

9-30-1962

## Kabul Times (September 30, 1962, vol. 1, no. 170)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## YESTERDAY:

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 Sun sets today at 5:59 p.m.  
 Sun rises tomorrow at 5:54 a.m.

## KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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VOL. I, NO. 170.

KABUL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1962 (MIZAN 8, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

# Ansary's Teachings Will Help Promote World Peace

## DR. ANAS SUMS UP KABUL CONGRESS DISCUSSIONS

KABUL, Sept. 30.—The final session of the Congress held in Kabul in commemoration of the 900th death anniversary of the famous Afghan philosopher, poet and sage, Khwaja Abdullah Ansary, opened in Kabul Nandarey at 10 a.m. yesterday.

### Temporary U.N. Administrator For West Irian

NEW YORK, Sept. 30. (Reuter).—Senor Jose Rolz-Bennett of Guatemala has been appointed temporary U.N. Administrator in West Irian, it was announced here yesterday.

A statement by the office of U. Thant, Acting U.N. Secretary-General, said consultations were continuing with the Dutch and Indonesian Governments on the appointment of a permanent administrator.

"In this regard an announcement is expected shortly," the statement said.

The U.N. will assume temporary executive authority at midnight today under the August 15 agreement between Holland and Indonesia. The U.N. is due to hand over authority to Indonesia next May.

Senor Rolz-Bennett went to the territory last month as the first U.N. civilian representative.

His appointment as temporary Administrator follows reports here that U. Thant was having difficulty in finding a permanent administrator.

### Peace Campaigners

#### Seek Meeting

#### With Khrushchev

MOSCOW, Sept. 30. (Reuter).—The Indian Embassy here has asked the Soviet Foreign Office to try to arrange a meeting between Mr. Nikita Khrushchev and two members of the Gandhi Peace Foundation campaigning for a nuclear test ban.

Embassy sources said the request was made on Thursday after the arrival here of the two-man delegation, Mr. U. N. Dhebar and Mr. Govinda Ramchandra. By Friday night no reply had been received.

The Indian Embassy official who made the request was told it might take some days to obtain a reply as Mr. Khrushchev is at present visiting the Soviet Republic of Turkmenistan, bordering Iran.

The delegation, like a similar delegation sent to Washington by the Foundation, is to appeal to Mr. Khrushchev to reach agreement on a test ban.

Mr. Dhebar and Mr. Ramchandra are staying at the Indian Embassy.

### PREMIER

#### MESSAGE

#### TO BEN BELLA

KABUL, Sept. 30.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, to Mr. Ben Bella on the occasion of his election as the first Prime Minister of the Algerian Republic.

### Two Pakhtunistani

#### Leaders Jailed

KABUL, Sept. 30.—A report from Kohat, Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan, states that the colonialistic Government of Pakistan has arrested Mr. Yousuf Khan Achakzai, a prominent figure of the Awami League and Mr. Mir Ghous Bakhsh, a great Bezanjo Baluch political figure, and imprisoned them on charges of freedom-seeking activities in accordance with the frontier laws. Mr. Mir Ghous Bakhsh had recently gone to East Bengal to exchange views with the political leaders of the area.

Another report states that the Pakistan Government has started a new intrigue against the national struggles of the people in Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan by commissioning a number of their agents to create discord among the Pakhtuns and the Baluchis of the region. But the report adds that the people of Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan are deeply angered by these intrigues.

### KOHAT LEADER DEAD

KABUL, Sept. 30.—Mr. Khushal Khan, of Bahadur Khel in Kohat district, a prominent member of the National Awami Party and prominent freedom fighter who had spent many years in Pakhtunistan jails, died recently, says a report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan. Mr. Khushal Khan was subjected to cruelties and rigorous imprisonment by the Military Government of Pakistan.

His death has been mourned in all national circles in Pakhtunistan.

## DAUD'S ROUSING WELCOME TO HIS MAJESTY AT KHOST

KABUL, Sept. 30.—A report from the Royal Headquarters in Khost states that His Majesty the King proceeded towards Khost via the newly constructed road yesterday morning after inspecting the agricultural farms in Chamkani and giving necessary instructions to the provincial authorities regarding the expansion of forests.

When the Royal motorcade arrived in Khawala at 11:40 a.m. he was given a rousing welcome by thousands of cheering inhabitants and chieftains of Mangal and Jani Khail, most of whom were carrying pictures of His Majesty. Afterwards a student delivered a speech of welcome representing the loyal sentiments of the people.

A number of young Mangals and students then performed the national folk dance 'Attan' in accordance with their tradition. The performance was liked by His Majesty. After the ceremony at Khawala, His Majesty continued his trip towards Khost. En route cheering crowds of Sapari and Yaqubi tribes, together with their chieftains, greeted His Majesty.

His Majesty arrived in Khost shortly after 5 p.m. and thousands of people, students and teachers gave him a rousing welcome. After accepting a guard of honour which was accompanied by the firing of guns, His Majesty proceeded towards the people who had come to welcome him. His Majesty accepted bouquets of flowers from the students and teachers of Khost.

Later, His Majesty went to the Royal residence amidst great applause and rejoicing of his people.

### U.A.R. Recognizes New Yemeni Regime

CAIRO, Sept. 30. (Reuter).—The newly-formed United Arab Republic Presidency Council, in its first foreign policy decision, yesterday recognized the new regime in the Yemen, it was officially announced here.

A statement, issued from the Presidency, said President Nasser had received a message from Colonel Abdullah al-Sallal, the new Yemeni Prime Minister, saying that a "democratic republic" was established in the Yemen on September 26, called the Arab

### Nkrumah Urges People To Report Subversive Acts

ACCRA, Sept. 30. (Reuter).—President Kwame Nkrumah, looking serious but fit, yesterday urged all citizens to report to the authorities any attempts at subversion.

His appearance when he took the salute at a passing out parade of officer cadets at the Ghana Military Academy, six miles from here dispelled all rumours of his assassination.

He told the cadets it was their duty to "bring to the notice of the authorities the slightest trace of any attempt to endanger the security of the State."

The President, who took the salute at the parade of 120 cadets dressed in brilliant scarlet ceremonial uniforms, said in a speech that a sense of vigilance and alertness was part of a soldier's duty to his State.

In a five-minute address to the cadets he said:

"Loyalty must transcend all personal interests and ambitions. Loyalty demands that you place the interests of the State above all others."

"Ghana is passing through a revolutionary period. Our tremendous progress in all spheres in the very short period since independence has created dismay in the camp of detractors and reactionaries within our country, and among those who represent imperialist interests in Africa. Such a situation demands a sense of acute alertness among you."

Yemeni Republic." The President Nasser replied: "The Presidency Council has decided to recognize the Yemeni Republic and its Government. Without hesitation, we back the Yemeni people and support their legitimate right in existence."

(See also back page)



The Mayor of Kabul, Mr. Mohammad Siddiq, (before the mike) yesterday named the avenue from the Ariana Hotel to Bibi Mahrooh as D'Khwaja Abdullah Ansary Watt. At extreme right is the new signpost carrying the name. (See report on page 4).



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

SEPTEMBER 30, 1962

ALGERIA'S NEUTRAL  
POLICY

Finally the people of Algeria have succeeded in forming a National Government headed by Mr. Ben Bella, a man who spent many years in French prisons because of his freedom-seeking activities.

Algeria, it should be recalled, was one of the participants of the Belgrade Conference of non-aligned nations and the fact that Mr. Ben Bella in his policy statement re-affirmed Algeria's determination to pursue this policy is gratifying and it is our opinion that this policy, based on friendship and co-operation with all, will win the respect of all. Mr. Ben Bella has announced that he will personally go to New York to attend the ceremony at which Algeria will be admitted to the United Nations. While it is a foregone conclusion that the world organization will welcome the admission of the heroic nation of Algeria to its ranks, at the same time it is a good opportunity for the Algerian Prime Minister to meet personally various world leaders and statesmen who are attending the UN General Assembly's session.

Algeria needs aid—of money and experts—to solve its manifold problems. It is good that the Algerian Prime Minister has said that the Evian Agreement with France, which brought about the independence of Algeria, would be respected and that Algeria will co-operate with the French Government on the basis of equality. Under the terms of the Evian Agreement, it may be recalled, the French Government had agreed to extend financial aid to Algeria for several years to come. The French Government has not granted this aid pending the formation of a National Government in Algeria. It is hoped that the French Government will now honour its promises and provide the funds to a country which until a few months ago was its colony and thus had used all its wealth and resources. These funds should be provided to Algeria without

## Regulations For The Faculty Members Of Kabul University THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

Annex (A) to Regulations for Faculty-members of Kabul University:

I Faculty-members of Kabul University are to perform the following duties in accordance with the provisions of this Manual and Annex (A):

(a) Translation of lessons given by foreign Professors.

(b) Co-operation with Pohands and Pohawalls.

(c) Scientific work under the supervision of Professors and Assistant Professors.

(d) Independent teaching.

(e) Guidance and supervision of the work done by Faculty members mentioned in sub-sections a, b and c in Article (3) of this Manual.

II The amount and kind of work of each Faculty-member of Kabul University are fixed by the Committee of Professors in each Faculty in conformity with the needs of the Faculty, the educational qualifications of the member concerned and special requirements for his educational progress.

III Faculty-members of Kabul University are promoted from a lower to a higher grade according to the following terms:

a Pohyalay:  
1 Must possess a College Degree.

2 One year's internship in Kabul University.

3 Taste and capacity for study and research.

4 Written recommendation by at least two Professors, who have guided and supervised his work during the period of internship, and approval of the same by the Committee of Professors.

b Pohanyar:  
A Pohanyar is promoted to the rank of Pohanyar under the following conditions:

1 After completing a scientific

By IBRAHIM SHERIFFE  
Part III

programme prepared by one or more Professors and approved by the Committee of Professors.

2 A comprehensive report submitted by the guiding-Professor to the Dean of the Faculty twice a year (at the end of each semester) about the educational activities of the incumbent.

3 Favourable remarks of the guiding-Professor and at least one additional Professor regarding his capability and the quality of his work at the end of the probation period.

4 Approval of the Committee of Professors on the basis of reports and views expressed in accordance with the provisions of sub-para (2) and (3), para (b) of Article (III) of this Annex.

5 Those who possess post-graduate Degrees or their equivalent are accepted as Probationary Pohanyar. Confirmation in the post of Pohanyar is possible only after at least one year's service and on the recommendation of two Professors and the approval of the Committee of Professors of the Faculty.

6 Years spent in teaching and research by a member of the Faculty after obtaining a post-graduate Degree or its equivalent shall be recognized during the assessment of his educational seniority provided he possesses official documents in this regard from the University or Universities concerned.

c Pohannal:  
A Pohannal is promoted to the rank of Pohannal if he fulfills the following conditions:

1 Completing a scientific programme under the supervision of one or more Professors.

2 Compiling a monograph possessing qualities of research: such

as a monograph is studied by a panel of three Professors and its value is determined at a meeting of scholars and scientists.

3 Translation of a scientific work of importance written by a foreign author may be accepted in place of the monograph provided such a work is selected by the Committee of Professors of the Faculty and the accuracy of the translated version is confirmed by a panel of three Professors.

4 Preparation and submission of a comprehensive report by the guiding-Professor to the Dean of the Faculty regarding the scientific activities of the candidate during the final year of internship.

5 Favourable opinion on the capability and the quality of the work done by the candidate: to be given by the guiding-Professor and at least one additional Professor.

6 Approval of the Committee of Professors of the Faculty based upon reports and opinion given in accordance with the provisions of sub-para (2) and (3), para (b) of Article (III) of this Annex.

7 Those who possess a Doctorate in addition to a post-graduate Degree or its equivalent are accepted for the post of Pohannal.

8 The Special Allowance is paid to Pohanyars during their internship. Their appointment as Pohannals is made after at least one year's service and on the basis of the written suggestion of two Pohannals is made after at least of the Committee of Professors of the Faculty.

## Developing Nations' Economic Position Not Encouraging

Mr. Philip de Seynes, U.N. Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, on Wednesday reported a "boom" in private consumption in Western Europe. He said the economic position of the less developed nations was "not particularly encouraging," while People's Republic of China's agricultural difficulties had caused a "radical reduction" in its industrial growth.

Mr. de Seynes was reporting on the world economic situation at the Economic and Financial Committee's first meeting of the new U.N. Assembly session, during which it will discuss projects aimed at speeding the development of Africa, Asia and Latin America, within the framework of the U.N. Decade of Development.

Mr. de Seynes reported that world production as a whole had continued to progress in recent months.

Similarly it is hoped that other countries and international organizations too will help Algeria in its new venture.

Algeria has overcome two main difficulties—its independence and the formation of a National Government: the third one is the building up of the nation which needs unity and state-manship of the Algerian leaders and the co-operation of the world.

## Eastern Bloc Nations

Most of the "centrally planned economies had continued to show a high rate of growth in gross income, and a rise in real industrial wage. Agriculture and livestock breeding were the "weak point" in these countries' economies, he said.

"In mainland China, agricultural difficulties have had far-reaching repercussions on general economic development, imposing a radical reduction of the course of industrial development," Mr. de Seynes reported.

The U.N. economic expert stated: "The situation in the less developed countries is not particularly encouraging. The general tendency of the world economy to expand is not reflected by any marked progress in the demand for their traditional exports."

Downward Trend  
There was a "stubborn downward trend" in raw material prices, with nothing to indicate any upturn.

While North America had witnessed a recovery in production in recent months, "the short-term outlook remains uncertain," he said. Activity in Western Europe continued to show greater impetus, with a boom in private consumption and increasing public expenditure.

High employment levels and a shortage of skilled manpower in Western Europe were putting strains there under "severe

Mr. de Seynes said that in the

## United States and Britain "progress made towards external balance must still be viewed against a background characterized by under-utilization of productive capacity. In both these countries, the fact that imports will increase more and faster than exports, at least in the short term, has an inhibiting effect which delays the adoption of policies firmly directed towards expansion."

The Committee will resume next Monday when it will organize its programme of work.

E.C.M. Implications  
Mr. de Seynes said the creation of the European Common Market "obviously has the greatest and most immediate implications for international economic relations at the present time. Some adjustments in the trade policies of member countries became inevitable, and these have repercussions throughout the world."

So far as trade among the industrial countries was concerned, the apprehension aroused by the Common Market's gradual introduction of a common external tariff might well be ruled out of date in the light of recent events, including the signing of the trade expansion bill in the United States.

If these prospects were realized, the Common Market would have acted as "a decisive force in liberalizing trade in industrial products."

"But in the less developed countries the prospects were less clear (Contd on Page 4)

All the premier dailies of the capital yesterday highlighted the news of the warm and sincere reception accorded to His Majesty the King by his people in Paktia province and also the news about the proceedings of the congress held in Kabul in commemoration of the 900th anniversary of the death of the famous Afghan sage and philosopher, Khwaja Abdullah Ansari. A picture of the foreign orientalists who attended a luncheon in Paghman given in their honour by the Ministry of Education appeared on the front page of Islah. Anis and Heywad also carried similar pictures.

Israh carried an editorial entitled "Colonialism and the United Nations". Although subjugated nations are attaining great successes one after another as a result of their untiring and persistent struggle against foreign domination, still the ugly face of colonialism can be seen in certain parts of the world, sometimes openly and sometimes through a veil, said the editorial. That is why, it continues whenever the UN General Assembly holds a session the question of terminating colonial rule in the remaining parts of Asia and Africa crops up with the sponsor countries demanding that the dominating Powers should immediately stop the exploitation of the people in colonies.

## 1960 Resolution

That was how the Assembly approved the resolution on granting independence to colonial territories unanimously in 1960. It is surprising, continues the editorial, to see that there are still countries which have not paid any attention to the terms of the resolution and even though they have signed the resolution they are not prepared to grant independence to the territories under their colonial domination. On the contrary they try to quell all movements for freedom and punish the key figures of these movements.

The 17th session of the UN general assembly too, continues the editorial, will discuss this urgent question. The interesting thing is that member countries are insisting on a date to be fixed to mark the official termination of colonialism. Some members say that this date should be October 24, because it was on this day that the UN came into being and stood on its own feet. Powers having colonies in Asia and Africa are well advised to realize their responsibilities in this regard and pay heed to the demands of the people they are ruling against their consent.

Israh also carried an article by Mr. Abdul Hai Habibi, on the life, works and the originality of ideas of the famous sage of Herat, Khwaja Abdullah Ansari, who is better known as Pir-e-Herat.

A report about the Asian games which were held in Jakarta recently also appeared in the daily Israh. The report was illustrated and written by Mr. Farouk Serai, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation.

RADIO KABUL  
PROGRAMME  
SUNDAY  
(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:  
3-00-9-30 p.m. A.S.T.=10-30 GMT  
on 19 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07.  
Music 3-07-3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.  
Second English Programme:  
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.=11 GMT  
on 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.  
Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.=14-00 GMT  
on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

Air Service  
MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:  
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30

Herat—Kabul:  
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:  
Kabul—Kandahar:  
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul—Herat:  
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

Beirut—Kabul:  
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122  
Police ... 20159-24041  
Traffic ... 20159-24041  
Airport ... 22318  
Ariana Booking Office: 24731-

Telephones

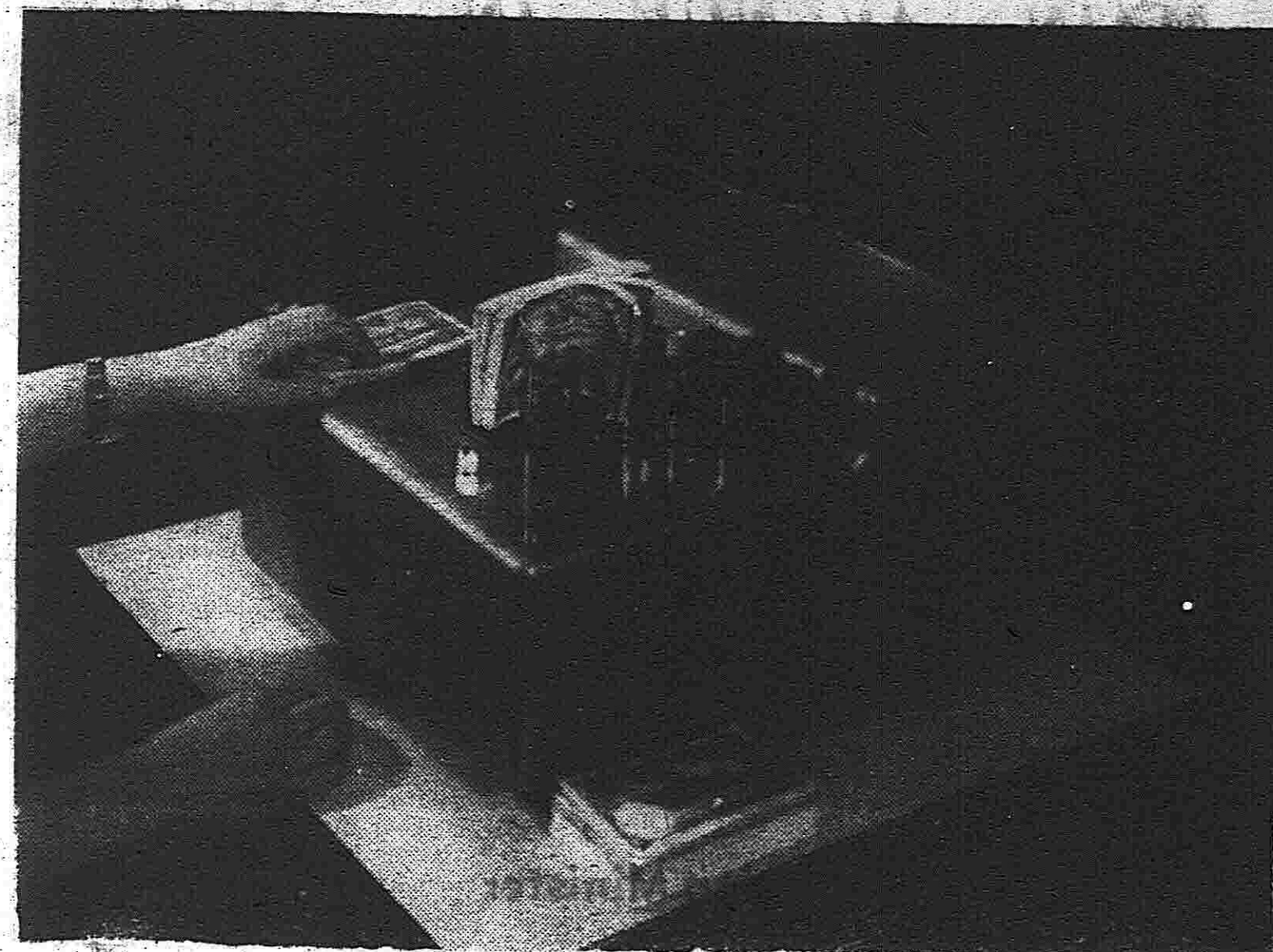
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Police ... 20159-24041  
Traffic ... 20159-24041  
Airport ... 22318  
Ariana Booking Office: 24731-



Automation for the bank clerk and the disappearance of one of his most tedious jobs has resulted from the introduction of automatic banknote 900 per minute, can also handle other papers up to a maximum size of 20 inches by 30 inches and as small as 2 inches by 1 inch. This is one of the machines produced by a British banknote printing firm which Nigerians will be able to see when the International Trade Fair at Lagos opens later this year. Another machine to be shown at the exhibition by this firm is the Heaton Press which can mint coins at speed of up to 180 per minute.

## GOURMETS, WELCOME TO AFGHANISTAN!

Afghans love good food but unlike others in this area who prefer it hot and spicy, they favour a subtle, delicate flavour which brings out the best in vegetables and meat, delighting one's taste buds so thoroughly that these flower in sheer ecstasy! Evidence of their culinary prowess is the lavish hospitality with which they entertain all their guests. The table virtually groans under dishes of meat: roast chicken stuffed with pistachios, raisins and almonds; fried eggplant seasoned with onion and salt, laid out in well-browned slices on a layer of whipped yogurt flavoured with garlic, and topped with a dab or two of the same; or pumpkin cooked in similar fashion.

There are apt to be baby eggplants, tender young carrot slices and cauliflower flowers well pickled in vinegar, bowls of chutney made of fresh coriander leaves, yogurt, raisins, walnuts, and a soupcon of red pepper blended together into a smooth paste or may be a relish of powdered dried green grapes.

Varieties Of Rice  
"Rice appears in varieties you have never seen before—Emerald Pilau tinted a pale leafy green by virtue of being cooked with lightly spiced spinach; Qabuli, golden brown rice combined with generous amounts of carrots and raisins; Norange Pilau, a light yellow sweet rice savoured with almonds, pistachios and narrow strips of orange rind; and the delicately aromatic chaloos which cumin seed flavour is so appetizing that it is a memory which lasts through the years. The piece de resistance for an honoured guest, especially in Ghazni—once the famed capital of the mighty conqueror, Mahmoud of Afghans, might well be that delight of Afghans, the Katta Pilau, in which a tender young lamb is cooked whole, placed on a tray of heroic proportions, and covered with a special pilau of rice, nuts and raisins!

Of instantaneous appeal to those who taste them are the Afghan thick tail but which has been skinned, sliced and hung in equal quantities over each foot. The lamb acquires after their slow cooking of 1 1/2 to 2 hours in a tightly sealed pit, a melting richness that is hard to beat.

Ravioli & Noodle Dishes  
An instantaneous appeal to those who taste them are the Afghan Ravioli (Ashak) and noodle (Ash) dishes. Since they are so delicious and appetizing, it is but natural that they are consumed with a dark pink colour! Rich milk is well boiled slightly cooled, then poured and re-poured from one vessel into another from a height of more than 6 feet till it turns into a foam. This is prepared with a very strong solution of green tea which has been previously well boiled slightly cooled, then poured and re-poured from one vessel into another from a height of more than 6 feet till it turns into a foam. This is prepared with a very strong solution of green

great gusto, and hence many. Not every one is competent in this particular culinary art as it requires a finesse achieved only through long practice. Generally just one or two members of a large family may know how to knead the dough to its correct consistency, to roll it out to the proper thickness and to cut each square to the right size! Hence the usual practice is that when one unit of a family wish to serve these dishes on a particular occasion, an S.O.S. is sent out and all the women gather together. It becomes a gay social occasion where spicy anecdotes and racy gossip interspersed with care-free laughter helps to quicken the speed of the master hand performing her intricate job and lessen the burden of the less skilled busily engaged in filling the squares of dough for Ashak with forcemeat, cooked dhal (lentils) or finely chopped gandana (a type of leek). These are then shaped into simple triangular pockets or into the more interesting collar-shaped morsels. There are set in rows on trays and covered with a dampened cloth till the moment arrives for them to be scooped up on a flat round spoon and gently lowered into boiling water where-in they cook for just a few minutes.

Once again laid out on platters which have been previously covered with a little krut (completely dehydrated cottage cheese which is used liquified by the re-introduction of water), the Ashak are now dotted with a few more spoonfuls of the same plus some ground meat gravy and garnished with powdered dry mint! Served steaming hot it is a dish that invites immediate participation.

A most unusual drink which may need an acquired taste is the little known Kaimak-chai (literally translated it means cream tea). This is prepared with a very strong solution of green tea which has been previously well boiled slightly cooled, then poured and re-poured from one vessel into another from a height of more than 6 feet till it turns into a foam. This is prepared with a very strong solution of green

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EXPLORATION  
OF SOUTH  
ATLANTIC

The South Atlantic is to be internationally explored during the next winter, spring and summer, the international Oceanographic Commission decided at its second conference which ended in Paris on Saturday after lasting nine days.

The survey, covering the sea area bounded by the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and extending from the Gulf of Guinea to the Brazilian coast, is to parallel a similar study of the Indian Ocean which the Commission decided upon at its first conference held a year ago.

Politically, the South Atlantic study will see co-operation by the United States and the Soviet Union in charting the course of ocean currents, for which the two Big Powers alone have the necessary equipment. This work will be done next March.

Economically, the South Atlantic study is expected to be of immense importance since Japanese fishermen recently reported the discovery of large swarms of tuna off the Guinea coast.

The areas and routes preferred by the swarms are now to be studied with a view to making the South Atlantic's wealth of fish available to the economies of African developing nations.

The American oceanographer, Mr. Roger Revelle, said in a Press conference in Paris on Friday night it was quite likely that fishing in the Gulf of Guinea would increase in coming years on the same scale as it did four years ago off the coast of Peru.

## Peruvian Haul

The present Peruvian haul of six million tons annually compares with the mere 100,000 tons four years ago. Mr. Revelle said.

Seven countries have promised to take part in the South Atlantic study so far, and 12 to 15 vessels are expected to take part in the survey.

The conference of oceanographers from 44 countries, held at the Headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), also sketched in some detail of the Indian Ocean survey decided upon a year ago.

Some 20 States are expected to take part in this expedition with some 40 ships.

In the meantime the courses of the research vessels have been charted in order to avoid duplication of effort.

The results achieved are to be communicated to an Indian Meteorological office in Bombay and the International Biological Research Centre at Kochan.

From there, they are to be made available to scientists all over the world.

The International Oceanographic Commission, founded by UNESCO, is financed almost exclusively by the Governments of member States. They raise about \$1,000 million per annum, while UNESCO contributed \$100,000 from its own funds (DPA)

added in a proportion of 2 to 1, then boiled together for a few minutes, after which the drink is flavoured with cream, rose water and cardamum powder.



## De Gaulle's Plan To Change Constitution

### Common Front Of All Republicans Urged

VICHY, (Central France), Sept. 30. (Reuters).—M. Gaston Monnerville, President of the Senate, yesterday called for a common front of all republicans against President de Gaulle's plan to change the Constitution.

He condemned the plan as arbitrary, unconstitutional and illegal.

The vigour of his opposition made here before the Congress of the Radical Party, of which he is a member, came as a surprise. Radicals described it as a declaration of war against the President and his policy.

Hostility to the Presidential plan, which calls for a referendum on changing the system of electing future Presidents to universal suffrage, instead of by an electoral college of notables, has swept through all parties except the Gaullist Union for the new republic, though the Catholic People's Republican Movement is predicted early in the new parliamentary session, which opens next Tuesday.

## Castro Explains Cuba's Economic Goals

HAVANA, Sept. 30. (Reuters).—Dr. Fidel Castro, the Cuban Premier, has warned the "imperialists" not to underestimate the Soviet Union's solidarity with Cuba.

Dr. Castro spoke to cheering crowds on Friday night in the Plaza Civica to mark the second anniversary of the Committee for the Defence of the Revolution.

Dr. Castro said that economically, Cuba had crossed and was leaving behind the most difficult stage.

He stressed that the revolution did not mean an increase in "luxury, an increase in unnecessary expenditure," the future would not mean more cars, but "more agricultural machinery, more building machinery..." he added.

## Yemeni Tribes And Sheikhs Support New Government

ADEN, Sept. 30. (Reuters).—Most of the tribes and sheikhs in the Yemen have proclaimed their support for the new Republican Government set up after a Revolutionary Command seized power three days ago, according to reports reaching here yesterday.

Yemen's Sana Radio said yesterday that the Soviet Union had recognized the new Government.

The Revolutionary Command has denied reports that princes of the deposed royal family are rallying and marching on the capital to crush the revolt. The Command appealed to the people in a Sana Radio broadcast on Friday night "not to believe these rumours."

Meanwhile, the Aden authorities are preparing for fresh trouble in the colony from the powerful "militant wing" of the Aden Trades Union Congress following the Yemen coup.

The 17,000-strong Aden T.U.C. is backed by the Free Yemeni Movement in Aden. On Friday night one of the biggest demonstrations ever known here was

## A MAIN AVENUE IN KABUL NAMED AFTER KHWAJA ANSARY

KABUL, Sept. 30.—One of the main avenues of the capital was yesterday named after the great Afghan philosopher and sage, Khwaja Abdullah Ansary.

The avenue extends from the Ariana Hotel to Bibi Mahrooh leading to the Khwaja Rawash airport. The ceremony was attended by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly, Mr. Ali Mohammad, the first Deputy Prime Minister and some Cabinet members, the Governor of Kabul, high-ranking civil and military officials, the delegation of foreign orientalists, distinguished personalities and literary figures and newspaper representatives.

The avenue was officially named "D'Khwaja Abdullah Ansary Watt" when Mr. Mohammad Siddiq, the Mayor of Kabul, unveiled the sign post carrying the name.

In his inaugural speech the Mayor said: "The Kabul Municipal Corporation is greatly honoured to take part in the ceremonies held on the occasion of the 900th death anniversary of the great Afghan sage and philosopher, Khwaja Abdullah Ansary which is being commemorated by his country men and which is in effect the commemoration of exalted thoughts and ideas."

"With the help of the Almighty, during the reign of His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah, whose benevolent rule has bestowed greater prosperity and progress upon the country; and during the Government of Sardar Mohammad Daoud, whose services have played a great role in social and educational movements, I unveil this sign post. Henceforth this avenue shall be called D' Khwaja Abdullah Ansary Watt."

After the ceremony which was held in front of the Ariana Hotel, the audience proceeded to the Khyber Restaurant to attend a reception given by the Municipal Corporation.

held in support of the new Yemeni Government in the compound of the Aden T.U.C., when thousands called for the Union of Yemen and Aden.

Reliable sources said the authorities fear the possibility of a general strike and rioting.

In Cairo Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Basha, head of the Yemeni Mission, said he had been asked to tell the UAR Government, the Arab League and diplomatic missions in Cairo of the establishment of an "Arab Yemeni Republic."

(In Beirut, a group of Yemeni students broke into the Yemeni Legation, ripped down the Imam's photograph and battered the Royal Coat of Arms at the Legation entrance before being escorted out by Lebanese police, a Legation spokesman said.)

## ALY SABRY'S CABINET

### Fawzi Remains

### Foreign Minister

CAIRO, Sept. 30. (Reuters).—President Nasser yesterday named the 25 members of the new Executive Council which will act as a Cabinet under Wing Commander Aly Sabry.

Only three former Ministers are missing from the list—Mr. Sarwat Okasha, formerly Minister of Culture and National Guidance who is being appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Bank, Mr. Moussa Arafat, Minister for the High Dam who is expected to be named consultant to the High Dam project, and Mr. Ahmed Farag, formerly Minister of State for Planning.

Dr. Abdul Moneim Kaissuni, formerly Economy Minister, becomes Minister of the Treasury and Planning, and Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi remains Foreign Minister.

### New Ministers

There are several new Ministers holding portfolios previously held by men who are now on the Presidency Council, the 12-member body which will wield powers formerly held by President Nasser.

The Presidency Council was sworn in yesterday, and at its first meeting was expected to endorse the membership of the Executive Council. The Presidency Council comprises President Nasser, his five former Vice-Presidents and six other members including Wing Commander Sabry.

Yesterday's decree makes no mention of a Minister of Information but it is reliably understood that Mr. Abdel Kader Hatem will take the post in addition to his new portfolio of Culture and National Guidance.

The decree also named a 20-member Defence Council, headed by President Nasser and comprising 15 who are either on the Presidency or Executive Councils and four additional members—General Ali Amer, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, General Mahmoud Sidky, Commander of the Air Force, Admiral Soliman Ezzat, Navy Commander and Salah Mohamed Nasser, Head of Military Intelligence.

## ANSARY CONGRESS DISCUSSIONS

(Contd from Page 1)

goal and that was to find some ideas which could lead mankind to happiness and prosperity.

The basis of the Khwaja's works, he said, was to find a meaning in this material world and to form this meaning as the basis of life. He said that Khwaja Ansary was following 900 years ago the methods which even the present-day science followed.

His book 'Manazilussarreen' was compiled in a way which proceeded from simpler things to the more complicated ones and then from the known to the unknown. This method, on the basis of the new logic, was applied in the pursuit of science.

Dr. Anas went on to say that in order to make it easier for people to remember his sayings he had made them short and rhythmic. If the teachings of the Khwaja were followed it would certainly create better understanding among nations and would consolidate world peace. In conclusion, he thanked all those who had taken part in the congress.

### Press Department Thanked

Mr. Ferozanfar (Iran) on behalf of the foreign orientalists attending the congress, expressed gratitude for the hospitality accorded to them by the Press and Information Department and admired the excellent management of the congress. He said that the congress had made it possible for them to get acquainted with the ever increasing progress made in Afghanistan as a result of the attention paid by His Majesty the King and the Afghan Government. He also said that the gathering had made it possible for them to get acquainted with Afghan scholars and literary figures.

Later, Dr. Sohail, President of the Press Department, thanked the guests and the audience for taking part in the congress and said that the basis of the gathering was the teachings of Khwaja Abdullah Ansary on sufism. Sufism, he said, was an antidote to narrow-mindedness and this in itself was a great step towards securing human prosperity and peace.

At the end Dr. Anwari, President of Kabul University, on behalf of all the cultural and educational institutes, thanked the guests and expressed the hope that cultural contacts between Afghanistan and the countries whose representatives attended the congress would be further strengthened.

The session was presided over by Mr. Ahmad Atesh of Turkey.



### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **GREEN FIRE**; starring Stewart Granger, Grace Kelly and Paul Douglas.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **HELL DRIVERS**; starring Stanley Baker.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **THE PRINCE AND THE SHOW GIRL**; starring Marilyn Monroe and Laurence Olivier.

### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY**; starring George Sanders and Donna Reed.

## World Economic Position

Contd. from Page 2

and less reassuring," Mr. de Seynes said.

Countries which were traditionally exporters of tropical products now found themselves placed at a competitive disadvantage as a result of the preferential status granted to associate members of the Common Market. One source of even broader difficulties was the tendency of the European Community to apply quota policies to certain agricultural products and textiles.

But these problems had not originated with the Common Market. Long before its creation, many industrial countries had pursued agricultural policies. The U.N. expert, speaking of the necessity to find "solutions on favouring their domestic products, the world scale," said these were already emerging "in broad outline."

Such solutions included the abolition of tariffs and tax obstacles to the entry of primary commodities on the industrial markets, access to these markets for manufactured products from low-income countries, a new interpretation of the rule of reciprocity, making allowance for the needs of economic development, the utilization of agricultural surpluses for the benefit of chronically food-deficient countries, and a certain measure of stabilization in primary commodity prices.

These general ideas seemed already to be "commanding broad agreement," he said.



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