

1-16-1965

Kabul Times (January 16, 1965, vol. 3, no. 264)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (January 16, 1965, vol. 3, no. 264)" (1965). *Kabul Times*. 809.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/809>

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +6 C. Minimum -2°C.
Sun sets today at 5.10 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.53 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Snow
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. III, NO. 264

KABUL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1965, (JADI 26, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

Sukarno Says Indonesia Will Abide By Decision Of UN On Dispute With Malaysia

JAKARTA, January 16, (AP).—INDONESIA President Sukarno Thursday said he will abide by a United Nations' decision to solve the Malaysia question peacefully despite his country's withdrawal from the world organisation.

In answer to reporters' questions at the Merdeka (freedom) Palace if he favours a peaceful solution of the Malaysia issue, Sukarno said "I am for a peaceful solution of the Malaysia's issue, but let us investigate the real feeling of the people of North Kalimantan (Malaysia's northern Borneo states of Sabah and Sarawak)."

Asked if he would agree for a second investigation by a United Nations mission in Sabah and Sarawak although Indonesia is no longer a member of the United Nations, Sukarno said I am calling on (Malaysia's Prime Minister) Tunku Abdul Rahman to come back. I shall abide by any decision of an Afro-Asian study commission. I will (also) abide by any decision of a United Nations commission.

Sukarno then turned to reporters and said "am I not peaceful?"

A U.N. team in August and September of 1963 conducted a survey to ascertain whether the peoples of Sabah and Sarawak wanted to join Malaysia. The result was positive, but Indonesia rejected it with the contention that it was held under the threat of British bayonets.

The Federation of Malaysia was proclaimed despite Indonesia's objection in mid-September 1963.

Sukarno had said previously that the Malaysia dispute could be solved by a plebiscite in Sabah and Sarawak. He also accepted Philippine President Diosdado Macapagal's proposal that an African-Asian conciliatory commission seek a solution of the dispute.

Malaysia also agree to a resolution by African-Asian commission but demanded that Indonesia first withdraw its guerrillas from Malaysian Borneo; this Sukarno refused to do.

Commenting on Sukarno's remarks Tunku Abdul Rahman, said Friday Malaysia could not talk peace on President Sukarno's terms because the Indonesian leader was a communist tool and untrustworthy.

"He has no real say in his country's destiny."

The Tunku told reporters at his North Malayan hometown of Alor Star.

"He is controlled by the all-powerful communist party in Jakarta, and it in turn, takes orders from People's Republic of China. That is the real shadow over Southeast Asia today."

The Tunku said he would be only too happy to consider peace proposals from the U.N. or any other neutral mediator, provided they went "to the root of the whole Malaysia problem."

But the dispute could not be settled solely on President Sukarno's terms as he was not in a position to negotiate himself.

The Tunku said "how can we trust the word of such a man?" The Indonesian leader had never been known to keep a promise.

"From the experience at summit meetings we have had, he consistently refused to follow the advice, or abide by any decision of the United Nations, even when his country was a member of the world organisation. And now he has taken his country out of it how much more can we depend

USSR Sends Reply To Indonesia On Congo Question

MOSCOW, Jan. 16, (Tass).—The Supreme Soviet of the USSR sent a message to the Indonesian parliament in reply to its statement on the question of imperialist aggression in the Congo. The message points out that the Soviet Union consistently supports the peoples in their just struggle for liberation and consolidation of national independence, that the government and the public of the USSR have strongly denounced the imperialist intervention in the Congo and demanded its immediate termination.

The message expresses solidarity with the Indonesian parliament's protest against the aggressive action of imperialists in the Congo, and pledges the Soviet people's wholehearted support for the Congolese people in its just struggle.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses the opinion that statements by the parliaments of all peacekeeping countries in support of the just cause of the Congolese people would be of great importance now.

upon him to honour any settlement proposed by the U.N.?

Also yesterday Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio said that Indonesia did not want war over Malaysia and was prepared to take part in immediate negotiations.

But he indicated that until such negotiations took place, armed landings by Indonesian "volunteers" on Malaysian territory would continue. Indonesia would appeal to "third countries" for aid if her dispute with the federation erupted into open conflict.

Speaking at a press luncheon in the presence of about forty foreign pressmen, Subandrio said that Indonesian military preparations were directed merely against British troop concentrations in Malaya and Borneo.

Indonesia was not prejudiced against Malaysia and had no territorial claims against the British-backed federation, he said.

"We are ready to negotiate at any time, and we will, if an Afro-Asian arbitration commission comes into being, accept their ruling", Subandrio added.

He emphasised that the Malaysia conflict could not be solved by war and that such a war could be of no advantage to either party but must develop into a threat for the whole of Southeast Asia.

Subandrio said that Indonesia expected no advantages from its withdrawal from the United Nations (in protest against Malaysia's accession to the Security Council) but only difficulties. However this step had been inevitable because the world body was in need of reform, he claimed.

Technically and formally, Indonesia was still a U.N. member.

Contd. on page 4

Royal Audience

KABUL, Jan. 16.—An announcement from the Department of Royal Protocol says that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ending January 14th:

Dr. Abdul Zahir Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Health; General Khan Mohammad, Minister of National Defence; Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Minister of Press and Information; Abdul Majid Zabuli and Dr. Rawan Ferhadi, Director-General of political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the veteran leader of Pakhtunistan was also received in audience during the week.

Two More Jirgas Hold Meetings In Pakhtunistan

KABUL, Jan. 16.—A report from Momand in northern independent Pakhtunistan says that a well attended jirga of Utmankhail divines, elders and tribesmen was recently held at Mazri-China.

A number of tribal elders addressing the meeting reaffirmed their determination to continue the struggle for Pakhtunistan's freedom and to defend their territory. The jirga urged the government of Pakistan to release all Pakhtunistani political prisoners, detained for taking part in the freedom movement, without delay.

According to another report from central Pakhtunistan, a jirga of Ahmadzai Wazir chieftains, divines and tribesmen was held under the joint chairmanship of Sifat Khan and Gul Mohammad Khan Waziri at Wana a few days ago. The jirga criticised the Pakistan government's intervention in Pakhtunistan territory and reiterated its resolve to continue at all costs the fight for Pakhtunistan's freedom.

The jirga also warned the government of Pakistan to concede the legitimate rights of the people of Pakhtunistan, and release all Pakhtunistani prisoners otherwise the consequences of the persistence in the present policy will be the responsibility of the Pakistan government alone.

Ninety-Year-Old Sir Winston Churchill Suffers Stroke

LONDON, January 16.—

BRITISH elder statesman Sir Winston Churchill, was said last night to have sunk into a deep sleep and was feeling no pain after suffering a stroke earlier in the day.

The bulletin said there was little change in ninety-year-old Sir Winston's condition.

Earlier two of the world's foremost physicians—Lord Moran, his personal doctor for a quarter of a century and Lord Brain, a neurologist, went to his bedside

After examining the frail and aged former Prime Minister, they issued a bulletin which stated that Sir Winston had a cold and had developed a circulatory weakness and there has been a cerebral thrombosis.

A cerebral thrombosis is commonly called a stroke. A medical authority explained that its seriousness depended on the type of stroke, its site and the area of the brain which has been affected.

Sir Winston, who celebrated his 90th birthday last November 30, has been unwell for the last few days.

News of the gravity of his illness quickly jammed telephone switchboards of newspaper offices in London with anxious inquiries from all over the country and from Europe.

It also brought immediate members of Sir Winston's family hurrying to the unostentatious red-brick house in Hyde Park Gate, a cul-de-sac leading off Kensington gardens.

The narrow street began to fill with reporters, photographers, television camera crews and sightseers.

Sir Winston's youngest daughter, Mary, and her husband Christopher Soames, who served in Sir Winston's post-war government, hurried through the crowd into the house. Both were grim-faced when they left an hour later.

Mrs. Soames, asked by reporters about her father's condition, was unable to reply. She put her hands in a sorrowful gesture.

Baroness Asquith, daughter of the First World War Prime Minister Asquith, told reporters as she left that Sir Winston was "very peaceful."

Visitors to the Churchill home ran the gauntlet of reporters and the explosion of flash bulbs.

The guard outside the house was headed by a beefy, portly London policeman in plain clothes who has been Sir Winston's personal bodyguard for the last 14 years. The normally stolid sergeant confessed he was "emotionally involved" and was praying that the next bulletin would report an improvement in Sir Winston's condition.

First hint that Sir Winston was ill was a telephone call to Reuter's head office in Fleet street. The caller said that there was a rumour that Churchill had suffered a stroke. Anthony Montague-Browne, Sir Winston's personal secretary for many years, told Reuter that the statesman was "not very well."

Then came the medical bulletin issued by the doctors.

Ayub Khan To Visit China Before Going To U.S.S.R.

KARACHI, Jan. 16, (Reuters).—President Ayub Khan said here on Friday he had accepted an invitation to visit the People's Republic of China.

The President told reporters on arrival from Dacca for a national assembly meeting he planned to visit China before going on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

He added that he would also attend the forthcoming Afro-Asian conference.

Asked to comment on the Indonesian decision to withdraw from the United Nations, the President of Pakistan said it was difficult to make a comment but the Pakistan government felt hurt that they had to take this decision.

His Majesty Sees Parachute Troops Practice Thursday

JALALABAD, Jan. 16.—His Majesty the King watched a practice drop by parachute troops in Nangarhar on Thursday. His Majesty accompanied by General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of National Defence and Sardar Abdul Wali, S.S.O. of the Central Garrison arrived at 11 in the morning.

His Majesty was greeted at the airfield by the Chief of the General Staff, the officer commanding the Royal Afghan Air Force, the Governor of Nangarhar province and the Garrison Commander of Nangarhar. After inspecting a guard of honour of parachute troops, His Majesty and members of the Royal entourage flew by helicopter to the practice-ground. His Majesty was pleased with the display of skill by the parachutists and expressed his appreciation to the Minister of Defence and the o/c of the parachute regiment.

The Minister of Defence offered his thanks and wished further progress to the Afghan armed forces under His Majesty's leadership.

While enroute to Kabul, His Majesty also visited the Naghloo hydro-electric project.

His Majesty returned to Kabul at 6-30 in the evening.

U.S. Delegation Pessimistic About Solution To UN Crisis

U.N. New York, January 16, (DPA).—

THE U.S. delegation to the United Nations today was pessimistic that negotiations would solve the U.N. financial and constitutional crisis, well-informed sources here said.

The possibility of a "confrontation" in the U.N. General Assembly was admitted by U.S. delegates, these sources added.

The U.S. delegation earlier today consulted with the Latin American, the Commonwealth, and the European U.N. delegations on the crisis.

The crisis arose over alleged non-payment of dues by some U.N. member-nations. Among the countries involved are the Soviet Union and France.

Under the U.N. constitution, member-nations more than two years behind in payment of dues lose their voting rights in the General Assembly.

The chief of the U.S. delegation, Adlai Stevenson, told the Western delegations that negotiations had come to a complete halt.

He said that if no accord was reached by the end of next week, a "confrontation" at the beginning of the following week could hardly any longer be avoided.

The Western group also discussed the possibility of an adjournment of the General Assembly until either June or July. How-Article nineteen.

ever, the overriding view was that a confrontation would be a prelude to such an adjournment which would paralyse the world body.

Neutral European delegates called for a new attempt to bridge the rift caused by Soviets insistence on non-implementation of article nineteen, under which debtors can be deprived of the vote, and U.S. demands that the arrears be paid.

The prospects for reaching a compromise in the present situation, are however, regarded as slim.

Stevenson told the Western group that the U.S. was sending notes on the subject to most African and Asian governments through diplomatic channels.

These notes referred above all to the concessions the United States had made in this question while the Soviets had neither paid nor promised to pay.

The notes emphasised that there must be a vote in the General Assembly if no agreement was reached. The U.S. hoped the governments concerned would come out in favour of application of

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
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Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
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21494 (Ext. 08)
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AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates:
Yearly Af. 250
Half yearly Af. 150
Quarterly Af. 80
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—
Govt. Printing House

KABUL TIMES

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Western Summits

The summits which are to take place between Western European leaders are of great significance for the future Western alliance and we hope they will also serve as preparation for positive moves towards relaxation of international tensions.

Next week the British Prime Minister is to meet West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and Dr. Erhard in turn is to hold talks with French President Charles de Gaulle. These talks are of crucial importance for future Western military strategy on the one hand and for European unification on the other. Western military strategy and political unification of Europe have become closely connected with each other since the government of France has made crystal clear that it will not take part in any moves towards European unification if West Germany subscribes to the American-initiated multilateral nuclear force. It is still to be seen what course the West German Chancellor is going to adopt in his talks with the French President. Rumours have it that the Federal Republic of Germany will shelve the MLF if it is assured of definite moves towards unification. Political unification, to be followed by economic integration, seems to be a big issue at home for Dr. Erhard.

What will be the outcome of talks between Mr. Wilson and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany on this subject? Although he has not spelled them out, the British Prime Minister has his own plan of a collective Western military strategy which, as became clear during the recently concluded NATO ministerial council meeting, is also opposed by France. Surely Mr. Wilson might brief the West German Chancellor on this plan as well. Thus it has become quite clear that prospects for European unity depend on how much priority is given to the MLF.

Affect Formation Of Political Provisions
Constitution's Transitional P Parties

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

Apart from Article 32 which we discussed elaborately in some of our earlier articles the Transitional Provisions of our Constitution contain some direct references to political parties. Clauses 1 and 2 of Article 126, and Article 127 of the Afghan Constitution make references to political parties.

Article 126 which is in Chapter 11 reads: The following will be among the duties of the government during the Interim Period:

1. To prepare ordinances relating to elections and submit the same to the King for his signature.
2. To prepare drafts of the bills relating to political parties and Provincial Councils, and to submit them to the Parliament, convened after the transitional period.

We cannot say for sure what kind of ordinances the government will prepare for elections. Even if they prepare the ordinances the way they think best will the next Parliament which will be convened, according to Article 125 of the Constitution on Mizan 22, 1344 i.e. nine months hence, accept these ordinances as they are or will it amend them.

In any case we can make some general observations on the nature and quality of these ordinances. These observations, of course, are not a concrete prediction. Some or a major part of them, due to the requirement of conditions in our society may materialise. These ordinances will

relate to the division of the country into various constituencies. Since Clause 2 of Article 126 rules that bills relating to the Provincial Council should be submitted to Parliament when it convenes it is highly probable that the present mapping of the country into provinces will hold good. Again, every province at the moment is divided into several sections for administrative purposes. Perhaps every province and its administrative sections could be considered as constituencies for election purposes. Constituencies are usually formed on the basis of population as is the case with administrative branches in a province.

The formulation of general rules regarding the electorate, manner of election and the prohibition of meetings near the voting booths, the banning of political campaigns for certain time before the election begins, the manner of dealing with irregularities in counting the votes, and pointing out the ways of solving the problems that arise when two candidates draw the same number of votes, the limits of police interference at the time of elections, are some of the things which will be included and explained in the ordinances.

One of the ordinances will have to deal with the formation of some sort of an election commission. The organisation of this commission, its offices and branches in the country, its rights and duties,

the scale of payment to its offices and staff etc. should be covered by the ordinance.

Article 127 rules that the Supreme Court shall come into existence on the 22nd of Meezan, 1346. Although the formation of the Supreme Court does not have anything to do with the establishment of political parties directly, in the case of their dissolution it plays a highly important role.

In fact the applicability of the due process of the law clause and an order for the dissolution of parties depend on it. Besides, if the government interferes with the activities of the political parties illegally the parties can always appeal to the Supreme Court.

In addition to all this the Supreme Court is the authority which safeguards the fundamental rights of the citizens. Members of a political party, in case their rights are infringed can appeal to the Court. This becomes particularly true when political arrests are made. There is no need to mention that in case political arrests are made, the family members of the arrested people can take the case to court.

This means two things: on the one hand the existence of the Supreme Court restrains the government from unnecessary interference in the rightful activities of the political parties. On the other hand by supervising political activities, it can guide political trends toward the establishment of rights and freedom.

agreed, together with all the United Nations members, to take part by means of voluntary contributions in strengthening the financial position of that organisation.

Though the proposal of the Afro-Asian countries, the article goes on to say, does in no way infringe the interests of the Western powers, the United States does not want to consider the opinion of the majority of the United Nations members and continue a course aimed at complicating the situation.

It tries, specifically, to determine for the Soviet Union the amount of its voluntary contribution. In doing so, it rests its estimate on the unlawfully created "debt". The United States virtually presents an ultimatum to the United Nations declaring that normal procedure at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly can be resumed only after the states name the amounts of their voluntary contributions. These stratagems, according to the "New Times", show that the United States and its allies are not averse to wrecking the current session of the General Assembly in order to evade a further criticism of their policy, to evade a discussion of vital international problems.

It would be wrong to belittle the danger inherent in all these stratagems, the "New Times" article says in conclusion.

Japanese Premier Leaves
Los Angeles For Honolulu

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16, (AP).—Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato left Los Angeles international airport for Honolulu Friday on the last leg of his five-day goodwill visit to the United States.

Sato left aboard a US presidential jet.

PRESS At a Glance

The Ariana Afghan Airlines, in an article published in Thursday's *Ishtar*, gave some explanations in regard to the comments, which were made by Mohammad Anwar a few days ago about the purchase of two new jet planes by the company.

It is obvious that today air transportation has a significant role in every community and it is a great contributing factor to the growth of economy, increase of trade and social development.

In Afghanistan, says the article, air transportation has more significance because the country is very mountainous and because of the existence of these mountains the construction and improvement of highways is extremely expensive. Afghanistan is a land-locked country and its foreign trade depends on friendly and amicable relations with neighbouring nations. The unprecedented services of Ariana Afghan Airlines during the closure of borders two years ago is worth mentioning, continues the article.

At present Ariana is in competition with airline companies such as Pakistan, Iran, Czechoslovakia, India and Aeroflot. And according to information reaching Ariana, these airlines will in the future put jet planes into operation in Kabul, which means Ariana might lose its passengers on international routes, adds the article.

Taking into consideration these reasons Ariana with the assistance of experts of Pan American Airlines, is studying various types of jet planes from the viewpoint of economical operation.

After thorough deliberations and after the approval of the Board of Directors, Ariana will buy those types of jet plane which are suitable in every respect for an airline like Ariana, continues the article. The estimate of Mohammad Anwar about the purchase of jet planes is an exaggeration. The price of a brand new jet plane such as a Boeing-727 is approximately three million dollars, which is not a great amount of money if we take into account its speed and its capacity and the comfort it gives to the passengers. The article lists the ways of acquiring jet planes as follows:

1. On long-term credit basis.
2. From the revenues received by operating the planes, and this method is in practice in many countries.
3. On partnership basis.
4. Rent and charter.

Thursday's *Ishtar* in its editorial entitled "Herat and Islam Kala" discussed the great efforts which have been made to construct highways in Afghanistan during the last decade.

After referring to the construction of highways between Kabul and Torkham, Kabul-Kandahar, Kandahar-Herat, and their role in the country's economic development, the editorial said that the conclusion of an agreement for 7,700,000 dollars with United States to be used for the construction of 124 kilometre road between Herat and Islam Kala is an other step toward the completion of the transportation network in the country.

The construction of this road will aid trade relations between Afghanistan and Iran. The editorial while praising the government's move in this regard, also called the conclusion of this agreement a manifestation of co-operation between Afghanistan and the United States.

In Thursday's *Anis* a letter to the editor complained about the careless drivers of Motor Service Company.

Radio Afghanistan
Programme

SATURDAY

I English Programme:
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15 225 Kcs= 19 m band.
II English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15 125 Kcs= 19 m band.
Urdu Programme:
7.00-7.30 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs= 62 m band.
III English Programme:
7.30-8 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs= 62 m band.
Russian Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs= 62 m band.
Arabic Programme:
10.30-11.00 p.m. A.S.T. 11, 945 Kcs= 25 m band.
German Programme:
11.00-11.30 p.m. A.S.T. 9635 Kcs= 31 m band.
French Programme:
11.30-12.30 p.m. A.S.T. 9635 Kcs= 31 m band.

WESTERN MUSIC

Sunday 9.00-9.30 p.m. A.S.T. classical and light music alternating. Besides these daily except Fridays 8.00-9.00 am-Programme contains international tunes including western light music.

Air Services

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-1115
Herat, Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1530
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar, Herat
Departure-0815
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0845

IRAN AIRLINES
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-1000
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1100

AEROFLOT
Moscow, Tashkent
Arrival-0955

C S A
Prague, Sofia, Athens, Kabul
Arrival-0940

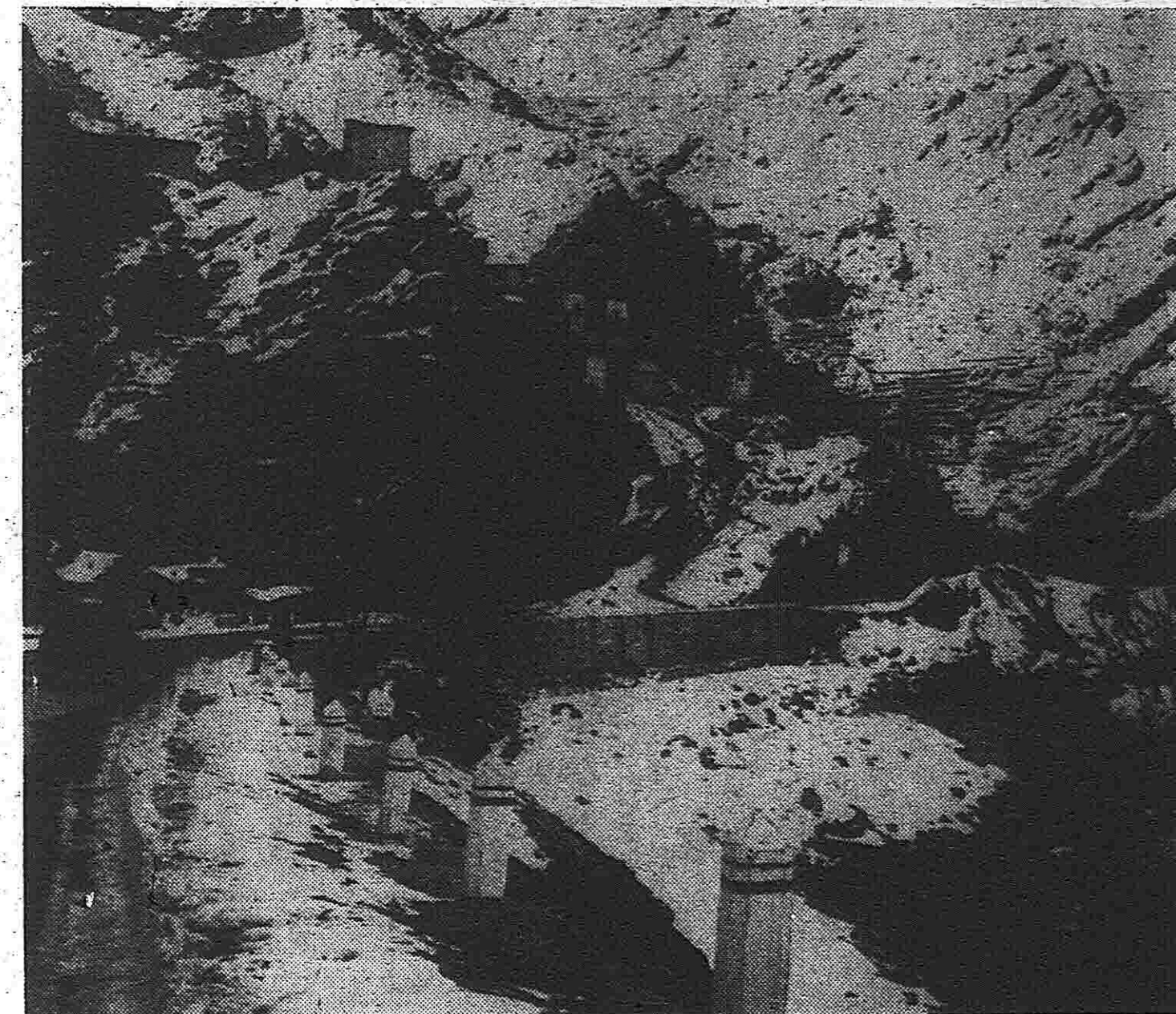
T M A
Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

Important
Telephones

Bire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20507-211122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Iqbal Phone No. 22743
Afghan Phone No. 22919
Mortaza Phone No. 20563
Inayat Phone No. 23908
Aziz Phone No. 24131
Faryabi Phone No. 20887
Pashtoonistan Phone No. 20522



Apart from the fact that Salang Highway constitutes an important part of Afghanistan's economic infrastructure by linking the industrial north with the capital, it passes through some of the most magnificent scenery in the country. Here is a picture showing the snowy peaks through which the highway spirals.

Interview With Anis

Zabuli Explains Necessity Of Protection
Of Developing Industries By Government

This is the second instalment of an interview given by Abdul Majid Zabuli, Chairman of Council of Banks and President of Afghan Textile Company.

All nations in general and Afghanistan in particular, said Zabuli, have to make a number of decisions on the welfare and prosperity of their peoples. Whenever economic measures of others come into conflict with our economic objectives we have to make every possible effort to prevent it and remedy the situation. In many instances it is the fundamental responsibility of government to seek the help of science and technology and safeguard the people against possible economic disasters. State support of local industries should continue until the economic threat is entirely removed and local firms can compete with foreign imports.

The world's great economic thinkers have held that in safeguarding national economy, no matter what systems it may be following, state support of private enterprise is imperative and inevitable if it cannot compete with foreign firms.

These thinkers maintain that a small neglect on the part of the state in such instances may mean the elimination of private enterprise, and depression of the national economy. John Maynard Keynes, the outstanding and well known British economist was an exponent of the guided economy and maintained that the state should protect the national economy.

If newly established industries, Zabuli continued, are protected the move will not only be in the interest of the nation's industry but will, in the last analysis, also benefit the people at large. Successful industrialisation will mean more employment on the one hand and lower prices of goods through mass production on the other. However, if vital industries are not protected a nation will be deprived of all these benefits and will always be dependent on foreign countries. This dependency will adversely affect the nation more so when the situation is critical. There is no doubt that economic dependency will have considerable impact on the political development of the country concerned.

In the promotion of vital industries, he said, public welfare and comfort, which constitute the main objective of the government are inherent. It should be borne in mind that industrial firms should not make illegal profits. On the other hand profits should also be reinvested to strengthen the firms until they can stand on their own feet. This has been true of the Afghan Textile Company. Reports which have periodically been published and the annual report on the activities of the company which was presented to the General Assembly of the shareholders on Quas 25 (Dec. 16, 1964) this year and later was carried by the press are good proofs of this contention.

Turning to the development of industry in the developed countries, Zabuli said that people in

the well-to-do nations have made great strides and suffered a number of deprivations in strengthening their industries. This is inevitable as far as the process of industrialisation is concerned.

As long as national products are not purchased by the people themselves, as long as people are not prepared to prefer local products to foreign goods and, finally, as long as people do not accept unfavourable prices offered occasionally on locally produced goods, local output will not be consumed. No firms can afford to expand production if the volume of sale is small and there is no profit involved in the business.

An economic enterprise will continue, Zabuli holds, to prosper and expand successfully if its activities are based on profits. Profits, of course, come from the sale of output and it is the people who should buy the goods produced. In order to make people purchase local products and support local industries—the state must ban the import of goods which are produced by local industries with foreign goods; the state should continue its support and protection. It is of course, the duty of the industrial firms to make all possible attempts to forge ahead successfully through application of principles of economic and science and technology in their efficient management and organisation. Provision of raw materials, training of labourers better use of machinery and equipment, offering of low prices for better quality and finally publicity of their activities, said Zabuli.

Kabul Museum

Publishes New
English Guidebook

The Museum of Kabul has at least succeeded in compiling a guidebook to its treasures. Although this is the biggest and the oldest museum in the country as recently as 1961 it did not have any published guide. In 1961 a small mimeographed guide was prepared with the co-operation of UNESCO expert.

The new guide is partly a translation of the French mimeographed guide of 1961 and partly new information.

The guide takes the reader to all of the principal rooms of the Museum and introduces the materials displayed in each of them.

In 12 chapters it covers the Mundigak Room, Hadda Room, Bamiyan Room, Fondukistan Room, the Coins, Begram Room, Shotorak and Paitava, the Antiquities of Early Islamic Times, the Antiquities of the later Muslim Periods, Surkh Kotal, Notes on the Ethnography of Afghanistan, and Selections from the Kabul Museum.

The museum on Mundigak, the Ethnographic Notes and the description of items on display in the Ethnographic, Hadda and Shotorak rooms were not included in the mimeographed guide. They are new material written for the English edition.

At the beginning of each chapter some information is given about how the findings took place, by whom and at what time, to what age they belong, and the findings' significance in bringing to light different aspects of the history of Afghanistan. Though the guide is not meant to be fully comprehensive, its lists and diagrams give an adequate overall picture of the Museum.

However there is one thing left out altogether—the books and the manuscripts. The museum has a large number of valuable and rare books and manuscripts.

The authors of the guide are closely affiliated with the museum and the archaeological work being done in the country. Motamedi is the Director of the museum and he is noted for his knowledge of ethnography. The idea of setting up a photography room at the Museum was his and it was accomplished under his direction.

Louis Dupree is a member of New York's Natural History Museum. He first came to Afghanistan in 1952 and took part in several excavations. He is here now for the second time and has been working with the Museum for almost two years.

Commission Investigates
Pakistani Political Riots

KARACHI, Jan. 16, (Reuters).—The three-member commission which is inquiring into political riots here during celebrations marking the presidential victory of President Ayub Khan discussed procedural matters yesterday. The government-appointed commission is boycotted by the opposition parties, who are demanding judicial investigation of the riots on January 4 and 5.

The commission turned down a request that three opposition members should be appointed to the inquiry body.

Free Exchange Rates At
D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Jan. 16.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

Buying	Selling
Afs. 65 (per U.S. dollar) Afs.	65.50
Afs. 182 (per pound sterling) Afs.	183.40
Afs. 1625 (per 100 German Mark) Afs.	1637.50
Afs. 1513.39 (per Swiss Franc) Afs.	1525.3
Afs. 1315.79 (per 100 French new Franc) Afs.	1325.92



Afghan - Soviet Ties Hailed By Soviet Delegate In Turkey

ANKARA, Jan. 16.—Mr. Podgorny, a member of the Supreme Soviet and leader of the Soviet Parliamentary delegation in a speech in the Turkish Parliament referring to relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union said that unshakable ties of friendship have existed between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan since 45 years.

He has said that Afghanistan had adhered fully to the policy of neutrality and non-alignment with military pacts, and that the Afghan-Soviet border has been known for a long time as the border of peace. The Soviet Parliamentary delegation left Turkey for home Thursday.

Radio Moscow making a topical commentary upon relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union said that the Soviet Union was the first to recognise Afghanistan's independence.

It is an historical fact that of the agreements signed by Afghanistan with the great powers the first one was concluded with the USSR.

Radio Moscow said "Our countries have always settled in a friendly manner and as good neighbours all problems which have arisen". Radio Moscow while referring to the boundary treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union said that peace and security reigned on the border between the two countries and the river port at Qizil Kala has been built through their joint effort. It added that an agreement was signed last year concerning the plan being prepared for the joint exploitation of the waters of Panj and Amu rivers.

Referring to Afghanistan's policy of neutrality Radio Moscow said that it was highly effective and strengthening friendly relations and good neighbourly ties between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. "We consider this policy in the east as an important factor for maintaining peace", Radio Moscow declared.

Mayor Outlines Winter Commodity Distribution Plan

KABUL, Jan. 16.—Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul, in a press interview on Thursday outlined the municipality's programme for distributing firewood, charcoal and meat during the winter months. He said that the weather was so far mild and stocks of these commodities in the market were plentiful.

The reserve stocks held by the municipal authorities, he is reported to have said, will be released when meat, firewood and charcoal become scarce. This, he pointed out, occurs in late winter and early spring.

The Mayor of Kabul stated that one of the causes of the rising price of meat was the heavy loss of cattle and livestock last winter. He said that on Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's instructions last summer, a commission headed by Dr. Abdul Zahir, the Deputy Prime Minister was set up to arrange for the supply of essential commodities in winter.

This, he said, has led to the procurement of ample quantities of firewood, charcoal and sheep by the Ministry of Finance and efforts are also being made to procure sufficient quantities of vegetables. He stated that these commodities have been stored in the warehouses of the department of food and procurement and the cold-storage depot of the slaughterhouse respectively.

SNOWMAN: 1965



Our snowman this year is enjoying a real Havana cigar in his rest hour. Last year he had a cold and he had temporarily given up smoking.

He has also grown fatter and more sophisticated. That is because he has been having too many steaks on the quiet. During the past year he made good friends with the butchers.

The snowman does not really like snow. He was making phone calls to different provinces to see if he can get himself a sunny spot to take the chill off, but nothing doing. Lines were out of order. But then no one is to be blamed for that but himself.

He got through only to Mazar where he was told it was snowing. Baghlan was not so bad. Although there was no precipitation the clouds blocked the sunshine. He was hoping to get through to Jalalabad and Kandahar to find real warm sun but the lines were still faulty. But then no one is to blame but himself.

Experts Study Ways To Use, Control Kunar River

KABUL, January 16.—ALTHOUGH lands on both banks of the Kunar river are threatened by seasonal floods which can only be curbed under a long-range programme at great cost, certain parts of the area liable to erosion have been saved by implementing a programme of tree planting and reforestation, experts say.

A team of Afghan and foreign experts of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Water and Soil Resources has returned to Kabul after studying the situation in Kunar province.

Abdul Mahboob, Director of the Irrigation Department in the Ministry of Agriculture said that on-the-spot observations showed that the Kunar river had an irregular course ranging from a 30 metre wide bed near Asmar bridge to over 1½ kilometres in lower Kunar Valley. The river, he said, changes its course frequently thereby not only damaging agricultural lands, but also washing away, and sometimes leaving high and dry the headworks of irrigation canals which carry water from the river to cultivated tracts.

Replying to a question as to what steps are being taken by the Ministry of Agriculture to protect these lands in future and also to expand agriculture in the area, Mahboob stated that a topographical survey of the region must be made so that existing facilities for irrigation may be repaired and developed and the water resources of the streams conserved and distributed to better advantage.

Rahimi Tells People Gov. Mitigates Hardship Of People

SAROB, Jan. 16.—Professor Ghulam Sarwar, Rahimi, the Governor of Kapissa province addressing a gathering of officials, dignitaries and citizens of Hissarak on Thursday conveyed greeting from His Majesty the King and the Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf and said that it was His Majesty's wish and the government's duty to mitigate the hardships of the people. He added that the government was endeavouring to implement the principles embodied in the new constitution as a means of promoting their welfare.

A number of prominent personalities in reply offered their thanks for His Majesty's benevolence and the efforts being made by Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's government; they also pledged their full cooperation with the authorities.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Jan. 16.—Sergei F. Antonov, the ambassador of the Soviet Union at the Court of Kabul followed by General Thapar, the Ambassador of India paid courtesy calls on M.H. Maiwandwal, the Minister of Press and Information on Thursday morning.

KABUL, Jan. 16.—Miss Jamila Nawabi, Miss Margharaye, Hafizullah Baghban and Fazal Noor of the Institute of Education together with Abdul Suboor, Mohammad Afzal Aslamy, Ashraf Noor Trakey, Mohammad Shah, Ghulam Farouk and Surgul, students of the College of Engineering left Kabul for the United States of America on Thursday for higher studies. The first four are recipients of USAID scholarships for English and the rest in Engineering.

Kabul University Publishes 29 Books

KABUL, Jan. 16.—The Kabul University Teaching Materials centre in 1964 published 29 textbooks of different titles plus 12,500 copies and 528,000 sheets of different schedules, cards and charts.

The books include 25 in Pakhtu and 4 in the Dari language. Maftoon, director of the centre said that the establishment had three section printing, audio-visual aids to instruction, and administration.

Photography, he said, is the main job, at present of the section for audio-visual aid to instruction. It has a well-equipped laboratory for developing films, slides and colour-film strips for the use of the various colleges and the Ministry of Education.

Fire Yesterday In Murad Khani Destroys Shops

KABUL, Jan. 16.—Six thousand tires and a number of rubber-soled sandals were destroyed in a fire at a serai in Murad Khani (old city of Kabul) yesterday morning. Almost half of the fifty shops in the serai were destroyed and minor damages were suffered by ten others.

The fire lasted two hours before it was brought under control. Police said the fire department got the news when the fire was already in full flame burning second hand tires and sandals etc. Some time was also lost before arrangements were made to bring water to the site for extinguishing the fire, police said. The cause of the fire is not known yet.

Rasoul Dad, the serai attendant said he first saw the fire at 5.30 in the morning when he was working in his shop. He tried to extinguish the fire single handed but to no avail, he then called the fire fighting in the customs house not far from the serai.

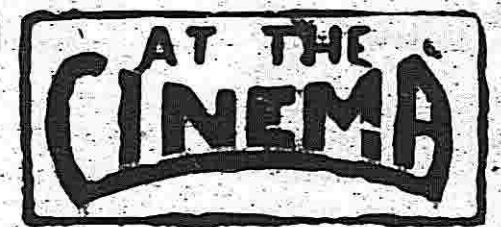
The officer in charge is reported to have been reluctant to leave his bed and even then he telephoned the city fire department.

The fire was brought under control one hour after the arrival of fire engines on the scene. A correct estimate of the damage has not been made yet.

Eleven English Students Study Six Weeks In Iran

KABUL, Jan. 16.—Eleven members of the English Department of the Institute of Education left Kabul for Tehran where they will study Iran's English-teaching programme for six weeks.

The participants have all completed a year's training with members of the Teachers College, Columbia University Team in Kabul. When they return from Iran they will supervise English language instruction in Kabul's public schools and in the provinces while continuing study with the Columbia University Team specialists.



PARK CINEMA:

At 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **A WORLD OF LAUGHING.**

KABUL CINEMA:

At 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film; **DOLLS ARE LAUGHING;** with Dari translation.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 7-30 and 10 p.m. Indian film; **RUSTAM AND SORAB.**

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 7-30 and 9 p.m. Russian film; **EMPTY MOTOR** with Dari translation.

SUKARNO'S PRESS CONFERENCE

(Contd. from page 1)

His country had no intention to leave the World Health Organisation (WHO), a major U.N. agency.

Subandrio said Indonesia was currently preparing its official statement of withdrawal from the world body in consultation with U.N. officials.

The U.N. was anxious that formulation of the statement should create a "good and not a bad precedent" and was prepared to leave open a "back door" for Indonesia's re-entry into the organisation.

But the Foreign Minister did not believe that Indonesia would seek to re-enter the world body in a year's time, as soon as Malaysia's term of office in the Security Council expired.

Answering questions by the reporters, including representatives of United States and Japanese television, Subandrio denied that Indonesia's step had been discussed beforehand with Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi.

He said that if war broke out over Malaysia, Indonesia would appeal to third countries for aid, but he refused to name the countries in question.

Asked why Indonesia did not stop her guerrilla actions against Malaysia if she was interested in a peaceful settlement of the conflict, Subandrio claimed they were "private undertakings" by volunteers over whom Jakarta had only limited authority.

"We must support the volunteers because the people expect it," the Foreign Minister said.

Dr. Rahim Becomes Afghan Ambassador To Japan

KABUL, Jan. 16.—An announcement from the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that the agreement of Dr. Abdul Rahim, former Minister of Public Health, as His Majesty's Ambassador to Japan has been received; a request to this effect was made to the government of Japan some time ago.

Born in 1908, Dr. Rahim has received his baccalaureate and medical doctorate in Berlin. After working in different capacities at the Ministry of Public Health in 1953 he was appointed as Deputy Minister of Public Health and in 1961 he rose to the rank of acting Minister of Public Health.

ADVTS

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

The office of the United States Information Service in Kabul has the following full-time positions available to qualified Afghans. Application should be made in person or writing at the USIS Office next to the American Embassy, Sher Ali Khan Wat, Shari-Nau.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Experienced in both picture taking and darkroom work.

CLERK. TYPIST

Male or female. Must be able to type on Dari and Pakhtu typewriter. Some knowledge of English required.