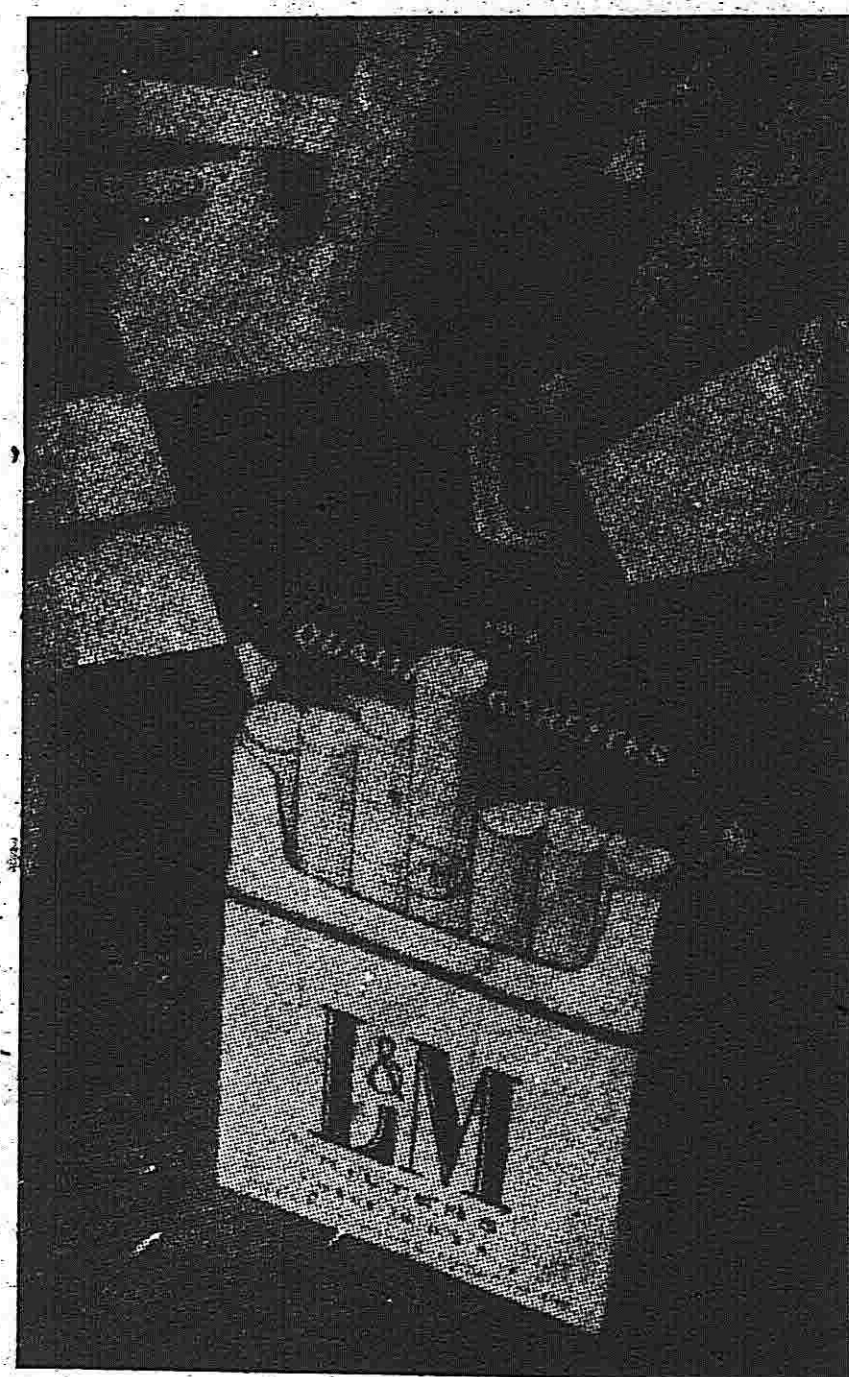
ARIANA CINEMA:
At 1, 3, 8, and 10 p.m. American Film in Dari **THE BARMBLE BUSH** starring Richard Burton.
PARK CINEMA
At 1, 3, 8, and 10 p.m. American coloured film in Dari **SERGEANT RUTLEDGE** Starring Jeffery Hunter
PAMIR CINEMA:
At 2, 8, 10: 30 Indian **ME X**

ADVTS.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE
Restaurant Open To Midnight
Special New Year's Breakfast
Dec. 31, 8:30 p.m.
Non-Members 100 Af.

FOR RENT

Two storey building with two large salons, seven rooms, modern bathroom and garage. Telephone No: 23790



Are you for rich flavor in a filter cigarette?

Make the logical move to L&M—the cigarette you can taste!

THE WEATHER

Tonight and tomorrow's temperatures
Max 0°C. Min -15°C.
Sun sets today at 4:51 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 7:20 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV No. 228

KABUL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1965, (JADI 6, 1344 S.H.)

Uneasy Vietnam Truce Ends; Fighting Flares Again; 100 Urge Peace At Johnson Ranch

SAIGON, December 27, (DPA).—A U.S. air force spokesman said Sunday Americans had not yet attacked targets in North Vietnam following expiration of the 30-hour truce in the Vietnam war, and stressed that this was not due to bad flying weather.

He said the first attacks against Viet Cong targets in South Vietnam started at 7:00 Sunday morning.

The spokesman refused to give a direct answer when asked if air attacks on North Vietnam were to be permanently called off.

He merely reiterated "there are no signs of that."

Viet Cong forces violated the 30-hour Christmas truce arrangement 60 times, according to U.S. military sources.

Twenty Viet Cong violations occurred during the 12-hour truce which the Viet Cong themselves had promised to obey, but these had all been minor incidents, the U.S. spokesman said.

U.S. sources noted 27 further Viet Cong incidents after the 30-hour truce, some of which resulted in heavy losses to U.S. troops.

Viet Cong attacks in the Christmas period up to midday Sunday reportedly accounted for six American dead and 35 wounded. South Vietnam troops lost 64 dead, 62 wounded. No details of Viet Cong losses were available.

The American and South Vietnamese had observed a 30-hour truce which ended at midnight Saturday night (local time).

An official American statement said Viet Cong attacks flared up again at nine o'clock Sunday morning (local time), two hours after the end of the ceasefire.

"The Viet Cong resumed hostilities with a vengeance by hitting outposts and district headquarters with sniping and small arms attacks...and continuous harassing actions all over South Vietnam," the statement said.

A U.S. military spokesman would not say when the order to start up normal war operations was given.

But informed sources said it was believed units had been alerted to stand by shortly before dawn, and full operations, including air reconnaissance within South Vietnam, had begun by

Cambodia Protests Border Violations

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Dec. 27, (AP).—Cambodia protested what it called Washington approval for U.S. and South Vietnamese forces "to violate Cambodian frontiers."

The protest, in the form of a statement to newsmen, said the decision deliberately violates the UN Charter and international law. It demanded that Britain and the Soviet Union, co-presidents of the Geneva conference, oppose the U.S. position.

"The Cambodian government," the statement concluded, "solemnly warns that it will counter-attack every frontier violation with the military means at its disposal, even for all forms of aid and support."

Earlier, a government communiqué repeated a denial that U.S. or South Vietnamese forces have ever been attacked from Cambodian territory. It added that frontier villages are often harassed "without the least justification."

The protest, in the form of a statement to newsmen, said the decision deliberately violates the UN Charter and international law. It demanded that Britain and the Soviet Union, co-presidents of the Geneva conference, oppose the U.S. position.

"The Cambodian government," the statement concluded, "solemnly warns that it will counter-attack every frontier violation with the military means at its disposal, even for all forms of aid and support."

Earlier, a government communiqué repeated a denial that U.S. or South Vietnamese forces have ever been attacked from Cambodian territory. It added that frontier villages are often harassed "without the least justification."

Education Press Plans Translation Seminar

KABUL, Dec. 27.—The Education Ministry Press will hold a seminar on translation early next year with a view to minimising the problems of translators.

The purpose of the seminar is not only to improve the quality of translations but also to provide a means of exchange of the latest accepted principles in translation between representatives of countries taking part in the seminar.

Atiqullah Pazhwak, President of the Education Press, said the seminar is sponsored by the Franklin Press and will be attended by representatives of Afghanistan, Iran, the Soviet Union and Pakistan. The seminar was originally planned for last November.

Five topics have been chosen for discussion. They include the role of translation in literature and in bringing understanding between people who speak different languages, the problem of how to adapt new scientific terms to Pakhtu, Dari, and Urdu, the amount of adaptation which should be allowed in translating fiction, which kinds of books should be translated first in developing countries, and the types of university texts needed.

The Press President said the organisation is also planning to establish libraries in schools in the capital and the provinces and as soon as the financial side of the project is settled and sources of revenue are

found, the project will be taken in hand. The Asia Foundation has promised to make \$22,000 available for the project which includes establishing or expansion of libraries in 30 schools. Each library will have 1,000 volumes to start with.

Pazhwak said that arrangements are also being made for government officials to purchase books on a long-term payment basis. The Press employs 175 workers.

Under the terms of a contract between the Franklin Press and the Ministry of Education it will produce one and a half million volumes every year. The average book will have 160 pages.

His Majesty RECEIVES PREMIER

KABUL, Dec. 27.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gulkhana Palace Sunday morning.

His Majesty Contributes To Fund To Repair Shrine

KABUL, Dec. 27.—His Majesty the King has decided to donate Af. 100,000 to the National Fund to be used for repairing the holy shrine in Kandahar.

Channel Communications Link Puli Khumri, Kunduz

KABUL, DECEMBER 27.—Puli Khumri and Kunduz were linked through the channel system for the first time Saturday morning.

The wiring work started by experts of the Ministry of Communications some time ago ended Dec. 24.

An official of the Communications Ministry said that wiring has been completed over a length of 95 kilometres. Although the channel system plant has not yet been installed in Kunduz, with the completion of

wiring, communications between Kabul and Kunduz have improved and telephone communications between Takhar and Badakhshan have been facilitated.

According to the official, work on the channel system building in Kunduz will begin in the near future.

Tashkent Talks Could Be Useful, Singh Stresses

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27, (Reuter).—India's External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh said here Sunday the genuine desire of Soviet leaders to establish peaceful relations between India and Pakistan would positively contribute to the success of the meeting at Tashkent between Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and President Ayub Khan.

Singh, who had returned from a three-day visit to Moscow, said the Tashkent talks would have to be flexible to be fruitful.

There was likely to be a series of informal discussions at various levels, rather than a reiteration of the stands of the two countries.

Santo Domingo Quiet Since Two Deaths Last Week

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 27, (AP).—Two consecutive days of tranquility have followed the Christmas eve disturbances in which two youths were shot to death.

Police reported seven persons have been victims of violent deaths during the past week, but announced no arrests.

Meanwhile, public attention has been centered on a speech planned by President Hector Garcia Godoy this week in which he is expected to report on the findings of a commission investigating the Dec. 19 shootings in the Hotel Matum in Santiago.

The fire extinguisher system had the blaze out in less than a minute and the captain had the plane under control at all times," said Brown.

There was some struggle to keep it flying properly," reported the Co-pilot Shinsuk Jimnaka.

A passenger, Tom Johnson, a flight engineer from Tokyo, saw the engine on fire and notified the plane's crew.

The fire extinguisher system had the blaze out in less than a minute and the captain had the plane under control at all times," said Brown.

There was some struggle to keep it flying properly," reported the Co-pilot Shinsuk Jimnaka.

A passenger, Tom Johnson, a flight engineer from Tokyo, saw the engine on fire and notified the plane's crew.

The fire extinguisher system had the blaze out in less than a minute and the captain had the plane under control at all times," said Brown.

There was some struggle to keep it flying properly," reported the Co-pilot Shinsuk Jimnaka.

A passenger, Tom Johnson, a flight engineer from Tokyo, saw the engine on fire and notified the plane's crew.

Economic Sanctions Won't Break Rhodesia, Smith Says

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, (AP).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith declared anew Sunday that economic sanctions imposed against his country would fail and that his government would survive.

Smith was particularly optimistic about overcoming the oil embargo imposed by numerous countries in retaliation for Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence from Great Britain Nov. 11.

"We have enough oil stocks to last six months, and I believe we can keep on going for six years," he said.

Asked if his government would, in desperation, purchase oil from Eastern bloc countries he replied: "We're prepared to take oil from anybody who is prepared to sell it to us."

He pointed out that both the United States and Britain have business dealings with Eastern bloc nations and added: "I don't see why we should be in any different category."

Unite Around Programme, New Dahomey Head Asks

COTONOU, Dahomey, Dec. 27, (AP).—Dahomey's new chief of state said Sunday that the new government aims "for a new style of politics in which men unite around a programme instead of a few personalities."

General Christophe Soglo made the statement at his first news conference since seizing power Dec. 22 with the army's backing.

The army, he said, has no desire for power itself. It intervened "to avoid a bloody showdown and to put an end to the regime of men who had forgotten their mission and who were lost in disputes for influence and in personal quarrels," he said.

Ayub Says Arms Race Spells Ruin For India, Pak

KARACHI, Dec. 27, (Reuter).—Pakistan's President Ayub Khan said Sunday that true statemanship required that the armies of India and Pakistan should withdraw to their own soil as a prelude to a plebiscite in Kashmir and the solution of other outstanding disputes.

He was addressing a large crowd in East Pakistan's second city, Khulna, after his arrival there on his present tour of the eastern wing of the country.

He said the arms race between India and Pakistan would spell economic ruin for both countries. On the other hand, they could both prosper by living as peaceful neighbours.

French Study Cause Of Cable Car Crash

CLERMONT, Ferrand, Central France, Dec. 27, (Reuter).—French officials yesterday tried to find out how a mountain cable car burst open high over the Valley of Hell near here Saturday killing six passengers and injuring 12 others.

All were French winter sport holiday-makers.

About 20 of the 50 occupants were thrown out after the front of the car gave way under their weight when it perked to a halt following a power failure.

The car was only a few yards from the mountain top station when the disaster occurred.

Anthropologist Finishes Research In Helmand

BOST, Dec. 27.—Prof. Debitz, an expert on anthropology from the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Mojawar Ahmad Ziar, a member of the Department of Philology at the College of Letters, left Kabul for Kandahar after five days of research work in Bost.

Deputy Press Minister Meets Officials

KABUL, Dec. 27.—Mohammad Najim Arif, Deputy Minister of Press and Information, was introduced to the Ministry officials and heads of publishing houses during a function held at the Ministry Sunday.

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant: Kabul
Hotel: Shar-e-Nar: Bazar
Park Cinema: Kabul
International Airport

PRICE Af. 1

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN

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

Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.

Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 27, 1965

Extravagance In Construction

The question whether we should build luxurious buildings, which are by no means in keeping with the general living standards of our people, has been widely discussed in the press. It however seems that we have yet to formulate a national policy to prevent millions of afghanis being spent annually on large public buildings.

Everyone realises that we cannot continue to have mud houses and that new buildings should be durable enough to last several generations. Such strong buildings can be constructed with materials available within the country according to designs suited to our climate and way of life. But local materials are apparently not being utilised. As pointed out by an expert who was interviewed by the Kabul Times, about 75 per cent of the material used in new buildings is imported from abroad.

A great deal of money is spent on installing and maintaining central heating equipment in the newly constructed buildings. The fuel required is imported from abroad and transported by vehicles also run on imported gasoline. Could not the possibility of running the central heating system on locally available coal be explored? It costs much more to heat a building through the central heating system than by using conventional devices. We can be sure that by the end of this century most parts of the country will have so much hydro-electric power that we will be able to use electricity for central heating. How much will it cost to convert the present system run on diesel to be operated through electric power? Was this question considered when we decided to install the diesel-run heating system?

The cost of huge modern buildings cannot be borne by our developing economy. We should therefore see how far we can use locally available material to implement our extensive construction programme. This is a problem of national importance and can be effectively dealt with only if we have a carefully worked out national policy.

Asian Highway-A Road To Co-operation

By William Tanzer

Any holiday plans for 1967? It so why not include in your daydreams a trip that would take you in your car all the way from Europe to India and Pakistan? Or, if you happen to live in these countries, all the way to Europe?

Of course, if you are enterprising and possess a tough car, you can venture even now on a transcontinental journey by road from Europe to Asia or vice-versa. I recently completed a trip that took me through Iran, Afghanistan, West Pakistan and India to East Pakistan.

Our two microbuses made the journey from Bazaragan, on the Turkish-Iranian frontier, to Dacca in East Pakistan in just about two months. They carried a motley team of four Japanese journalists from NHK—the Japanese Radio and TV Corporation—two Australians from the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and myself from ECAFE, the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Our task was to make a TV and radio documentary on the Asian Highway.

"Does the Asian Highway really exist and can you travel on it?" friends had asked. Of course it exists—it has existed through the ages. People and goods travelled on the Silk Route, the Tea Route and other overland routes from Asia to Europe long before the sea passages became known.

Around 3000 B.C. a road connected Hamadan or ancient Ecbatana in Iran with the rich valleys of Mekran and Luni in India. When the Kachhi, Mekran and Luni rivers dried up and creeping desert sands and earthquakes took their toll, a new route into India was built via Kandahar and Kabul through the Khyber Pass; this route has remained open to this day. Invaders came that way, and world travellers such as Tsing, Chang-Kun and Marco Polo.

Military, religious and commercial caravans plodded along these routes, covering 40 to 50 km a day and stopping overnight in caravanserais—the "hotels" of those days.

The camel caravans, slow, costly and often unsafe, lost most of their business to the sea routes when the invention of the steam engine speeded up sea traffic; and they were struck almost a death blow when the construction of the Suez Canal enabled ships to sail straight through the Red Sea instead of going round Africa, by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The caravan routes fell into disuse, the roads deteriorated and the caravanserais became ruins.

But with the advent of the motor car at the beginning of this century, road traffic underwent a revolution. Today, the 29,000 km-long Asian Highway is being built to link Alaska with the tip of South America. And in Asia work has been going on since 1958 with a revival of the old trade routes in a new version—the Asian Highway.

What exactly is the Asian Highway? It was first formally approved at a meeting of road experts convened by ECAFE.

The basic programme which is now being carried out by governments in close co-operation with the United Nations and in some cases also using other international aid, is to link existing roads all the way from Vietnam to Iran and then bring them up to minimum technical standards; in other words, make existing roads motorable and fill the gaps by constructing new roads or bridges.

The aim is not to build a super-highway: Asian countries are too poor for that and the economic justification for such a luxury would be lacking, at least at present. But the target is dazzling enough: a road network that would serve an area of about 61 million square kilometres with a population of over 600 million people.

The Asian Highway will come into existence gradually, as roads are improved, widened and realigned, according to an international plan and priorities. Its importance, both economic and social, will be tremendous: it will boost domestic and international trade, stimulate tourist traffic and open up new and cheaper travel possibilities for large numbers of pilgrims of Buddhist, Hindu and Muslim faith.

Envisaged is a vast network of

some 55,000 km, of which 33,000 km have been earmarked as priority routes. Efforts now concentrate on routes A-1 and A-2 ("A" denoting Asia, in the same way as "E" in the international highway code stands for Europe). Of the first two priority routes, A-1 which connects most of the capitals, leads over some 11,000 km from the Turkish border to Saigon, and A-2 over about 12,000 km, from the Iraqi border to Singapore.

The Asian Highway is already being linked with the European international road network and eventually it will also be connected through the Middle East with the proposed African road network.

How much has already been accomplished? At present gaps amounting to only about 420 km of road remain to be filled on the 10,900 km-long A-1 highway running through Iran, Afghanistan, West Pakistan, India, East Pakistan, Assam, Burma, Thailand, and Cambodia to Vietnam. About 1,100 km of A-1 are already bituminous or concrete, 2,800 km need little improvement, 5,600 km require upgrading and 1,400 km are "earth roads". Spectacular road construction programmes on the Asian Highway are being carried out in Iran, Afghanistan and East Pakistan.

As to A-2, 10,950 km of its total 12,350 km-length already exist in some form or another. This highway, which also starts in Iran, runs through West Pakistan, India, Nepal, Assam, East Pakistan, South Burma and Thailand where it turns south through Bangkok and down the Isthmus to Kuala Lumpur and Singapore in Malaysia. Eventually

it is hoped that a ferry service will operate to Indonesia with connection to Jakarta and Denpasar. It is estimated that some \$500 to \$600 million will be required to bring these first two priority routes up to minimum standards. Loans have been granted by the World Bank or its affiliates for construction on the Asian Highway in Iran, India, and Thailand. The UN-Special Fund is financing a survey of the direct route between Kabul and Herat in Afghanistan and is considering other surveys which should facilitate highway construction, with investment capital perhaps channelled through a proposed "Asian Highway Development Fund". An Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee has been established giving transport ministers of the region an opportunity to meet and discuss urgent matters, such as external aid, road construction, traffic and so on.

Expert working groups, convened by ECAFE, have agreed on international standards for roads and bridges along the Highway; they have prepared a code for a uniform system of road signs and signals; and also reached agreement on a Code of Road Traffic.

Much of the groundwork for the Asian Highway has already been laid but much remains to be done. Frontier formalities will have to be eased and services provided, including better accommodation, catering, fuel and telecommunication facilities. But these will come as traffic increases. And, gradually, the bold, imaginative but realistic concept of the Asian Highway will come into existence.

(UNESCO Features)

W. German Commission Makes Suggestions To Meet Deficit

IN 1956, the Federal German government had a surplus of 7,000 million marks at the German Bank of Issue in Frankfurt/Main, the product of thirty budget planning.

Today, nine years later, the Bonn government is pulling hard on its purse strings to remove a deficit of the same amount in government spending in 1966. There could hardly be plainer evidence of the far-reaching changes which have taken place in the budgetary position of the Federal Republic of Germany in the last decade.

For outsiders, this appears incomprehensible until it is considered that three Federal elections have taken place between 1956 and now, with their inevitable and often substantial financial concessions to certain sections of the nation.

A large share of the blame for difficulties in planning next year's budget lies with the Deutsche Bundesbahn (Federal German Railways), which at present has an estimated deficit of 2,500 million marks. The financial gap must be filled by the Federal government.

The changed situation is characterised by another new development. While nine years ago, special parliamentary committees were formed to distribute the nation's wealth, Chancellor Erhard now finds himself forced to call in a committee to restrict or cut spending in certain spheres.

In the meantime, the new "thrifty commission" of representatives of four ministries has completed its work. The commission has had to work with the utmost haste to enable the government to implement its savings programme within legally allotted time. Speed was essential to enable the government to push through a bill preventing certain other bills, passed late in the last legislature and providing for heavy extra expenditure, from coming into effect at all on the prescribed date, Jan. 1, 1966.

The Federal cabinet has additionally decided on a number of measures with the same aim in mind—to prevent Federal finances from slipping towards "deficiency". The Finance Minister, Rolf Dabergren, was therefore ordered to slash planned ministerial spending by more than 2,000 million marks. The cabinet itself ordered cuts of about the same amount, and provided the legal means for further reductions, totalling about 3,000 million marks.

The cabinet's decisions have by no means abolished next year's

EEC Registers Record Growth

In the first seven years of its existence, the EEC was able to register a record growth. The average national revenue, at constant prices, increased by 51 per cent. The constant increase of the demand for goods and services is the consequence of this development. Eight hundred thousand additional jobs were not filled in the EEC in the course of the past year. At the same time, the number of requests for jobs which remained unsatisfied had fallen to an extremely low level.

In five countries of the Community, labour reserves are practically exhausted. Italy, the only member state which until now exported a large number of skilled workers, has seen this quantity diminishing progressively. Mostly unskilled labour is still to be had.

The short supply of skilled labour is occurring everywhere within the EEC. The solution to this problem depends upon an efficient policy with respect to professional formation. According to the principles adopted by the EEC, member states in view of establishing a common social policy, the EEC Commission has recently submitted to the Council of Ministers a new programme for rapid formation of Italian workers in the sectors of metallurgy and construction and in the hotel sector. The total costs of this measure, spread over a period of six months, will be \$6 million. This amount will be accounted for in EEC budget.

This sum will not only be spent on the actual formation (courses as well as in host countries) but also take into account direct payments. A provision has also been made to finance initial stages of trainees abroad. The programme drawn by the Commission of the EEC will, in the first instance, benefit 3,000 workers.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial said that with the arrival of winter the number of traffic accidents has been on the increase. If this trend continues, there will be a still larger number of accidents as the winter becomes more severe.

The causes of accidents are physical and natural or psychological. When there is a snowfall, roads are covered with a layer of ice and become slippery. Since steering goes out of control and brakes do not function properly accidents become almost inevitable.

To avoid accidents drivers should make use of chains, keep the speed within 15 miles per hour and not use brakes. With such precautionary measures at least 70 per cent of the accidents can be averted. Unfortunately we do not have statistics to show how many cars in the city use chains. It is for the Traffic Department to ensure that all vehicles are fitted with chains.

Declaring that psychological factors are beyond the scope of the discussion, the editorial however mentioned that most drivers speed and try to outpace others, often from the wrong side. The number of accidents could be cut down if drivers decided not to speed during the winter.

Meanwhile the Traffic Department should take its duties seriously and enforce the regulations as strictly as they can.

Yesterday's Islah in an editorial on the Vietnam war said that for people who have been in the midst of war for several years there can be no better news than that connected with peace.

Although the Vietnam war is being fought in a corner of the world and does not affect other areas, it is a matter of concern to the whole world. The situation is grave because big powers, directly or indirectly, have not only been helping the combatants to continue the war but to enlarge the area of conflict. Since both sides are receiving support from big powers, the war has affected relations between the nations of the world.

At Christmas time by mutual agreement fighting is suspended for a few hours every year. This year world leaders expressed the hope that the 30-hour truce would continue and thus help restoration of peace in Asia.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has said that the war in Vietnam is a cause of concern to the people of the whole world. He has suggested that deeds and not mere words are required to end the crisis.

The paper hoped that the war will come to an end through understanding.

In a letter in the same issue of Islah Abdul Jaleel complained that there are no schools or roads in Arghandi Ula. Drawing the authorities' attention to the needs of this area he expressed the hope that schools for farmers' children will be opened as soon as possible. The people of the area have approached the Paghman Woleswal, but so far nothing has been done.

In another letter Islah Ismatullah Tarakie complained about shortage of doctors in the Central numbers of people not only from the Women's Institute but also from the provinces.

Last week Tarakie, who is apparently a civil servant, went to the clinic for a medical check-up. The waiting room was not heated. He had to wait in the cold for two hours. The doctor gave him a prescription without examining him. He was asked to go to the same doctor after two days. When he went there the doctor was not there and after a two-hour wait he was told that the doctor would not be in for the day.

Drawing the Health Ministry's attention to this state of affairs the letter said that such delays interfere with civil servants' official work who have to absent themselves from office to receive medical attention.

Shopping Clues: Paper Decorations For Any Occasion In Wedding Bazaar

Having a party? Decorations for any occasion can be found in the wedding bazaar, a block to the right off Jami Maiwand at Hamidi's Department store.

Pretty flower wreaths, colourful tissue paper trees, candied apple trees, and all kinds and colours of artificial roses are available to brighten and set a festive mood for a party.

Wire baskets and bright paper flowers along with all colours of cat tails provide provide basic materials for still life arrangements. There are also baskets already prepared which can be purchased.

One of the most popular items found here is metres of small paper flowers strung in a variety of colours for decorating walls and tables. To complement these strings of flowers there are large (one by one-half metre) floral arrangements calculated to delight any eye.

In the same bazaar may be found bottles in which intricate flower, bird, or charpai designs are made.

Special decorations can be ordered to fit the party you are planning.

Kutfeh Sabzi: Meat Balls Cooked With Vegetables

2 tbsps. rice.
3 tbsps. yellow split peas.
3 cups water
1 lb. ground lamb or beef
1 cup parsley (finely chopped)
1 egg
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. pepper
1 tsp. cinnamon
3 tbsps. butter
1 large onion (finely chopped)
3 tbsps. tomato sauce
1½ cups water
2 tbsps. lemon juice

Cook rice and split peas in 3 cups of water for 30 minutes or until tender. Put the meat in a mixing bowl and add green onions, parsley, egg, and seasoning. Strain the water from the cooked peas and rice and add to the meat mixture. Mix well. Make medium-size meat balls and put them aside. Melt butter in a skillet, add the onions and tomato sauce, and saute the onions until they are light brown. Add ½ cups of water and lemon juice. Let simmer for 10 minutes. Add meat balls to this with the sauce when they are half cooked. This makes 20 medium size or 7 to 8 large meat balls.
Makes 4-5 servings.

Service To Education Earns Thirteen Women Honours

This year thirteen women teachers and educators received medals for long terms of service and dedicated work in various educational institutions and their contributions in bringing enlightenment to the women here. The teachers were Mrs. Rahat, teacher at Zarghouna high

school; Mrs. Rahima, teacher at the Institute. Malalai School; Mrs. Sharifa Aziza, teacher at Rabia Balkhi; Mrs. Benazir Hotaki, headmistress of Rabia Balkhi school; Mrs. Habib, teacher at Durkhaney primary school; Mrs. Aziza, teacher at Rukhsana primary school; Mrs. Fatima, teacher at Durkhaney school; Mrs. Gul Bibi, teacher at Stara primary school; and Mrs. Zakia, teacher at Malalai School.

The medals were presented to these teachers at a reception held at the Ministry of Education by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

At the same reception medals of art were conferred upon Mrs. Nafesa Shaq Mubarez, who heads the Department for Enlightenment at the Women's Institute and Mrs. Hajera, a teacher at the Vocational School run by the Women's Institute.

Mrs. Rabia Shayeck, also winner of medal of art, is one of the pioneer leaders of the Women's Institute which was originally called the Women's Welfare Organisation. She now heads the department for promoting handicrafts.

Another woman who received a medal was Mrs. Benazir. Before she was appointed as the headmistress of Aisha Durani High School she taught Dari and English at Zarghouna High School for ten years.

The department also is in charge of provincial sections which operate in various provinces to promote handicrafts among women. The Institute plans to open more sections in the provinces. Mrs. Shayeck said. She also recalled that with the help of the members of the Women's Volunteer Organisation a special programme is designed to help in the tailors working independently in their homes as apprentices in the tailor shops learned cutting and sewing in these courses. Mrs. Shayeck herself is a good tailor, too. Her sewing won her several awards when she was a student.

She studied seven years in Mastaurat Amania school and after this formal education ended she continued polishing her tailoring and needlework skills.

She married Mohammad Hashim Shayeck, who was one of the well-known literary figures of Afghanistan.

Her husband persuaded her to spend part of her time in reading, too. She was slow in developing this habit at first but now she reads widely. She says she always puts herself to sleep by reading and reads again in the morning before going to work.

From her marriage to Hashim Shayeck she has five daughters, all but one of whom are married.

Another woman who received a medal was Mrs. Benazir. Before she was appointed as the headmistress of Aisha Durani High School she taught Dari and English at Zarghouna High School for ten years.

The department also is in charge of provincial sections which operate in various provinces to promote handicrafts among women.

The Institute plans to open more sections in the provinces. Mrs. Shayeck said. She also recalled that with the help of the members of the Women's Volunteer Organisation a special programme is designed to help in the tailors working independently in their homes as apprentices in the tailor shops learned cutting and sewing in these courses. Mrs. Shayeck herself is a good tailor, too. Her sewing won her several awards when she was a student.

She studied seven years in Mastaurat Amania school and after this formal education ended she continued polishing her tailoring and needlework skills.

She married Mohammad Hashim Shayeck, who was one of the well-known literary figures of Afghanistan.

Her husband persuaded her to spend part of her time in reading, too. She was slow in developing this habit at first but now she reads widely. She says she always puts herself to sleep by reading and reads again in the morning before going to work.

From her marriage to Hashim Shayeck she has five daughters, all but one of whom are married.

Another woman who received a medal was Mrs. Benazir. Before she was appointed as the headmistress of Aisha Durani High School she taught Dari and English at Zarghouna High School for ten years.

The department also is in charge of provincial sections which operate in various provinces to promote handicrafts among women.

The Institute plans to open more sections in the provinces. Mrs. Shayeck said. She also recalled that with the help of the members of the Women's Volunteer Organisation a special programme is designed to help in the tailors working independently in their homes as apprentices in the tailor shops learned cutting and sewing in these courses. Mrs. Shayeck herself is a good tailor, too. Her sewing won her several awards when she was a student.

She studied seven years in Mastaurat Amania school and after this formal education ended she continued polishing her tailoring and needlework skills.

She married Mohammad Hashim Shayeck, who was one of the well-known literary figures of Afghanistan.

Her husband persuaded her to spend part of her time in reading, too. She was slow in developing this habit at first but now she reads widely. She says she always puts herself to sleep by reading and reads again in the morning before going to work.

From her marriage to Hashim Shayeck she has five daughters, all but one of whom are married.

Another woman who received a medal was Mrs. Benazir. Before she was appointed as the headmistress of Aisha Durani High School she taught Dari and English at Zarghouna High School for ten years.

The department also is in charge of provincial sections which operate in various provinces to promote handicrafts among women.

The Institute plans to open more sections in the provinces. Mrs. Shayeck said. She also recalled that with the help of the members of the Women's Volunteer Organisation a special programme is designed to help in the tailors working independently in their homes as apprentices in the tailor shops learned cutting and sewing in these courses. Mrs. Shayeck herself is a good tailor, too. Her sewing won her several awards when she was a student.

She studied seven years in Mastaurat Amania school and after this formal education ended she continued polishing her tailoring and needlework skills.

She married Mohammad Hashim Shayeck, who was one of the well-known literary figures of Afghanistan.

Her husband persuaded her to spend part of her time in reading, too. She was slow in developing this habit at first but now she reads widely. She says she always puts herself to sleep by reading and reads again in the morning before going to work.

From her marriage to Hashim Shayeck she has five daughters, all but one of whom are married.

Another woman who received a medal was Mrs. Benazir. Before she was appointed as the headmistress of Aisha Durani High School she taught Dari and English at Zarghouna High School for ten years.

The department also is in charge of provincial sections which operate in various provinces to promote handicrafts among women.

The Institute plans to open more sections in the provinces. Mrs. Shayeck said. She also recalled that with the help of the members of the Women's Volunteer Organisation a special programme is designed to help in the tailors working independently in their homes as apprentices in the tailor shops learned cutting and sewing in these courses. Mrs. Shayeck herself is a good tailor, too. Her sewing won her several awards when she was a student.

She studied seven years in Mastaurat Amania school and after this formal education ended she continued polishing her tailoring and needlework skills.

She married Mohammad Hashim Shayeck, who was one of the well-known literary figures of Afghanistan.

Her husband persuaded her to spend part of her time in reading, too. She was slow in developing this habit at first but now she reads widely. She says she always puts herself to sleep by reading and reads again in the morning before going to work.

From her marriage to Hashim Shayeck she has five daughters, all but one of whom are married.

Another woman who received a medal was Mrs. Benazir. Before she was appointed as the headmistress of Aisha Durani High School she taught Dari and English at Zarghouna High School for ten years.

The department also is in charge of provincial sections which operate in various provinces to promote handicrafts among women.

The Institute plans to open more sections in the provinces. Mrs. Shayeck said. She also recalled that with the help of the members of the Women's Volunteer Organisation a special programme is designed to help in the tailors working independently in their homes as apprentices in the tailor shops learned cutting and sewing in these courses. Mrs. Shayeck herself is a good tailor, too. Her sewing won her several awards when she was a student.

She studied seven years in Mastaurat Amania school and after this formal education ended she continued polishing her tailoring and needlework skills.

She married Mohammad Hashim Shayeck, who was one of the well-known literary figures of Afghanistan.

Her husband persuaded her to spend part of her time in reading, too. She was slow in developing this habit at first but now she reads widely. She says she always puts herself to sleep by reading and reads again in the morning before going to work.

From her marriage to Hashim Shayeck she has five daughters, all but one of whom are married.

Another woman who received a medal was Mrs. Benazir. Before she was appointed as the headmistress of Aisha Durani High School she taught Dari and English at Zarghouna High School for ten years.

The department also is in charge of provincial sections which operate in various provinces to promote handicrafts among women.

The Institute plans to open more sections in the provinces. Mrs. Shayeck said. She also recalled that with the help of the members of the Women's Volunteer Organisation a special programme is designed to help in the tailors working independently in their homes as apprentices in the tailor shops learned cutting and sewing in these courses. Mrs. Shayeck herself is a good tailor, too. Her sewing won her several awards when she was a student.

She studied seven years in Mastaurat Amania school and after this formal education ended she continued polishing her tailoring and needlework skills.

She married Mohammad Hashim Shayeck, who was one of the well-known literary figures of Afghanistan.

Her husband persuaded her to spend part of her time in reading, too. She was slow in developing this habit at first but now she reads widely. She says she always puts herself to sleep by reading and reads again in the morning before going to work.

From her marriage to Hashim Shayeck she has five daughters, all but one of whom are married.

Another woman who received a medal was Mrs. Benazir. Before she was appointed as the headmistress of Aisha Durani High School she taught Dari and English at Zarghouna High School for ten years.

The department also is in charge of provincial sections which operate in various provinces to promote handicrafts among women.

The Institute plans to open more sections in the provinces. Mrs. Shayeck said. She also recalled that with the help of the members of the Women's Volunteer Organisation a special programme is designed to help in the tailors working independently in their homes as apprentices in the tailor shops learned cutting and sewing in these courses. Mrs. Shayeck herself is a good tailor, too. Her sewing won her several awards when she was a student.

She studied seven years in Mastaurat Amania school and after this formal education ended she continued polishing her tailoring and needlework skills.

She married Mohammad Hashim Shayeck, who was one of the well-known literary figures of Afghanistan.

Her husband persuaded her to spend part of her time in reading, too. She was slow in developing this habit at first but now she reads widely. She says she always puts herself to sleep by reading and reads again in the morning before going to work.

From her marriage to Hashim Shayeck she has five daughters, all but one of whom are married.

Another woman who received a medal was Mrs. Benazir. Before she was appointed as the headmistress of Aisha Durani High School she taught Dari and English at Zarghouna High School for ten years.

The department also is in charge of provincial sections which operate in various provinces to promote handicrafts among women.

The Institute plans to open more sections in the provinces. Mrs. Shayeck said. She also recalled that with the help of the members of the Women's Volunteer Organisation a special programme is designed to help in the tailors working independently in their homes as apprentices in the tailor shops learned cutting and sewing in these courses. Mrs. Shayeck herself is a good tailor, too. Her sewing won her several awards when she was a student.

She studied seven years in Mastaurat Amania school and after this formal education ended she continued polishing her tailoring and needlework skills.

She married Mohammad Hashim Shayeck, who was one of the well-known literary figures of Afghanistan.

Her husband persuaded her to spend part of her time in reading, too. She was slow in developing this habit at first but now she reads widely. She says she always puts herself to sleep by reading and reads again in the morning before going to work.

From her marriage to Hashim Shayeck she has five daughters, all but one of whom are married.

Another woman who received a medal was Mrs. Benazir. Before she was appointed as the headmistress of Aisha Durani High School she taught Dari and English at Zarghouna High School for ten years.

The department also is in charge of provincial sections which operate in various provinces to promote handicrafts among women.

The Institute plans to open more sections in the provinces. Mrs. Shayeck said. She also recalled that with the help of the members of the Women's Volunteer Organisation a special programme is designed to help in the tailors working independently in their homes as apprentices in the tailor shops learned cutting and sewing in these courses. Mrs. Shayeck herself is a good tailor, too. Her sewing won her several awards when she was a student.

News Analysis:

Commonwealth Faces Successive Blows

LONDON, Dec. 27. (AP)—The Commonwealth of 22 nations is rocking on its heels.

Successive blows have left even its British founders to wonder if the free association of 700 million white, black and brown people will survive in its present form.

In the past, the Commonwealth has sometimes seemed headed for the rocks, only to surprise the world by recovering, even becoming strengthened.

One flashpoint of trouble is over racial attitudes. British leaders had always proudly said this was a source of the multi-racial Commonwealth's strength.

Another cause of trouble has

Machine Helps Diagnose Disease

The marvels of the electronic age now extend to the pinpointing of the lowly culprits that can make our lives miserable—germs, whether they be bacteria, viruses or other infectious agents. A high-speed electronic machine to do this is now being developed in the United States.

Known provisionally as the Automated Scanner-Computer, the machine is being developed at the University of the U.S. National Institutes of Health. In charge of the project is physicist Nobel Prize winner Donald A. Glasser, now working in biology research.

A physician's greatest problem is to make the right diagnosis when a patient presents himself or herself with symptoms of an infectious disease. Effective treatment is impossible unless he does. This usually means identifying the disease-causing agent, a matter that is especially important if a rare germ is involved which may not readily respond to common drugs and techniques. Sometimes this analysis and identification is a lengthy, painstaking task. Prolonged, it can lead to epidemics.

The high-speed electronic machines would automatically culture (that is, grow) the bacteria, viruses or other infectious agents involved, then analyse them. This is the aim of those now developing the machine. As a first step towards its development, the researchers have built an "Environmental Growth Center," nicknamed "Lazy Susan."

Lazy Susan speeds up the growth of bacteria under precisely controlled conditions. Named after the tray hostesses used to dispense food appetisers at a party, the Lazy Susan is a circular machine inside of which is a turntable. Bacteria and viruses—or specimens suspected of containing them—are placed on small so-called "petri dishes" on this turntable. It can hold up to 30 such plates. As the plates move with the turntable, are added or drugs and other chemicals are injected.

An intricate system of controls govern temperatures, humidity, light and gas content of the air inside the machine. This is to provide the desired environment for rapid growth or other experimentation with the disease agents.

While circling inside the Lazy Susan, specimens on the trays also pass four stations where they are photographed at various stages of development. To obtain exactly the information sought, various colour filters and types of illumination can be used.

The photographs obtained are projected about ten times the actual size on a translucent screen. Eventually, the Lazy Susan and the photo viewing and analysing system will be electronically connected with each other and with a television system and computer. This combination of machines will make possible a "viewing" and "reading" of the projected pictures, involving about 30 million "bits" of information, in about 30 seconds. Computer research techniques already developed in the United States may eventually reduce even this time to about one second.

been over the decline in British power and economic strength. The continued existence of Britain's worldwide money system, the sterling area, is seen to depend on the goodwill of American and European friends.

Thus the outlook today seems bleak indeed, as this capsule survey shows:

In Africa—225,000 white Rhodesians have defied Britain by raising the flag of independence, rightly or wrongly, African Commonwealth members who have broken ties with Britain as a result, argue the British refusal to use force against Rhodesia is because the rebels are white. They recall that African and Asian colonial leaders through the years have been jailed by Britain for doing even less than Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith has done.

In Asia—India and Pakistan still are at gunpoint after a war. Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and President Ayub Khan, convinced of British inability to influence events in their area, have turned to the American and Soviet super-powers for aid, comfort, advice. Ayub is on good terms with People's Republic of China. Next month the world will watch the surprising spectacle of these men representing the Commonwealth's two biggest members, going to Tashkent in the Soviet Union to talk peace under Soviet sponsorship.

In Britain disenchantment is widespread with the changed structure, if not the concept of Commonwealth. There is some nostalgia for times of imperial glory before non-white Commonwealth citizens outnumbered white by six to one. Prime Minister Wilson's Labour government has curbed immigration, affecting mainly non-whites. Symptoms of racial prejudice persist in the big cities all parties seem ready to wash their hands of the new Commonwealth and to turn instead to search for a new system of cooperation with allied Europe.

In today's Commonwealth it's a fact of life that the British no longer can offer the help or the protection they once gave their fellow-members.

Asian diplomat put it thus: "Britain's economy and money require American backing. British defence and foreign policy are geared to Washington. Britain can play a role east of Suez only as the nominee of America. Why then should we look to the British when we can go to their bosses?"

British leaders never say that membership of the Commonwealth should exclude outside loyalties or alliances.

Prime Minister Wilson freely admits Britain's economy is weak, but he is convinced it can become strong again. British authorities disclaim subservience to the United States. They argue that British and American policies coincide because British and American interests and values coincide, at least on the big issues.

Slowly, but surely, nevertheless, Britons are coming to accept the cold truth that more and more of their partners are turning to the Americans.

Both Australia and New Zealand are in military alliance with the United States. Both have troops fighting in Vietnam.

In the western hemisphere, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago

are sheltering under the American military economic and cultural umbrella, and British Guiana, due for statehood in March, is acknowledged by realistic Britons to be a greater American than a British interest.

In Southeast Asia the British are holding out against Indonesian pressures but without much liking the tremendous cost of that commitment. They are looking for a reconciliation with honour between Malaysians and Indonesians.

Thus, the bonds of Commonwealth today seem to consist more of memories, ideas, values and words than of material things.

Members receive trading and fiscal benefits but these are less sacred than they used to be as the Common Market negotiations showed and as Britain's economic woes implied.

During the height of the Rhodesia crisis, an envoy, indignant over what he took to be British irresolution towards the white rebels, seriously asked this surprising question: "Why can't we expel Britain from the Commonwealth?"

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Dec. 27.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani.

Buying		Selling	
Af. 72.75	(per one U.S. dollar)	73.25	(Mark)
Af. 203.70	(per one pound sterling)	205.10	(Mark)
Af. 1818.75	(per hundred German Mark)	1831.25	(Mark)
Af. 1472.67	(per hundred French Franc)	1482.80	(Franc)
Af. 1693.83	(per hundred Swiss Franc)	1705.48	(Franc)

Ceasefire Ends

(Cont'd. from page 1)
Some demonstrators wore buttons expressing support for the Viet Cong.

The demonstrators signed a letter which praised the Christmas ceasefire in Vietnam but also urged an immediate end to the bombing of North Vietnam, a normal ceasefire and a statement "of our adherence to the concept of self-determination of all peoples through the avenue of free elections."

Miners' Lamp Using Isotopes Developed

A miner's lamp requiring neither electric current nor fuel is now being mass-produced in Budapest. A plastic plate uses radio-active isotopes to produce light.

The lamp, perfectly safe, will lose only half its power in 27 years, the half-life of the isotopes. SEEMA HAIR DRESSING SALOON

in

Sari Nau-near the park.

The first turn to your right

As you pass the Pakistan Embassy,

bassy,

Will remain open from morn-

ing to evening daily.

Come one, come all for the

best hairdo.

Australia Buys Cash Registers For New Money

Australia will have to purchase an estimated \$80,000,000 worth of new cash registers and other business machines when it changes to a decimal currency system in January 1966.

With this in mind, nineteen Scandinavian manufacturers have staged a floating show of business machines that will call at five Australian ports this April.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA: At 1, 3, 8, and 10 p.m. American Film in Dari THE BARMBLE BUSH

starring Richard Burton. PARK CINEMA: At 1, 3, 8, and 10 p.m. American coloured film in Dari SERGEANT RUTLEDGE

Starring Jeffery Hunter. PAMIR CINEMA: At 2, 8, 10: 30 Indian MR X

ADVTs.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
NEW-YEAR'S EVE DANCE
Restaurant Open To Midnight
And
Special New Year's Breakfast
Dec. 31, 8:30 p.m.
Non-Members 100 Afs.

WANTED:

Qualified full-time translator Farsi-Pakhtu to English for U.S. Mission in Kabul. University education and experience preferred.
Typing ability essential.
Please apply to Personnel Officer, American Embassy.



By night or by day Moscow is a beautiful city.

Moscow Is The World's Scientific, Educational, And Cultural Centre

Foreign travel is not complete without a visit to the capital city of the Soviet Union. This exciting city fits any individual taste. Visit the Lenin State Public Library (the world's biggest book repository), or Moscow State University, or "Moskva" (Europe's largest swimming pool). An exciting time is offered to all. Special rates and tours may be arranged through Intourist.



Intourist

Intourist Office, Phone 21151
Kabul New Russian Embassy Compound

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +2°C. Minimum -13°C.
Sun sets today at 4:53 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 7:03 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 229

KABUL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1965, (JADDI 7, 1344 S.H.)

Bombing Pause Continues But Vietnam Fighting Resumes

SAIGON, Dec. 28. (AP)—The strange pause in the bombings against North Vietnam continued Monday afternoon despite a vigorous resumption of air and ground activities against the Viet Cong in the South following the end of the Christmas truce.

A U.S. official spokesman said at 3:40 p.m. (local time) that no orders had yet come for resumption of raids on the north, a routine part of the Vietnam war before the truce.

It appeared obvious that the decision not to resume the attacks on North Vietnam came from the highest Washington officials and speculation arose out here that the reason was in hopes of encouraging peace talks.

At least if the pause continued and North Vietnam to other negotiations, the United States would have suffered strong diplomatic pressure of a no-moratorium period to permit an atmosphere conducive to talks to develop.

Bombing of North Vietnam has been just before the 30-hour Christmas ceasefire began at 6 p.m. Dec. 24.

Some military commanders are known to be concerned that the pause will give the Viet Cong time to move massive amounts of men and supplies into the tunnel of the Ho Chi Minh trail through Laos and headed into South Vietnam.

The major emphasis in past months of bombing raids in the north has been on hammering Viet Cong units and supply columns before they reached South Vietnam.

A pause in bombings was ordered by the U.S. command on May 13 and it lasted until May 17 in hopes of encouraging the North Vietnamese to enter into peace talks. Hanoi declined.

A U.S. mission spokesman, when questioned on the bombing pause, said he could make no comment and said Washington sources would have to be consulted.

A Tokyo Reuter report says two United States army sergeants, freed last month by the Viet Cong as a gesture to anti-war demonstrations in America, are under arrest on Okinawa on charges of having aided the enemy.

They are George E. Smith of Chester, West Virginia, and Glaude McClure, of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Military officials in Naha, Okinawa, said the men were charged on December 21 in Naha with having while in Viet Cong custody, "prepared and delivered certain documents, statements and writing inimical to the interest of the United States."

The two men, who were being held in military custody pending investigations, have been provided with legal counsel.

The two men were captured in November, 1963 and held for two years before being released to Cambodian authorities by the Viet Cong on November 23.

North Vietnam Monday protested that American planes repeatedly

Japanese Premier Agrees With Broad Area Of U.S. Policy

PARIS, Dec. 28. (DPA)—Japan's Premier Eisaku Sato has indicated a broad area of agreement with the United States on major policy questions including those of China and Vietnam, the New York Times European edition said Monday.

His deepest concern, the 64-year-old Conservative leader declared in a recent conversation, is for Japan's security.

"Now that China has held nuclear tests the problem is more acute," he said.

Participants In Seminar Discuss Afghan Music

KABUL, Dec. 28.—A music seminar was held at 2:00 this afternoon at the Kabul Theatre Arts building.

At the seminar the improvement and expansion of music in Afghanistan and its relation to national tradition were discussed.

Those attending the seminar included Walter Fleishman and Anthony Freeman, advisers to Radio Afghanistan; Farwani, President of Hotel Co.; Hafizullah Khail, Director of Music at Radio Afghanistan; Abdul Ghafour Breshna, Syah Wali Qari Zada, and Sharif Parwani.

The main topic of discussion was the use of folklore music and its adaptation to the modern needs of the people.

The expansion of theatres in the country was also discussed.

Exchange Rate For Imported Medicines Fixed At Af. 72

KABUL, December 28.—The price of all imported medicines will be calculated on the basis of a fixed dollar exchange rate of Af. 72. Two years ago this rate was fixed by the Ministry of Public Health at Af. 50.

Representatives of the Ministries of Public Health, Finance and Commerce and those of importers met yesterday under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakimi, President of Health Affairs, and decided that as long as the free market exchange rate

at Da Afghanistan Bank remains between Af. 71 and 75 imported medicines should be priced on the basis of Af. 72 to the dollar plus the freight charges and the profit agreed upon on an earlier occasion.

According to this agreement wholesalers are allowed 12 per cent and retailers 15 per cent of the cost price as profit. If the bank rate fluctuations exceed the limits mentioned medicine prices will be reconsidered.

Accepting the decision importers promised to give priority to the most urgently needed medicines and to reduce their profit by one per cent.

U.S. Pledges To Support Zambia Against Pressure

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. (AP)—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk Monday pledged support to Zambia to avoid damage from the international squeeze against its neighbor, Rhodesia.

A communique issued after a two-hour meeting between Rusk and the Zambian Foreign Minister, Simon Kapwepwe, and the Minister of Mines, G. Zulu, quoted Rusk as voicing hope for a quick downfall of the rebellious, white minority regime now installed in Rhodesia.

According to the communique issued by the State Department, Rusk said he hoped that the United States would be contributing significantly to the airlift of oil supplies to Zambia.

Rusk also "expressed the willingness of the U.S. government to consider additional measures."

On getting oil to Zambia, Rusk agreed with the Zambian ministers that the aim should be to end as soon as possible the present rationing of petroleum products that Zambia has had to put into effect.

The communique said Rusk expressed the hope that non-military measures against Rhodesia would soon achieve the stated UN objective of "bringing the minority regime in Rhodesia to an immediate end."

Rusk went on to say that he hopes the outcome will provide "a constitutional basis for progress towards majority rule in the British colony," the communique stated, adding: "Both sides agreed that the democratic regime now installed in Rhodesia was a threat to human rights and that all concerned should aid the people of Rhodesia to find a solution to their present problems along lines which respect the legitimate interests of all sections of the community."

The embargo, coupled with economic sanctions by Britain and other nations, was aimed at toppling the regime of Ian Smith which seized independence on Nov. 11.

Afghan UN Delegation Works In Interests Of Developing Nations In Assembly Session

KABUL, December 28.—The Afghan delegation made useful recommendations for safeguarding the interests of the developing countries during the recent United Nations General Assembly session, said Dr. Abdul Wahid Karim, the Afghan delegate to the Second Committee of the UN General Assembly.

He said that the committee discussed the report and resolutions of the Geneva conference on Trade and Development and also matters related to the first and second sessions of the board of trade.

One of the resolutions of the conference had approved measures to prevent continuous decline in the price of raw materials such as cocoa, coffee, and sugar which come from developing countries. Any decrease in the prices of these commodities would injure the economies of countries exporting them.

The conference, however, had not approved any measures as regard the prices of commodities relating to any developing country. The Afghan delegation, therefore, drew the committee's attention to the unstable price of karakul pelts in international markets.

The Afghan delegation also supported the conference's decisions regarding the strengthening of economic and social position of member countries.

As a result of efforts of the Afghan delegation and delegates from other landlocked countries, a resolution on the subject was submitted by the second committee to the General Assembly and was subsequently approved. The resolution supports the convention on landlocked countries drafted this year and calls on the UN Secretary-General and the secretary of the UN Trade and Development Conference to assist in solving problems of landlocked countries.

Dr. Karim said the committee approved that from the beginning of 1966 the UN special aid and expanded technical assistance programmes should be merged and that a president and a vice-president for the merged programme appoint

ed. He added that as a result of efforts by representatives of the developing countries the committee and the General Assembly approved a resolution urging the establishment of a United Nations Special Fund for Development.

Other resolutions passed related to accelerating the process of industrialization in the developing countries, a campaign against illiteracy, food programmes and the establishment of a United Nations centre for training and research.

Iran Warns Iraq Shipping Rights No Longer Effective

TEHRAN, Dec. 28. (DPA)—Iran Monday announced that it considered the 1937 agreement with Iraq about shipping rights in the Shat-el-Arab no longer effective.

Speaking before the Iranian Senate, Foreign Minister Gholam Abbas Aram declared that the Iraqi governments' actions had broken the agreement and that it was therefore no longer considered effective by the Iranian government.

Commenting on recent raids on Iranian villages along the Shat-el-Arab, Aram said that the Iranian government would let future Iraqi attacks not go unanswered.

He appealed to the Iraqi government to dispatch, as soon as possible, representatives to a conference where the differences between the countries could be settled in a peaceful manner.

But he warned that the patience of the Iranian people in view of repeated "Iraqi law breaking and aggression" had reached its limit.

"We are well capable of silencing the thunder of canons and guns," the Foreign Minister added.

At the same time it was learned here Monday that the Iranian Air Force has reinforced its bases at Dizful and Hamadan and put them on a stand-by alert.

Iran, USSR To Sign Steel Mill Agreement

TEHRAN, Dec. 28. (Tass).—An Iranian economic delegation led by Minister of Economy Dr. Ali Naqi Alikhani, left here for Moscow Monday morning, to sign agreements on the construction of an iron and steel mill and other projects in Iran.



General Khan Mohammad, Afghan Ambassador in Jeddah, who also serves as Afghan Ambassador in Oman, presents his credentials to His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan.

Rhodesian Govt. Imposes Petrol Rationing

SALISBURY, Dec. 28. (Reuter).—Rhodesia imposed petrol and diesel fuel rationing today—first hard blow felt by Rhodesians from the international trade and economic sanctions against the breakaway country.

The rationing order came just 11 days after Britain imposed an oil embargo on the country.

The embargo, coupled with economic sanctions by Britain and other nations, was aimed at toppling the regime of Ian Smith which seized independence on Nov. 11.

Rationing—no surprise to Rhodesia—was foreshadowed by Smith in a Christmas Eve speech. The only question was: when?

The measures were certain to hit hard at the country's 217,000 whites and the comfortable way of life to which most are accustomed. In a country where great distances are covered by road as a matter of course, every family has at least one car. Many run cars from their teens.

Some will be exempt from rationing, among them doctors, diplomats

NEWS STALLS

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

PRICE Af. 2

Studying African Rift System May Yield Clue To Processes Which Shaped Earth

The secret of how the physical map of our planet took on its present outlines may lie locked in the 30,000-mile network of rifts that furrows the earth's crust.

Along these deep, steep-walled valleys, the forces that once changed—and are still changing—the face of the globe have left their traces. But most of this valuable evidence is buried at the bottom of the sea where oceanographers must grope for it.

Only in a few places does this rift system emerge. One is Iceland, where the actual cracking of the earth's crust can be measured from one year to the next. Another, and by far the most important, is the African Rift System running over 2,000 miles south from the Red Sea through Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Mozambique.

Interest in this great scar was stirred several months ago with the announcement that scientists participating in the International Indian Ocean Expedition had charted the mid-Indian Ocean rift—itsself a continuation of the mid-Atlantic rift—to the entrance of the Red Sea.

Now, the Upper Mantle Committee of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics is appealing to the world's scientific community to study this rift system on dry land in Africa.

The appeal was made at a recent meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, organized by the Upper Mantle Committee and UNESCO. It was attended by scientists from

Belgium, Ethiopia, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United States, the USSR and Zambia.

Meeting with Prof. V.V. Belousov of the USSR as their chairman and Prof. A.N. Hunter of Kenya as co-chairman, the experts set up a committee to compile existing data—much of it unpublished—so that a tectonic map of the African Rift System can be produced. They recommended future work in a number of disciplines: geomorphology and stratigraphy, petrology and volcanology, tectonics, seismology, gravity and magnetic surveys, paleomagnetism and terrestrial heat flow.

Pure and applied sciences will not be divorced here. The study of the African Rift System is expected to provide information needed to exploit mineral resources and, perhaps, to harness the geothermal energy whose presence is indicated by wisps of steam rising from the rift floor.

The African Rift System is a natural wonder in a number of other respects. It has been formed over the last 14 million years as the result of a great upward thrust that has rent the earth's surface in East Africa. The rift floor is 20 miles wide in some places and up to 1,500 feet below the edges of the cliffs lining it.

An indication of the cataclysmal forces that once were at work here can be found in Lake

Tanganyika—its shores are at an altitude of 2,500 feet but its deepest point is 4,700 feet down and far below sea level.

The experts at Nairobi declared in a statement: "The magnitude of the entire rift system is such that knowledge of its features, its history and its origin is fundamental to the understanding of the processes which have shaped the earth itself. Studies should provide fresh and deeper understanding of the important processes which take place in the earth's interior and which contributed to the development of the continents and the ocean basins."

A comprehensive programme of study of this important structure in eastern Africa should contribute directly to the scientific advancement and development of the countries in which it is located through local participation, through the collection of data of importance to construction and engineering and through better realization of the potential resources of the region.

Officials at UNESCO headquarters in Paris stated that the first scientific expeditions to the African Rift System are expected to be in the field next year. UNESCO provided financial support for the Nairobi meeting and will continue its aid but, as in the case of the International Indian Ocean Expedition which it has co-sponsored, actual costs of research will be met by participating countries.

The best method would be to use audio-visual devices as most of the farmers are illiterate. Slides, films and practical demonstrations can be most effective.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture Radio Afghanistan should broadcast special programmes for farmers. But unless farmers have transistors radio programmes can be of little use. The Ministry of Agriculture has taken no steps to make transistors available to farmers.

Before launching any publicity projects, concluded the paper, the Ministry should try to see how far they will benefit farmers.

In a letter in the same issue of *Islah* Noor Ahmad Helal referred to a report on prices of essential commodities and said that contrary to what the *Islah* reporter had said a pound of tea costs Af. 47-48 and not Af. 36-37. As to shortage of sugar, Helal said that most shopkeepers who get sugar from the government monopoly sell it to customers. It is for the government monopoly to keep a check on shopkeepers.

Yesterday's *Islah* in an editorial on the 20th session of the UN General Assembly said that the outstanding feature was that the United States and the USSR exchanged views in a peaceful manner.

UN's financial difficulties, which led to the termination of the 19th session of the General Assembly without any business being done, were not brought up again. The 20th session was thus able to pay attention to world problems.

We hope, said the paper, that the 14-member committee entrusted with the task of dealing with the financial crisis will succeed in finding ways of solving the problem on a permanent basis.

Another success of the session was the resolution urging a world disarmament conference by 1967. The People's Republic of China has however declared that so long as its rights are not granted by the world body it will not participate in such a conference. The paper expressed the hope that China will be accepted as a member of the UN in the near future.

While discussing colonialism and imperialism the General Assembly approved economic sanctions against Rhodesia and South Africa. The paper hoped that all member nations will implement the resolutions and recommendations of the world body.

PRESS

Badghis Province

Estimated Population: 243,669

Estimated Area: 22,000 square kilometres.

Capital: Qala Nau

Governor: Mohammad Alim Nawabi

Administrative Divisions: Kushi Kohma Alaka Dari, First Degree Woleswali of Morghab.

Fourth Degree Woleswali of Ghormach.

Fourth Degree Woleswali of Qades.

Fourth Degree Woleswali of Jawand.

Special attractions:

1. Pistachio nuts are harvested about the second week in September, an occasion which the government hopes to turn into a festival.

2. The famous maori carpets are woven in Badghis.

3. Driving over the 7,950 foot Subzak Pass offers beautiful views of pink mountains covered with evergreen and pistachio trees.

4. Flocks of Karakul sheep may be seen from the road

B a d g h i s

Valley of pistachio trees in Badghis.

Education, Agriculture, Judiciary, Communications Develop In Badghis

Developments are taking place in Badghis in many fields according to a report from the provincial government.

There are eight primary and secondary schools and 19 schools especially for farmers in Badghis province.

The activities in the sphere of education have the following aims: To develop the mental and educational faculties of the students and to increase their intellectual ability.

To provide student's needs such as text-books, chairs, desks, pens and so forth.

To equip the Education Department of the province with personnel and teachers to meet the growing needs of the area.

To start literacy courses for adults.

To start vocational training schools in carpentry, sewing and knitting.

To complete the buildings of three primary schools in Morghab, Ghormach and Koshk Kohna, the money for which has been provided by the people of these areas.

To convert the primary school in the centre of Morghab woleswali into a secondary school.

To repair and renovate the buildings of the girls' schools in the

province which are very old dilapidated.

To start literacy clubs which should be equipped with books, magazines and radio sets in the centre of the province and open libraries in schools.

To organise scouts at an unofficial level.

To open a small theatre to perform educational programmes.

To increase the number of entrants in schools, which this year was 965.

The main agricultural activities include expansion and improvement of cereal and vegetable seeds and popularisation of cotton planting.

This year 100,000 seeds of cotton worth Af. 1,350,000 have been purchased from the farmers in Morghab for export.

A third effort is supervision and establishment of pastures and forests for lumber as well as pastures.

Fourth, new attempts are being made to eliminate crop pests.

Fifth, an experimental farm in Morghab occupying a 700 acre area is being developed. On this farm, one seed of pistachio nuts have been raised per acre.

Two hundred acres are so far being cultivated. Thousands of fruit saplings have been planted. 5000 sheep are being raised for breeding purposes.

A chieftain in Badghis has donated 200 acres of land which is also being used as an experimental farm.

The province issued 3,882 birth certificates in ten months of last year.

More than 16,700 people have been vaccinated in the province this year against smallpox but there is a lack of medical personnel.

The main activities of the Communications Department in the province have included putting into operation a switchboard for 30 telephone lines in Qala Nau and the extension of telephone lines from the capital of the province to Kushi Kohma, at a cost Af. 200,000 which was paid by the people.

The government of the capital city Qala Nau has been reorganised.

The first thing the new municipality government did was to adopt the system of weights and measures used in Kabul. The electricity company in Qala Nau in order to operate more efficiently was separated from the municipality and became a separate company. The new

mosque in the city was renovated with donations from the public. The custom of having a market day each week has been introduced in Qala Nau.

The total income of the municipality has increased by Af. 150,000 during the last year. The municipality has also completed the construction of several buildings and has built new roads in the city. In the last two years, 27 buildings made of concrete have been completed. Ten more will be finished shortly.

New plots of land will be distributed among the people when a convention from the Housing and City Construction Department arrives. A new big public park has been planted with saplings and will be opened soon.

The average price of meat per pound in winter in Qala Nau is Af. 12 and a seer of wheat costs Af. 25.

Since water in Qala Nau is salty, the Ministry of Mines and Industries has started digging deep wells. The work on the wells is progressing fast.

A powerful radio receiver has been installed in the capital of the province and some loudspeakers have been installed at the important sites in the city.

As Badghis province is the centre for karakul, carpets, pistachio, wool and cotton there was a need for a Chamber of Commerce. One was established in during the last year.

In order to fight illiteracy, corruption, and disease the provincial administration holds special meetings attended by various heads of departments and woleswalis.

Ninth Century Dari Poet From Badghis

One of the earliest Dari poets, Hamza, lived in Badghis in the first half of the ninth century at the court of Abdullah Ibn-Tahir, the second prince of the Tahirid state.

He wrote: If leadership lies in the jaws of the lion, Go, and dare to grasp it from his jaws.

Either attain greatness, honour, wealth, and glory Or like a man brave death face fire.

He spoke of his beloved, who was throwing seeds of spand on the fire to avoid the Evil Eye.

My beloved was throwing spand seeds on the fire To avoid the Evil Eye. I wonder why? She needs neither spand nor fire With that beauty spot like a spand. And her face as bright as the fire.

He wrote: If leadership lies in the jaws of the lion, Go, and dare to grasp it from his jaws.

Either attain greatness, honour, wealth, and glory Or like a man brave death face fire.

He spoke of his beloved, who was throwing seeds of spand on the fire to avoid the Evil Eye.

My beloved was throwing spand seeds on the fire To avoid the Evil Eye. I wonder why? She needs neither spand nor fire With that beauty spot like a spand. And her face as bright as the fire.

He wrote: If leadership lies in the jaws of the lion, Go, and dare to grasp it from his jaws.

Either attain greatness, honour, wealth, and glory Or like a man brave death face fire.

He spoke of his beloved, who was throwing seeds of spand on the fire to avoid the Evil Eye.

My beloved was throwing spand seeds on the fire To avoid the Evil Eye. I wonder why? She needs neither spand nor fire With that beauty spot like a spand. And her face as bright as the fire.

He wrote: If leadership lies in the jaws of the lion, Go, and dare to grasp it from his jaws.

Either attain greatness, honour, wealth, and glory Or like a man brave death face fire.

He spoke of his beloved, who was throwing seeds of spand on the fire to avoid the Evil Eye.

My beloved was throwing spand seeds on the fire To avoid the Evil Eye. I wonder why? She needs neither spand nor fire With that beauty spot like a spand. And her face as bright as the fire.

He wrote: If leadership lies in the jaws of the lion, Go, and dare to grasp it from his jaws.

Either attain greatness, honour, wealth, and glory Or like a man brave death face fire.



View from road through Subzak Pass



Gholam Haider is the watchman for a new storage and ginning building being built by the Herat Cotton Company just outside Morghab. Fifty men are now employed in completing the construction work. Haider feels it is possible that Morghab may eventually become an industrialised city like Puli Khumri.

KABUL TIMES

Published By: RAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief: Sabahuddin Khushtika
Editor: Shafie S. Rahel
Address: Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address: "Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at: Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 28, 1965

High Drug Prices

New that the Ministry of Public Health and pharmacy owners have agreed to fix the dollar rate for importing drugs at Af. 72, we hope that immediate steps will be taken to standardise prices of medicines. At present drugs imported by different dealers at the same rate are sold at different prices. The Ministry at one time used to put price stamps or tags on medicines. But even then the pharmacies refused to obey the regulations and the Ministry itself failed to apply them strictly. There are widespread public complaints about drug prices and any action by the public health authorities to remedy the situation will be welcomed.

The fixing of the dollar rate for imported drugs is certainly a step in the right direction if the authorities can ensure that the prices do not go up. Two years ago the dollar rate was fixed at Af. 50, but no dealer sold medicines on the basis of that rate.

Besides standardising prices of drugs, the public health authorities have to review their policy as regards import of medicines. Because of their fancy packing most of the patent drugs cost us a great deal of money.

Can we not import drugs without spending so much foreign exchange? The question was raised some time ago and the authorities concerned in the Ministry of Public Health announced that the case was under consideration. We hope that

a decision on the issue will no longer be delayed. If we import drugs the prices of which have not been pushed up because of elaborate packing, we can make a considerable saving in foreign exchange. It may also be possible to import drugs from countries with which we have barter agreements and where expenditure of hard currency is not involved. In any case the Public Health authorities should not leave it to importers to buy medicines from wherever they want. The import policy should be carefully reviewed and as far as possible expenditure of hard currency should be avoided.

News Analysis

Intelligence Gap Major Problem For U.S., Government Troops In Vietnam War

Despite elaborate scientific devices and a multiplicity of intelligence agencies, the U.S. military command is severely hampered by what one senior American officer calls gross ignorance of Viet Cong movements and intentions in South Vietnam.

Some U.S. military circles consider the intelligence gap to be a major weakness of the allied war plan to defeat the growing Viet Cong machine in South Vietnam.

Countless U.S. and Vietnamese military operations launched on intelligence supposedly pinpointing Viet Cong battalions and regiments have been little more than round-house punches into thin air.

The Viet Cong units seem to be everywhere and nowhere. The dilemma of finding and fixing these units for a battle was never solved by the French during their war in Vietnam. Often U.S. and government troops fare little better.

On the other hand, Viet Cong intelligence is rated as excellent by U.S. military sources. The Viet Cong's ability to ambush Vietnamese and American units at the time and place of their choosing is frequently shown.

They move away from allied thrusts often leaving warning in cooking pots and mounds of mines and booby traps for the allied troops to contend with.

Government officials have said in the past that the Viet Cong have penetrated every level of the Vietnamese military machine. This includes intelligence agencies and the groups charged with planning and executing military operations. Informants know they stand an even chance of being compromised if they work for Vietnamese intelligence.

The homegrown Viet Cong also can count on the rural population for intelligence, whether it is given out of fear or to support the insurgent movement.

The U.S. has developed a number of highly classified electronic means to search out Viet Cong units in the jungle. Often they come up with different answers for the location of the Viet Cong.

The number of intelligence agencies has sometimes proved detrimental. Rivalries are fierce. Often the necessary pieces of a puzzle are held by different units but are not

put together until it is too late because the units do not exchange information rapidly.

Intelligence sources also claim that vital information sometimes is discarded until too late because it does not fit in with previous notions of Viet Cong tactics.

"What's the answer?" one high-placed U.S. source asked. "The man who finds it will be the real hero of this war."

Intelligence sources also claim that vital information sometimes is discarded until too late because it does not fit in with previous notions of Viet Cong tactics.

"What's the answer?" one high-placed U.S. source asked. "The man who finds it will be the real hero of this war."

Intelligence sources also claim that vital information sometimes is discarded until too late because it does not fit in with previous notions of Viet Cong tactics.

"What's the answer?" one high-placed U.S. source asked. "The man who finds it will be the real hero of this war."

Intelligence sources also claim that vital information sometimes is discarded until too late because it does not fit in with previous notions of Viet Cong tactics.

"What's the answer?" one high-placed U.S. source asked. "The man who finds it will be the real hero of this war."

Intelligence sources also claim that vital information sometimes is discarded until too late because it does not fit in with previous notions of Viet Cong tactics.

"What's the answer?" one high-placed U.S. source asked. "The man who finds it will be the real hero of this war."

Intelligence sources also claim that vital information sometimes is discarded until too late because it does not fit in with previous notions of Viet Cong tactics.

"What's the answer?" one high-placed U.S. source asked. "The man who finds it will be the real hero of this war."

Intelligence sources also claim that vital information sometimes is discarded until too late because it does not fit in with previous notions of Viet Cong tactics.

"What's the answer?" one high-placed U.S. source asked. "The man who finds it will be the real hero of this war."

Intelligence sources also claim that vital information sometimes is discarded until too late because it does not fit in with previous notions of Viet Cong tactics.

"What's the answer?" one high-placed U.S. source asked. "The man who finds it will be the real hero of this war."

Intelligence sources also claim that vital information sometimes is discarded until too late because it does not fit in with previous notions of Viet Cong tactics.

"What's the answer?" one high-placed U.S. source asked. "The man who finds it will be the real hero of this war."

Intelligence sources also claim that vital information sometimes is discarded until too late because it does not fit in with previous notions of Viet Cong tactics.

"What's the answer?" one high-placed U.S. source asked. "The man who finds it will be the real hero of this war."

Intelligence sources also claim that vital information sometimes is discarded until too late because it does not fit in with previous notions of Viet Cong tactics.

"What's the answer?" one high-placed U.S. source asked. "The man who finds it will be the real hero of this war."

U.S. Vice President Visits Far East

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, (AP).—U.S. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey took off at 2:15 EST (1915 GMT) Monday for a Far East trip, with Tokyo his first stop.

He is scheduled to arrive at Tokyo airport Tuesday night while demonstrations against his visit to Japan are being held in downtown Tokyo.

Police said 10,000 demonstrators at Hibiya Park plan to protest Humphrey's visit.

Humphrey, the first U.S. Vice President to visit Japan since 1958, when Richard Nixon who was then Vice-President paid a visit here, is to make an 18-hour stopover here before leaving for Manila to attend the inauguration of Philippine president-elect Ferdinand Marcos.

He will then go to Taipei and Seoul, returning to Washington on Jan. 2.

Humphrey said in a brief departure statement said: "While I am in Asia, I shall have an opportunity to talk with a number of leaders in Japan, Formosa, and South Korea", he said.

Humphrey has said that the war in Vietnam will be the prime topic of his talks.

At Least Two Dead As Oil Rig Collapses In North Sea

GALVESTON, England, December 28, (AP).—A GIANT oil rig collapsed and sank in the North Sea Monday, killing two of the 30 men aboard. Four others were seriously injured and five were missing.

One dead man was picked up by the west German coaster Saika. The British freighter Baitover brought to shore 20 crewmen of the rig, the Sea Gem One was dead and three were seriously injured. The Dutch coaster Gierstroom reported rescuing another man but said he was in critical condition. Royal Air Force (RAF) helicopters winched three from the sea to account for a total of 25.

RAF helicopters dropped flares over the sea to 40 miles off this east coast port so the rescue search could continue.

There was no clear explanation of what happened and spokesman of the British Petroleum (BP) company, charterer of the rig, said: "For this to have happened seems inconceivable."

The rig normally has a crew of 46, a BP spokesman said, but 16 were ashore for the Christmas holiday.

Where the Sea Gem—5,600 tons and worth about \$6 million

—had been nothing was visible as darkness fell except a piece of latticed steelwork.

British Petroleum said the well the Sea Gem had been plugged was "safe". Even in the event of damage to it, there would not have been an explosion.

Work was to have started Tuesday to protect the framework around the well's steel column.

Along with BP, practically all the big international oil companies are involved in the vast North Sea explorations.

Jock Luard, Managing Director of the British Petroleum Development Company, and Alastair Matthews, regional manager, were heading for Hull to interview the survivors.

U.S. Christmas Traffic Accident Toll Reaches 697

CHICAGO, Dec. 28, (Reuter).—A record 697 people were killed in United States traffic accidents during the three-day Christmas holiday, it was announced Monday.

The holiday death count stopped at midnight Pacific coast time but the National Safety Council, which released the figures, said the toll might exceed the 697 figures because of late reports and because of deaths in hospitals attributable to holiday car accidents.

The previous record for a three-day holiday in the United States was 609.

Britain, meanwhile, had one of its best Christmas holidays on the road for years. Provisional figures for the first two days of the four-day holiday showed 32 people killed—23 less than the same period last year.

Other road death tolls include: Paris—at least 52 people were killed in weekend accidents throughout France, according to an official count made Sunday.

Couve De Murville Passes Talleyrand In Time Of Service

PARIS, Dec. 28, (Reuter).—Maurice Couve De Murville Monday overtook the record of Napoleon's Minister Talleyrand and established the longest period of unbroken service for a French Foreign Minister.

Couve De Murville became General de Gaulle's Foreign Minister June 1, 1958, and has held the post continuously ever since.

The previous longest service was by Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord, who was Foreign Minister from Nov. 21, 1799, to June 17, 1807.

Talleyrand however served a total of ten years at different times, first in the directorate after the 1789 revolution and then under Napoleon.

Couve De Murville is also the only cabinet minister to remain at the same post since General De Gaulle's return to power.

Brigitte Bardot Urges Humane Slaughtering

NEW YORK, Dec. 28, (Reuter).—Brigitte Bardot was Monday listed as honorary chairman of a committee urging legislation to ensure humane slaughterhouse methods in New York according to an advertisement in the New York Times.

The advertisement asserted that "in New York and New Jersey the handling and killing of food animals is done with such brutality it may be said they are tortured to death, not slaughtered."

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Dec. 28.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani.

Buying	Selling
Af. 72.75 (per one U.S. dollar)	73.25
Af. 203.70 (per one pound sterling)	205.10
Af. 1818.75 (per hundred German Mark)	1831.25
Af. 1472.67 (per hundred French Franc)	1482.80
Af. 1693.83 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	1705.48

Separated Siamese Twins Doing Satisfactorily

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28, (Reuter).—Siamese twin girls separated shortly after their birth here on Christmas morning were doing satisfactorily Monday, hospital doctors reported.

The mother, Mrs. Robyn Mantonya, 20, has not seen the twins, who are in the hospital's intensive care unit. But when she was shown their pictures she exclaimed: "my babies look just beautiful."

The operation to separate the twins, born by caesarean section, lasted three hours and involved 18 doctors, nurses, and technicians.

Japan to Start Round The World Flights

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, (AP).—The White House announced Monday that the United States and Japan have signed an amended aviation agreement granting Japan the right to fly a new route from Tokyo to Honolulu, San Francisco, New York, and beyond to Europe.

In exchange, the United States was granted a new right to serve the important central Japanese city of Osaka and beyond and the Japanese agreed to give up certain routes, including the right to serve Seattle.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA :

At 1, 3, 8 and 10 p.m. American coloured film **SERGEANT RU-ELIDGE**

Starring Jeffrey Hunter
PARK CINEMA

At 1, 3, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **THE BRAMBLE BUSH**

Starring Richard Burton
KABUL CINEMA:

At 1:30, 7:30 and 10 p.m. Indian film **GANGA JUMNA**

WANTED:

Qualified full-time translator Farsi-Pakhtu to English for U.S. Mission in Kabul. University education and experience preferred.

Typing ability essential. Please apply to Personnel Officer, American Embassy.

Syrian National Assembly Elects New Council Members

DAMASCUS, Syria, December 28, (AP).—SYRIA'S National Assembly Monday elected a new Vice-Chairman and two members for the Presidency Council to replace those who resigned last week from the country's top executive body.

The election in an extraordinary session cleared the way for Premier-designate Salah Bitar to form a new government for Syria.

Peking Paper Views General Assembly's Decisions This Year

PEKING, Dec. 28, (DPA).—The Peking "Peoples Daily" organ of the Chinese Communist Party, characterized Monday the 20th session of the United Nations General Assembly as a "conference for opposing the revolutionary movements of the oppressed nations and peoples."

The editorial, carried by the Hsinhua news agency, also charged that the session was "an anti-China conference, a conference which will fully interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states and a conference for the pursuance of the policy of American-Soviet cooperation for the domination of the world."

The newspaper declared that the UN was becoming more and more a place where the Soviet Union and the United States conducted their political deals for the domination of the world.

It charged that the Vietnam question was outside the jurisdiction of the United Nations and that the UN had also no right to include it in its agenda.

The "people's daily" accused the Soviet Union of having secretly agreed not to whip up a crisis in Europe so that the United States was now free to move troops and weapons from Europe to South Vietnam.

Commenting on the UN stand on the Indian-Pakistani conflict, the paper charged the United Nations with having taken a "biased stand in favouring India's aggression against Pakistan."

It accused the Soviet Union of having "virtually exercised the veto, in favour of India" during the Security Council debates and thereby having "come to the aid of the Indian reactionaries" in an even more blatant manner than the United States.

Kosygin Sees Envoy

MOSCOW, Dec. 28, (Tass).—Alexei Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Cuban Ambassador Carlos Olivares Sanchez and had a friendly talk with him, it was officially announced here Monday.

Bitar is a founder of the ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party.

The party's Pan-Arab command nominated Bitar last week after the resignation of Premier Youssef Zeayen's three-month-old cabinet.

Changes in the executive leadership do not spell shifts in policy owing to the fact that both outgoing and incoming leaders are Baathists.

The Assembly elected Shibli al-Aissami Vice-Chairman of the Presidency Council which is headed by General Amin Hafez. It also elected as members Finance Minister Abdul Fattah Boushi and National Assembly Secretary Hamad Khatib, who also is chairman of Syria's Teachers' Association.

The new members replace three who resigned from the five-member Presidency Council last Tuesday.

The only Presidency Council members who have not submitted their resignations are its head, Lieutenant General Amin Hafez, and Dr. Hassan Murayyid.

Former Florence Mayor Says China Not Aggressive

ROME, Dec. 28, (DPA).—Giorgio la Pira, former Mayor of Florence, who recently met Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi, Monday denied that China had any aggressive designs.

In an interview with the Italian weekly "Il Borghese" (the Citizen), La Pira declared: "I have been in Peking. China has only eight million bicycles and a very small bomb which can hardly qualify as such. China needs industry and prosperity. Only in this manner can China be won. Therefore the United States has to make peace in Vietnam."

La Pira continued that he had talked with powerful representatives of the American business community and that they had told him that they wanted to trade with China.

He added: "The nonsense about China's aggressive designs has to stop. What in the world can they do with eight million bicycles?"

Pira charged that the American Secretary of State Dean Rusk was completely ignorant of these things.

FOR RENT

A two-storey house ready for rent in Karte Parwan on the main road. Could be partly furnished if so desired.
Telephone 20411.

Look into Lark-
Between two outer sections Lark granules that are enriched for Richly rewarding...

Looking for flavor?
has an inner chamber of charcoal

uncommonly smooth. ...



BEST COPY

AVAILABLE

Dec 29 65
6
Copy
JAN 14 1966
37 EWS

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's
Temperature
Max. +2°C. Minimum -13°C.
Sun sets today at 4:53 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 7:03 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. IV, NO. 230

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1965, (JADDI 8, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Moro Refuses To Accept Fanfani's Resignation

ROME, Dec. 29, (Reuter).—Prof. Amintore Fanfani resigned Tuesday as Italian Foreign Minister in a storm of embarrassing controversy.

But last night Aldo Moro, the Italian Prime Minister, asked him to withdraw his resignation. He said that Fanfani's work as Foreign Minister was "highly appreciated."

Fanfani has recently been under violent attack by the Italian right wing because of his moves over Vietnam in his capacity as Chairman of the United Nations General Assembly.

But the direct reason for the resignation was unwitting involvement in a typical Italian political rumpus sparked by indiscreet "revelations" published in an extreme right-wing magazine.

The magazine, *Il Borghese*, Monday published a purported interview with the Foreign Minister's friend, Prof. Giorgio La Pira, who recently made a trip to Hanoi and roused hopes for peace negotiations to resolve the Vietnam conflict.

In the interview La Pira was quoted as saying Prof. Fanfani was the No. 1 man on the Italian political scene; Prime Minister Aldo Moro was "soft and sad," and United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk "knows nothing, and understands little."

UK Govt. Orders Inquiry Into Oil Rig's Collapse

CLEETHORPES, England, Dec. 29, (Reuter).—A British government inquiry was ordered last night into the collapse of the giant oil rig Sea Gem in the wind-whipped North Sea Monday. Thirteen men are feared dead in the collapse.

Power Minister Fred Lee called for the probe as rescue teams abandoned search for survivors.

Four Britons and a Frenchman are known to have died and there is virtually no hope for the eight missing.

Hopes that some men might be trapped in air pockets in the twisted wreckage 80 feet below the waves were dashed earlier Tuesday after inspection by a skin diver.

The 5,000 ton rig, owned by a French maritime engineering firm and operated by British Petroleum was being lowered in a step-by-step operation before being moved to a new site. It suddenly tilted and sank within five minutes.

It had recently struck a rich source of natural gas at the spot.

Indian Ambassador Meets Minister Of Agriculture

KABUL, Dec. 29.—The Indian Ambassador, General P. N. Thapar, met the Minister of Agriculture, Engineer Mohammad Akbar Reza, at his office Tuesday morning.

Viet Cong Announce Four-Day Ceasefire

SAIGON, Dec. 29, (AP).—The Viet Cong announced Tuesday they would observe a four-day ceasefire against South Vietnamese government forces during the lunar New Year celebrated by the Vietnamese people from Jan. 20 to 24.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said there was no comment on the call by the Viet Cong for a four-day ceasefire.

The Viet Cong earlier announced they would observe a ceasefire for a 12-hour period beginning at 7 p.m. Christmas Eve. The U.S. and South Vietnamese governments countered by declaring a 30-hour truce over Christmas.

Actually, fighting apparently halted for only a few hours during either of those periods U.S. military authorities here now say the Viet Cong launched attacks on Christmas Eve. There was also fighting on Christmas day, some of it fairly heavy in scattered instances.

Since the U.S.-Vietnamese Christmas ceasefire began, however, until Tuesday night there had been no resumption of air attacks on North Vietnam. This had been taken to be an indication that the Hanoi government still is being given an opportunity to show whether it might be interested on some sort of peace attempts.

Presidential Adviser McGeorge

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at a meeting of heads of provincial courts at the building of the Prime Ministry yesterday.

Monopoly Plans To Construct 30 Gas Stations

KABUL, Dec. 29.—The government Monopoly plans to build more fuel stations and gas reservoirs in the capital and the province.

At present the organisation is operating 51 gas stations throughout the country. The new project will include 50 new gas stations with a capacity of 40,000 cubic metres.

Vice-President of the Monopoly, Abdul Kabir Seraj, said the project will be implemented with Federal German credit amounting to 12 million marks.

He added that ten of the new stations will be built in the capital and the rest in the provinces. The Government Monopoly was consulting the municipality and the pre-fabricated housing factory about building the stations.

Seraj said 29 old stations will also be expanded.

Afghanistan imports its gas from the Soviet Union, Iran and Pakistan. Eighty five per cent of Afghanistan's total requirements come from the USSR and the rest from Iran and Pakistan, said Seraj.

U Thant Appoints Rikhye Commander Of UNEF Troops

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 29, (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant Tuesday night appointed Indian Major General Indarjit Rikhye, Commander of the U.N. Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Middle East to succeed Brazilian Major General Syseno Sarmento. Rikhye will take command of the force Feb. 1 for a year's term of duty. He has served the United Nations in the Congo, Yemen West New Guinea and the Dominican Republic.

The newly-appointed commander is on vacation in New York after serving with the UN observation mission in Santo Domingo.

Premier Stresses Importance Of Neutrality, Sincerity In Carrying Out Judicial Duties

KABUL, December 29.—PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal told the judges of the cessation and heads of provincial courts that, on the basis of the government's policy, the Ministry of Justice had been instructed to take measures not to waste people's time unnecessarily in the administration of justice.

Efforts should be made to make the courts function as people's legal advisors, in the absence of any other advisors. The authority of the primary courts should also be increased, he said.

Heads of courts have been invited to Kabul to exchange views with the authorities in the Ministry of Justice. During their three-day stay they will attend conferences and seminars.

Accompanied by the Minister and some other officials of the Ministry of Justice, the judges met the Prime Minister at the Gulshana building of the Prime Ministry on Tuesday.

Addressing the judges, the Prime Minister said that, taking into account the difficulties involved, courts should give their verdict with the least possible delay.

Maiwandwal said he has instructed the Ministry of Justice to make a record of cases so that judges could make use of precedents. Until the establishment of organisations for defence, the courts should consider their moral duty to give legal advice to the people.

The Prime Minister said since the courts of appeal are in the provincial centres and it is difficult for people to travel from remote corners of provinces to these centres, efforts should be made to increase the powers and jurisdiction of primary courts so that people do not have to travel long distances.

Maiwandwal added that one of the important tasks confronting the government is the establishment of an independent judiciary as a separate organ of the state. The behaviour of the judges

Bundy said Tuesday night the administration never thought "there would necessarily be a prompt move to the peace table" because of the U.S. buildup in Vietnam.

"The government in Hanoi has made a very great effort and a series of determined decisions about its intent to bring about a think the President has never Bundy said. "And I at least takeover in South Vietnam," supposed that it was going to be an easy or short business to bring that government to change its position."

Unless and until it does, Bundy said, "It's hard to see how this matter can be moved from the battlefield to the peace table."

themselves is important for the realisation of this aim and for the ratification of laws for the establishment of an independent judiciary.

Maiwandwal said that the Constitution is only a prelude to the establishment of a democratic system in Afghanistan. Although the idea of democracy is not new in Afghanistan, its implementation requires a lot of effort and determination.

The Prime Minister said if justice is administered in a way to promote the values embodied in the Constitution, we will not face any difficulties in the application of democracy and we will be able to establish a safe and trust.

Contd. on page 4

Afghanistan, USSR Sign Highway Maintenance Accord

KABUL, Dec. 29.—The Ministry of Public Works on Tuesday signed an agreement with the USSR for the maintenance of the Western Highway. Under its terms, the Soviet Union will pay for the equipment, fuel, spare parts and salaries of engineers from the long-term Soviet credit to Afghanistan.

The contract was signed by Brigadier General Abdul Ahmad,

Commandant General of the Labour Corps, on behalf of Afghanistan and Alexander Skovitin, the Economic Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy, on behalf of his government.

A Public Works Ministry source said the contract was for three years. The expenditure to be incurred during this period is estimated at \$1,550,000.

Paris Ready To Fight Rising River Seine

PARIS, Dec. 29, (Reuter).—Pumping stations in the Paris area stood by ready to combat flooding as the River Seine rose sharply following several days of heavy rains.

The river rose nearly nine inches (22 centimetres) to about 13 feet (4.50 metres) during the past 24 hours.

Riverside roads have been closed to traffic because of the flood threat, causing traffic jams and long delays on higher level roads.

The water level is, however, reported to be steadying.

Dr. Moltmann Meets Minister Of Education

KABUL, Dec. 29.—Dr. Gerhard Moltmann, West German Ambassador in Kabul, met the Education Minister, Prof. Mohammad Osman Anwari, at his office Tuesday and discussed cooperation in the field of education between the two countries.

The President of the Ministry's Board of Planning was also present at the meeting.

Shelepin Heads Soviet Delegation To Visit Hanoi

MOSCOW, Dec. 29, (AP).—A top-level Soviet delegation will visit Hanoi.

An official announcement Tuesday night said that Shelepin, a former Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, will lead a delegation to Hanoi "shortly."

The announcement came as a halt in U.S. air raids on North Vietnam continued and the Viet Cong in South Vietnam proclaimed a four-day ceasefire for next month.

There has not been any public reaction from Hanoi so far to the halt in air raids.

The brief official announcement of Shelepin's visit, distributed by Tass Agency, said an invitation came from the North Vietnamese Communist Party and government. It did not say who would go with Shelepin or give other details.

Selassie Addresses Science, Developing Countries Seminar

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 29, (Reuter).—The Rhodesian crisis and United States air attacks on North Vietnam will be among questions at the 15th Pugwash conference which opens at Africa Hall here today.

Emperor Haile Selassie will address the opening session—which will be attended by some 90 scientists from 32 countries.

The conference theme is "science in aid of developing countries". This includes natural, economic, social and political science.

The Pugwash conference takes its name from Pugwash, Nova Scotia, where scientists and philosopher Bertrand Russell met to discuss international affairs in 1957.

Although Rhodesia and North Vietnam are not on the agenda, Prof. Mikhail Millionschikov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, told a press conference that these questions must be discussed.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
RAKHITAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200

FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
or local currency at the
official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 29, 1965

Development Of
The Judiciary

Following the example of some other Ministries, the Ministry of Justice has decided to hold a three-day conference of heads of provincial courts. The conference is both welcome and timely coming as it does soon after the conference of provincial governors organised by the Ministry of Interior.

At the governors' conference the Ministries of Justice and Interior decided to form a joint committee to review the jurisdiction of courts, among other things. While receiving the heads of provincial courts yesterday, the Prime Minister said it is imperative that the jurisdiction of primary courts, which are in existence in all provinces, should be widened so that people may not have to go to courts of appeal which exist only in provincial centres.

To approach courts of appeal people have often to travel for several days from their far-flung village homes. It is now for the chief judges to suggest what changes should be made in the jurisdiction of courts to bring them within easy reach of litigants and to make the administration of justice as efficient as possible.

The judges in the capital and those from the provinces have also to keep in mind the fact that by October 1967 the judiciary will become an independent organ of the state. In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's government has already given the assurance that it will work for the evolution of an independent judiciary.

The judiciary in Afghanistan has so far been working in close association with the executive. To achieve a status equal to that of the two other organs of the state it must be assured of full and sympathetic cooperation by both Parliament and the executive. Certain laws have already been enacted to enable the judiciary to act independently. But more measures will be necessary if the aim is to be achieved by October 1967. But it is essential that new laws should not be passed unless they are carefully examined and fully discussed so that there are no difficulties in enforcing their provisions. We

Representatives Of 117 Nations Deal With
Longest UN Assembly Agenda In 20 Years

Twenty years of dealing with the problems of a troubled world has not brought the United Nations success in setting them, but has produced a widening interest in the process of doing so.

It has also brought forth an expert knowledge in modifying, easing or ending disputes between nations and in helping to remove some of their sources.

The 20th year of the United Nations' learn-by-doing experience opened with crises, and ended with them largely unresolved.

Thus, the year resembled the previous ones in that few of the world problems were finally and permanently settled, but their hazards were modified and new groundwork was laid for future work.

The General Assembly session, the normal culmination of any year, its debates reflect both the concerns of governments and their varying approaches to them.

The 20th General Assembly, just completed, had the longest agenda of any in history and the largest number of participants—117.

Indonesia was no longer there, but Cambodia, Maldives Islands and Singapore had joined.

The results were mixed—as was true of the UN year in general. In a summing up, it may be said that the 20th Assembly session, with its achievements and its shortcomings, was on the whole a forward movement, and proved again, that while the United Nations is no instant panacea for the ills of the world, it is an indispensable instrument in the search for peace.

Progress was possible in a number of vital areas, despite considerable disagreement on many important issues. Overall, the willingness in many cases to honourable accommodation of viewpoints made the Assembly session constructive.

An important decision of the Assembly was to ask the 18-nation Disarmament Committee to reconvene promptly in Geneva and to give priority consideration to checking the spread of nuclear weapons.

A related decision was about discussing arrangements for a project.

Sicilian Art Reflects Changing Rulers

Art in Sicily has been greatly influenced by historical events that have taken place at various times throughout the centuries. Even the names of towns and cities have felt the changes wrought by domination.

This is the case of present day Messina, called "Zancle"—meaning Falcon—by the first Greek colonists because of the shape of its port and later changed to Messina by refugees from Messina in memory of their land. Palermo was originally known as "Panormos", a Greek word meaning "all port", because of the size of its gulf lying between the two gigantic spurs known as Monte Pellegrino and Cape Zaffarano.

There are still many remains of Greek civilisation in Sicily. At Syracuse, there are a huge theatre, the castle of Euriglio—the best preserved military fortification of the Hellenic period still existing—a large number of aqueducts and numerous catacombs. At Agrigento, the visitor will find famous temples, including the Temple of Concordia which dates from the 5th century B.C. and is the finest example in the world after the Parthenon in Athens.

The Greek epoch is still evident in the dead city of Selinunte, south of Trapani, where experts recently reconstructed the temple dedicated to Hera, and at Segesto, where there is a doric temple with columns having a diameter of two metres.

must not be hasty as we have been in the past, and should avoid the kind of problems created by some recent laws.

The judiciary is the guardian of the Constitution as well as of all laws enacted under it. As such it is the custodian of democracy. All of us have therefore to do our best to ensure that the development of the judiciary takes place in a healthy manner and it is made strong enough to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

ted world disarmament conference in 1967.

The U.S. made it clear that she was willing to have the People's Republic of China take part.

The disagreement which hampered the work of the previous Assembly—the dispute over paying for peacekeeping operations—remained unresolved at the end of 1965.

An agreement was reached not to invoke the vote-denying provision of the UN Charter, on the understanding that voluntary contributions would be made to ease the UN deficit and that the UN peacekeeping operation should be reviewed entirely.

The second part of the agreement was largely ignored, especially by the nations with the largest arrears—the Soviet Union and France. But the necessity for a UN peacekeeping function was almost universally recognised.

The political aspect of the UN's year was highlighted by almost unprecedented activity in the Security Council. The Council was kept busy with critical situations, particularly in Cyprus, Rhodesia, the Asian subcontinent and the Dominican Republic.

The Dominican situation was left in the main to the regional body, the Organisation of American States. The peacekeeping force in Cyprus remained for three months into the new year and UN observers to oversee the Indian-Pakistan ceasefire and withdrawal of forces were authorised.

The General Assembly failed to reconcile conflicting views on authorising and financing peacekeeping operations. A committee of experts will now examine the whole financial pattern of the United Nations and all its affiliated agencies. In the course of its session the Assembly also approved the largest regular budget in UN history, and adopted a new scale of assessments for it.

To many, including Secretary-General U Thant, the UN work in helping to speed up economic development may have more lasting effects than its political activities. A decision to merge the expanded

programme for technical assistance with the UN Special Fund was a major 1965 move in that field.

The steady buildup of the machinery of the newly-created UN conference on trade and development was another important feature, as were Assembly decisions to expand the work in assisting industrial development and to enlarge the world food programme.

The charter for an Asian Development Bank was drawn.

The Assembly created a new mark in the area of human rights by approving a convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

Ambassador Goldberg of the U.S. said the working of the convention—open now for signature and ratification by states—expresses a consensus of the members in the fight to wipe out all instances of man's inhumanity to man. Goldberg said that even greater effort was needed in the area of human rights "if the United Nations is to cope effectively with one of the greatest problems of our times".

This problem, indeed, has many evil faces, among the most pernicious today being apartheid in South Africa and the denial of political rights in Southern Rhodesia.

The Vietnam conflict did not come directly before the United Nations in 1965, but its existence and its hazards lent a tinge of anxiety to many UN discussions.

There were many other events during the year, including the enlargement of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. But perhaps the most noteworthy was the unprecedented visit of Pope Paul VI.

His appeal for peace was echoed again and again through succeeding weeks by statesmen and delegates of many countries. Those echoes will continue into 1966, reminding mankind of the UN's first purpose—"to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war".

at Monreale, near Palermo, which has a cathedral whose extremely high apses of the 12th century, round and of nordic taste, are again set off by arches of Arab style.

Byzantine art, which lived its crowning glory at Ravenna, also exercised a certain influence in Sicily. It is to be found almost exclusively in the work of a group of Byzantine masters who were called to the island in 1143 by the Norman kings to decorate their palaces.

Other examples of this art are to be seen at Palermo in the Palace of King Roger, in the church of Martorana and in the Palatine Chapel, and in the cathedral at Monreale where over 6,000 square metres of floors and walls are covered with mosaics.

Red Cross Head Describes
Work In New Year's Message

GENEVA, December 29, (DPA)—The outgoing year has not given the world the relaxation of tension which everybody so ardently longs for, Red Cross President Samuel S. Gonard said in his New Year's message here today.

Some of the conflicts were settled but new ones had cropped up or become more acute, and old breeding places of quarrel had come to new life, he pointed out.

Misery and suffering were always the lot of many unhappy people, of those engaged in fighting and of others who were not, he added.

Looking back on Red Cross activities during 1965, Gonard said the organisation had had to work incessantly for the victims.

The International Red Cross Committee had fulfilled its humanitarian mission in Cyprus, in the Congo, in the Yemen, in the Dominican Republic, in Vietnam, India, Pakistan and elsewhere.

Those attending the 20th International Red Cross Conference in Vienna last October had been fully aware of this obligation.

Coming from all corners of the tragically divided world the participants knew, spurred by the desire to serve the Red Cross, how to maintain silence on the things separating them.

This active solidarity in the face of human suffering expressed the true spirit of Red Cross work, the President said.

Gonard closed his address hoping that the coming year would produce more such shining examples.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Islah* in an editorial said that the recent snowfall put to test those who are responsible for cleaning and looking after the roads.

Following the snowfall traffic was interrupted between Kabul and several other cities of the country. Traffic between Kabul and Sarobie and Jalalabad was cut off for several hours as the Mahipar road was blocked. The road to Ghazni was blocked due to heavy snowfall in the Tug desert. Traffic between Kabul and Gardiz was also interrupted.

The Labour Corps and the Department of Road Supervision and Maintenance of the Public Works Ministry worked hard to clear the roads. But this is not enough. The winter has just begun and worse days may be ahead. Different departments of the government should take the necessary precautions to keep the roads clear.

Since price control measures are not effectively enforced, hoarders are waiting for a chance to profiteer. It is for the price control commission appointed by the government to work with vigour at times such as these. At the same time the Kabul Municipality should keep the roads clear. If, as the Mayor of Kabul has pointed out, the municipality does not have machinery for clearing roads, it must find resources to purchase the necessary equipment as soon as possible.

In an article in yesterday's *Ans* Abdul Rashid Baigman, who for several years was Director of Sports in the Ministry of Education, suggested that the Olympic Department should expand sports activities.

Declaring that he had an objective approach and that his comments were based on his long experience and 14 years of training in Germany, the writer said that sports bodies should be formed all over the country to enlist the help of those interested in sports and to develop the sense of competition so essential in games and sports.

Pointing out that for several decades the Olympic Department has been claiming that it is not in a position to form such bodies in Afghanistan, the writer proposed that they should be organised in an alphabetic order, each one for one type of sport. The task may be difficult, but it is possible to undertake it. The members of each body should be given training in accordance with international rules.

If such organisations come into being those who do not go to school but are interested in sports will be encouraged to join them. Each one of them should be trained in one sport.

Those joining the bodies should receive constant training in a particular field. After their ability and aptitude are tested, they should be given a chance to compete in national and international contests.

Although the formation of the federation seems very difficult, concludes Bagman, but it is sure that its fruits will meet our new demands from sports in this country.

Heyward in an editorial yesterday gave an account of the old system of communications in the country and said that there has been a great improvement in recent years. Today many provinces are linked with the capital through the channel system and direct communication is possible between important places.

The modern means of communication, says the editorial, have not only removed difficulties in the way of getting through to remote areas of the country, but have also provided much needed facilities for traders and businessmen.

With the completion of the channel system between Pul-i-Khumri and Kunduz, which was recently announced by the Ministry of Communications, another step has been taken towards improvement of communications in the country.

Radio Afghanistan
Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services,
Western Music

Jordan Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 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 4775 Kcs.
on 62 m band.

Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan.

Air Services

THURSDAY

Kandahar-Kabul
Departure-0830
Herat-Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1600
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-0800
Kabul-Mazar-Herat
Departure-0900

IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0915
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1010
P I A
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145
AEROFLOT
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow
Departure-1300

FRIDAY

Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1030
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Khost
Departure 0830
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Departure-0830
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1605

SATURDAY

Kabul-Khost
Departure-0830
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut
Departure-1030
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1330
Beirut-Tehran-Kabul
Departure-1330
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1330
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-0830

Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20189-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24560
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pakistani Tejaraty Bank	22092
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22518
	20789
	20862

PHARMACIES

Maiwand	Phone No. 20580
Yousufi	Phone No. 21584
Asri	Phone No. 24231
Haidar	Phone No. 22954
Parsa	Phone No. 24232
Zaman	Phone No. 20531
Mirwais	Phone No. 20583
Star	Phone No. 20496
Faryabi	Phone No. 20887

New Commemorative Stamp Series Excite Collectors



By K. G. DUTT

Afghanistan's postage stamps can be a fascinating study. When you see the country's first postage stamp issued in the year 1870—showing the crude head of a tiger—and the ones issued this year, you will notice a vast difference. The countless issues of various sizes, designs and colours and on different subjects that have appeared during the past nine decades or so go to show the diversity of the Afghan postage stamp.

Similarly the postal system in the country has undergone considerable change. In 1964 a new philatelic policy was introduced by the Ministry of Communications, and Afghanistan's stamps have now acquired quite a reputation abroad. Any philatelist can vouch for the improved design and quality of Afghan stamps that have been issued of late.

It is interesting to note, however, that until recently the postal system was far from satisfactory. Under an exclusive contract during the period 1960-62 millions of poor quality Afghan stamps in low denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 pools were printed and distributed abroad by a New York dealer. A sheet of say, 50 five-pool stamps (value Af. 2.50) was sold for two to three dollars, thereby giving Afghanistan's commemorative stamps a "black blot".

In 1963 Howard A. Brooks, a UN philatelic expert assisting the Ministry of Communications, advised the authorities to completely reorganise and streamline not only the postal system in the country but the entire philatelic policy. Consequently the contract with the New York firm, which had come up for renewal, was cancelled and a new philatelic programme was announced in March 1964, thereby offering excellent service to stamp collectors all over the world.

The new commemorative programme was outlined in the June 1964 issue of 'Union Postale', official organ of the Universal Postal Union (of which Afghanistan is a member), and this was widely hailed in the philatelic world.

As a result of further suggestions and recommendations, the Philatelic Advisory Board of Afghanistan was formed. Its members are the Deputy Minister of Communications (chairman), the Deputy Minister of Press and Information, the UN Postal Expert and several other foreign stamp enthusiasts who are assisted by the Director-General of Postal Services and the Director of Philatelic Bureau in the Ministry of Communications.

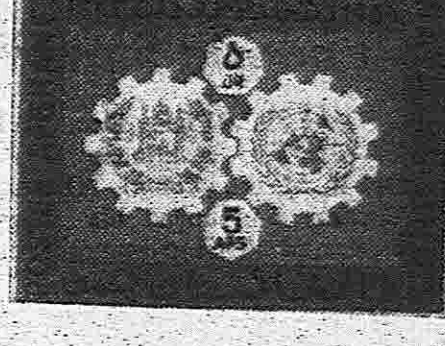
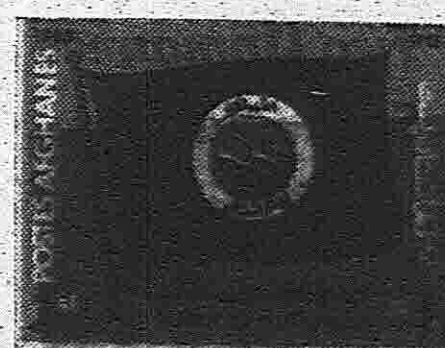
The seven-member board assists the Ministry in formulating the government's policy and programmes in matters pertaining to philately. As the interest of stamp collectors grew and the demand for Afghan stamps increased it was keenly felt that more and more new issues should be printed and made freely available to the local public and collectors abroad. After several weeks' deliberations the board decided to issue 13 new commemorative series in various denominations. In 1964. Eleven of them were to be printed by a well-known Austrian firm in Vienna and two by the printing house of the Afghan Ministry of Finance.

Souvenir sheets were thus made available on wild life, Tokyo Olympics, Declaration of Human Rights, tourism, World's Fair, Independence Day, Pakhtunistan Day, His Majesty's Birthday, Red Crescent Day, United Nations day, Women's Day and famous men of Afghanistan. These stamps, issued in denominations of 25 pools to Af. 50 have won popular approval of philatelists. This year further wild life, tourism and famous men series have been issued, besides stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary of ITU, the 20th anniversary of the UN Charter, Afghanistan industries (showing

Ariana Afghan Airlines), the late King Nadir Shah and Constitution Day which shows His Majesty the King signing the historic document. Tourism in the country has been given a fillip by the issue of stamps showing such places as Bamian, Bande Amir, Ghazni, Herat, Kandahar and Kabul.

To facilitate the sale of commemorative stamps in foreign countries the Ministry of Communications has appointed two Afghan agents abroad, one in London and the other in New York, to handle the job. Certain banks in Hamburg, Rome, Paris, Zurich and Delhi have also been authorised to accept remittances for Afghan postage stamps on behalf of Da Afghanistan Bank.

The Ministry has ambitious plans for issuing more new stamps.



Seminar Discusses Afghan Music

KABUL, Dec. 29.—Faiz Mohammad Khairzadeh of the Arts Theatre inaugurating a Musical Seminar Tuesday afternoon said its purpose was to revive national tunes and coordinate different aspects of music.

He requested the participants to analyse musical problems in Afghanistan from the historical and social points of view and to recommend measures for the development of music.

Momand Magazine Praises
Maiwandwal's Support For
Cause Of Pakhtunistan

KABUL, Dec. 29.—The 'Pakhtun' magazine, a fortnightly published from Sialkot, Mianwali, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, has praised the support of Hashim Maiwandwal for the cause of Pakhtunistan as expressed in his government statement in Parliament.

Premier's Speech

(Contd. from page 1)
worthy judicial system in the country

Maiwandwal said the administration of justice in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution implies that judges should make impartiality and sincerity their motto. They must discharge their duties with honesty and impartiality, he stressed.

The judges will be subject to legal investigation if their honesty is questioned and people lose confidence in them. Those judges who serve the people well will be appreciated.

In spite of a small budget, the Prime Minister said, the government will try to construct new buildings for judicial organisations in the capital and the provinces within the framework of third plan.

The conference of heads of provincial courts was held at the Ministry of Justice Tuesday. It is organised by the Ministry in order to establish closer understanding with the judges and to discuss their role and responsibilities in the administration of justice and in safeguarding the people's rights in conformity with the values enshrined in the Constitution.

The participants are heads of courts of cassation and the provincial courts. They met the Minister of Justice, Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, and the Deputy Minister, Mohammad Moosa Shafiq.

The court officials then met in the Ministry's library to discuss their common problems. The conference, planned by the Department of Judicial Services in the Ministry, will last for three days.

Soviets Launch Two Unmanned Space Satellites

MOSCOW, Dec. 29. (Reuters).—The Soviet Union Tuesday launched two unmanned space satellites—the 102nd and 103rd in its cosmos series.

Both carried instruments to continue the Soviet space exploration programme, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported.

Cosmos-102 was orbiting at 173 miles out in space.

Cosmos-103 was farther out, on a roughly circular orbit of 372 miles.

Both sputniks were reported operating well.

Congo President Opposes African Rhodesia Summit

BRAZZAVILLE, Dec. 29. (Reuters). President Alphonse Massamba Debat of the Congo (Brazzaville), Tuesday announced his opposition to a new African summit on Rhodesia.

In a cable to OAU the Congolese leader said the Rhodesian problem had been sufficiently discussed already.

Since decisions were reached unanimously in Accra and Addis Ababa, a new summit would make Africans as a people they want



Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari, President of the Government Printing House, visited West Germany recently at the invitation of the West German Government.

He is seen here looking at a block-making machine while the head of factory explains its operation.

U.S. Shipments Of Petroleum, Shotguns To Rhodesia Halted

WASHINGTON, December 29. (Reuters).—

THE United States Tuesday stopped shipments of petroleum and petroleum products as well as shipments of shotguns and shotgun ammunition to Rhodesia.

The Commerce Department said the action was "in furtherance of foreign policy objectives and international commitments of the U.S. and in support of the British government's embargo on imports of petroleum and petroleum products into Rhodesia."

The Department said that the action to include shotguns and shotgun cartridges was pursuant to the U.S. arms embargo announced by Arthur Goldberg, U.S. representative at the U.N. last Nov. 12.

Petroleum exports and re-exports from the U.S. to Rhodesia now would require individual export licences.

The Department of Commerce said that materials awaiting shipment Tuesday would not be affected but that individual export licences would be required if the materials were not exported by Jan. 4.

In Salisbury, long queues at garages and filling stations Tuesday marked the first day of petrol rationing in Rhodesia.

The restrictions came into force at midnight, 12 days after the British government announced an oil embargo as part of its bid to

bring down the Ian Smith's government by economic sanctions.

The early morning flood of cars into the capital seemed the same as usual and motorists appeared to be accepting the rationing calmly and with little ill-feeling.

The present rationing allocations are the same as those which were in force in Rhodesia during World War II and lasted until 1948.

Ian Smith was reported to have said last week that Rhodesia had sufficient oil supplies to meet the country's needs for six months. But he did not make it clear whether this period applied before rationing or under it.

Under the new regulations private car owners can draw only from the garage at which they are registered—between three and five gallons per week, depending on the size of their vehicles. In effect this means approximately 100 miles of motoring each week.

In Francistown, North Bechuanaland, more British troops arrived Tuesday to help guard the British Radio station being built to beam uncensored broadcasts to Rhodesia.

In London the British Treasury Tuesday night brushed aside an attempt by Rhodesia to force Britain to pay United Kingdom pensioners there in currencies other than sterling.

"It is not a matter for the government in Salisbury whether individual pensioners are able to benefit from these payments," the Treasury said.

Sukarno Warns Violence Could Destroy Indonesia

JAKARTA, Dec. 29. (Reuters).—President Sukarno has warned Indonesians that hating, beating and slashing one another could destroy the state and religion in Indonesia.

The President told a Protestant-Catholic meeting here Monday that if violence continued, it would be not only the country but the religion professed by Indonesians which would collapse.

The President has also repeated his order to troops to shoot and kill persons who act illegally against the communists in such incidents as mob killing or torture, according to the armed forces bulletin.

In London improving relations between Britain and Indonesia were felt when it was disclosed the British government has agreed to have a new Indonesian Ambassador here.

It is expected he will be Dr. Harsono Reksoatmodjo, now Indonesian Ambassador in Tokyo.

Entire China To Support Cambodia Against U.S., Says Peking Statement

PEKING, December 29. (Hsinhua).—

THE Chinese Foreign Ministry in a statement strongly condemned U.S. for "its war threats" against Cambodia and expressed firm support for "the solemn stand" of the Cambodian government to reply to any violation of its frontiers with the military means at its disposal.

The statement said that recent threats against the Kingdom of Cambodia and declared that it has authorised the commanders of its combat forces in South Vietnam to pursue communist forces into Cambodia's territory for the purpose of so-called "self-defence". In this connection the Royal Government of Cambodia, the head of state of Cambodia, made remarks on December 7. The Royal Government of Cambodia sternly protested against this peremptory decision of the U.S. government, solemnly declared that the Kingdom of Cambodia would reply to any violation of its frontiers with the military means at its disposal and asked the Soviet and British co-chairmen and all the participants of the 1954 Geneva conference to take a clear-cut position.

The Chinese government and people resolutely support this solemn stand and just demand of the Royal Government of Cambodia. The Chinese statement said: "The Kingdom of Cambodia is a peace-loving country, which consistently pursues a policy of peace and neutrality; it has never committed any aggression or posed a threat against the security of any other country."

It said U.S. threats will in no way frighten the heroic Cambodian people. It said Cambodia is an independent and sovereign state. Entry into Cambodian territory by troops of U.S. or its vassals under any name will be flagrant aggression against Cambodia. The Cambodian people will have every right to fight back and the peace-loving countries and people of the world will have every right to help them resist aggression. We plainly warn the U.S. In your aggression against Vietnam you have been badly battered.

Sun-Orbiting Spacecraft Finds Weather Fine

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, Dec. 29.—A U.S. spacecraft is finding space weather fair and smooth as it orbits the sun. Pioneer-6 is encountering solar winds of about 670,000 miles (1,120,000 kilometres) an hour, which scientists consider a slow speed when compared with two million miles-an-hour velocities registered in periods of high solar activity.

Its equipment includes solar and recording equipment, a magnetometer to measure magnetic fields in space and two detectors to measure land interstellar cosmic ray particles.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Tuesday, 12 days after the December 16 launch of Pioneer-6 from Cape Kennedy to investigate the sun's activity, that data from the spacecraft also shows that magnetic fields are fairly unfluctuating and that comparatively few charged particles are being encountered by Pioneer-6.

The spacecraft finished the initial phase of its mission December 17 when it achieved final earth-sun orientation at about 230,000 miles (368,000 kilometres) from earth.

Pioneer-6, NASA said, acted on 175 earth commands to focus its antenna on earth.

Sun orientation assured a good supply of electric power, and focusing of the antenna increased the strength of the spacecraft's eight-watt radio about 10 times. This is required for Pioneer-6 to communicate with earth after it passes beyond about 10 million miles (16 million kilometres) from earth.

Izvestia Comments On Humphrey's Visit To Japan

MOSCOW, Dec. 29. (AP).—The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia said Tuesday U.S. Vice-President H. Humphrey is not welcome in Japan.

Izvestia maintained that Humphrey, who arrived in Tokyo Tuesday, is trying to ally Japanese discontent with U.S. policy in Asia and particularly in Vietnam. It said that despite this discontent the U.S. Vice-President might ask for "Japanese participation in the American armed adventure" in Vietnam.

College Of Science To Start Exams On Jan. 8

KABUL, Dec. 29.—Kabul University announced that examinations of the College of Science will start on Saturday, Jan. 8th. Three hundred and thirty out of a total of 450 students have registered for the exams.

The announcement added that students can register their names until Tuesday, Jan. 4.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 1, 3, 8 and 10 p.m. American coloured film **SERGEANT RU-ELDE**

Starring Jeffrey Hunter
PARK CINEMA

At 1, 3, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **THE BRAMBLE BUSH**
Starring Richard Burton



ISSUE (S) MISSING

NOT

AVAILABLE

AFGHANISTAN KABUL KABUL TIMES

JANUARY

1

THRU

DECEMBER

31

1965

NP. 1009

MICROFILMED BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

1970

END