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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +0°C. Minimum -5°C.
Sun sets today at 5.17 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.46 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. III, NO. 273

KABUL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1965, (DALV 6, 1343, S. H.)

PRICE Af 2

Omer Points Out Need For Afghanistan To Increase Its Consumer Goods Production

KABUL, January 26.—

"AFGHANISTAN should try all possible ways to increase its production of consumer goods, said Mohammad Sarwar Omer, Minister of Commerce, yesterday.

Soviets Explain Statement About Cyprus To Greeks

ATHENS, Jan. 26, (Reuter).—The Soviet ambassador here yesterday called on Prime Minister George Papandreu amid reports that Greece is seeking public explanation about a recent statement by Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Gromyko, in an interview in the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia last Thursday expressed Soviet support for a federal form of government on the island of Cyprus so chose.

Observers here said the ambassador, Nikolai Korioukin, may have offered an explanation to dispel unfavourable reactions to Gromyko's article issued in Greece.

The USSR's new stand appeared here to support Turkish demands for some sort of partition in Cyprus. Greece is opposed to any form of partition or federation and has long called for Cyprus' Union with Greece.

A mass protest rally was called for today at Athens university, scene of past denunciations of Greece's NATO allies—mainly Britain and the US—for allegedly supporting Turkish views.

The Greek ambassador in Moscow was summoned home after publication of the article and had several talks with the Foreign Minister, Stavros Costopoulos, before returning to the Soviet Union Sunday night.

No official statement was issued, but it was believed he had been instructed to seek a meeting with Gromyko and if not to protest about the article, then at least to seek some form of public explanation which would not offend Greek feelings.

Diplomatic observers in Athens, however, are watching talks General George Grivas, Supreme Commander of the Cyprus armed forces, is to have here with Greek leaders at this new turn in the Cyprus issue.

Gen. Grivas, former Eoka Leader, arrived here yesterday and he will discuss the Island's defence problems with the Greek General Staff and Defence Minister Petros Garofalias Tuesday. Later he will attend a working luncheon at Papandreu's residence north of Athens.

It was pointed out here that Gen. Grivas has always been considered an opponent of the Pro-Soviet government of President Makarios.

India Honours Astronomer, Educator, Film Director

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26, (Reuter).—President Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan has awarded one of India's high honours to Dr. Jayant Vishnu Narlikar, who expounded a new theory of the universe last year with Professor Fred Hoyle, Plumian Professor at Astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge University.

Dr. Narlikar, who is at king's College, Cambridge, yesterday received the Padma Bhushan, the

"The foreign exchange saved in this way together with the foreign currency obtained from increased exports should be invested in the development of social services and in meeting other needs of the people", he continued.

Last year Afghanistan spent 60 million dollars to purchase consumer goods, the Minister reported. To help encourage light industry, the government has promised to aid traders by providing plans with the necessary technical advice.

Asked how enthusiastic Afghan traders were about investing in light industry, Omer said that as far as he knew from exchange of views with traders they are prepared to cooperate in every possible way and in fact particularly aspire to invest in light industry.

Turkish Minister Gives His Govt. Views On Cyprus

U.N. NEW YORK, January 26, (DPA).—Turkey has never declared that the (Cyprus) treaties can never be altered, Turkish Foreign Minister Feridun Cemal Erkin said in the UN General Assembly debate Monday.

"What we object to, is the unilateral cancellation of the treaties", he said, "and the attempt at abolishing a legal statute by accomplished facts, by acts of violence."

The Minister gave a resume of the development of the Cyprus problem and about the Cyprus treaties, which, he stressed, had been concluded with the express consent of Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus and the Greek government.

Erkin said Turkey would have much to say in the Cyprus debate regarding the Turkish community on the island and regarding the attitude of the Greek majority and its acts of violence.

Observers noted that the Turkish Foreign Minister made a point of mentioning Turkey's efforts at better relations with her neighbours in general and the Soviet Union in particular.

Speaking about his visit to Moscow, Erkin said Turkey had at that occasion agreed with the Soviet Union that the development of friendly bilateral relations between nations was necessary. The visit to Turkey of a Soviet parliamentary delegation had formed an important phase in strengthening Turkish-Soviet relations. Turkey had also taken measures designed to improve her ties with Bulgaria and Rumania.

country's third highest decoration in the Republic Day honours list. Satyajit Ray, Bengali director of the film "Wtnather Panchali" which won many international awards, also received the Padma Bhushan.

World champion billiards player Wilson Jones received the Padma Shri—the fourth highest decoration—as did John Gibson, British principal of Mayo College at Ajmer, western India, one of the country's leading public schools.

Cabinet Endorses Two Projects For Home Building

KABUL, Jan. 26.—The Council of Ministers yesterday endorsed two projects both pertaining to home building and town planning. The council which met yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister, endorsed the project under which a new residential district will be built in Sia Sang, east of Kabul, in an attempt to accommodate the homeless population of Kabul.

The Council also approved the project which envisages expansion of Jalalabad city toward Reg Shamard Khan, a formerly arid area which has come under irrigation following the completion of the Nangarhar Canal project.

A plan for building a new district has already been prepared. Under this plan land will be distributed in lots from 1 to 8 acres for purposes of home building and garden making.

Kunduz Leaders Discuss Ways To Improve Schools

KABUL, Jan. 26.—Raising the educational standards of the students, strengthening the Pakhtu language, maximum use of audio-visual means of education, encouraging people in the pursuit of knowledge, fighting illiteracy, the establishment of a cooperative sales shop for teaching materials, student health and the promotion of sports among students were the items on the agenda of a meeting held in Kunduz under the chairmanship of Lieutenant General Abdul Karim Seraj, the

Prime Minister Signs Book, Sends Condolences To Wilson On Winston Churchill's Death

KABUL, January 26.—

PRIME Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf expressed condolences on the death of the British statesman-politician, Sir Winston Churchill by signing a special book opened at the British Embassy by Ambassador Arthur James de la Mare yesterday morning.

The Prime Minister also sent a message of condolence and sympathy to the British Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Sir Winston Churchill died at the age of ninety on Sunday after suffering from a cerebral thrombosis for ten days.

The special book was open at the British Embassy from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m. Others who have signed the book include Nour Ahmad Ettemadi, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, high ranking officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

Abdullah Malikyar, the Afghan Ambassador in London will represent Afghanistan in the funeral ceremonies on Saturday.

In London, arrangements have been announced for the state funeral of Sir Winston Churchill in St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday.

After lying in state in Westminster Hall for three days Churchill's body will be borne by naval rankings to the Cathedral with a bearer party provided by the grenadier and an escort from the Royal Air Force. Several thousand members of the three

U.S. President Sends Budget Of \$99.7 Million To Congress

WASHINGTON, January 26, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Johnson sent to Congress yesterday a federal budget of 99,700 million dollars calling for sharply increased spending on his "great society", and slightly reduced defence outlays.

He described his programme for the fiscal year 1966 beginning July 1 next as "a budget of both opportunity and sacrifice," providing for what the US must do, but not for all it would like to achieve.

"This budget," he said, "is not extravagant, neither is it miserly."

President Johnson said budget receipts would increase by 3,200 million dollars over 1965 to 94,400 million dollars in 1966, making a federal deficit of 5,300 million dollars.

Spending on the new overall foreign aid programme is set at 3,200 million dollars 1,100 million dollars for military assistance, a cut of 100 million dollars and 2,100 million dollars for economic aid, a rise of 50 million dollars.

President Johnson assured Congress the budget "supports a massive defence establishment growing power" despite the spending cut.

Dealing with the society, he reported that federal payments for

Provincial Governor and attended by departmental officials and teachers.

Governor Seraj spoke about His Majesty the King's aspirations and the efforts of the government of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf for the promotion of education. The meeting after discussing the items on the agenda appointed various committees to consider further each item and to submit recommendations to the governor's office so that these suggestions could be incorporated in the coming academic year.

health, labour and welfare programmes would reach 34,100 million dollars an increase of 5,200 million dollars. Support for education would rise by over 75 percent to 2,600 million dollars.

President Johnson praised the nation's economic achievements in the last four years but warned the economy was producing well below its potential.

"Nearly four million people are out of work", he said. "plants and machines are standing idle while human wants and needs go unmet. An estimated 35 million people continue to live in poverty."

Some other major expenditures listed were "research and technology, agriculture, and atomic energy."

President Johnson said he would propose legislation to repeal or reduce unspecified excise taxes on July 1, estimating a cut of 1,750 million dollars in a full year.

Discussing the defence budget, Johnson said the US has over 850 operational intercontinental missiles, over 900 long-range bombers, 22 polaris submarines and 19 more in commission or being built.

President Johnson reported that the balance of payments deficit dropped significantly in 1964. He did not disclose final figures but said an important factor was continued expansion exports.

He said continued economic expansion would raise the gross national product to an annual rate of 660,000 million dollars this calendar year.

This would be almost 38,000 million dollars higher than the preliminary estimated rate for 1964.

Syrian Govt. Meets To Discuss Internal Matters

DAMASCUS, Jan. 26, (Reuter).—Police in steel helmets patrolled near-empty streets here last night following the arrest of several people denounced by the Syrian government as "capitalist reactionaries".

Earlier it was announced that the government had taken over all the assets of 22 businessmen charged with inciting people to disorder and hampering the government's policy.

As night fell, police on guard outside confiscated shops and houses, warmed their hands over charcoal braziers.

The National Revolutionary Council (the acting legislative body) had ordered that property belonging to Syrians desecrated as "the heads of sedition who have been instigating the people to disorder and trying to obstruct the recent nationalisation laws" should be taken over.

Both the revolutionary and presidency (inner cabinet) councils met yesterday to discuss the internal situation.

A special military tribunal, set up a few weeks ago, met for the second day running to try people arrested on Sunday. They are charged with hindering socialist decrees.

No verdicts have yet been announced.

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KABUL TIMES

JANUARY 26, 1965

Indian Republic Day

The people of India with whom Afghans have long historical ties celebrate their "Republic Day" today. We want to convey to them our best wishes.

It was on this day in 1950 that India decided to change its status from a dominion to that of a democratic republic. Its independence dates back to August 15, 1947.

While for many years the people of India struggled for their freedom, the people of Afghanistan watched their endeavors in this respect with utmost interest and supported their freedom. Since India gained its freedom, we have consistently wished the people of that country all happiness and prosperity.

With a population of more than 400 million, India has to face many difficulties in order to provide a decent standard of living for its people. Afghanistan, too, as a developing country, has to make similar efforts to raise the living standard of its people. Our interests have a common basis in geographical proximity, long historical ties and a policy of non-alignment.

It is gratifying to notice at this juncture that our relations have always been amicable and cordial and that we have not only been able to co-operate with each other in different spheres of life but also in international gatherings we have held identical views on many issues.

Last year India lost one of its greatest sons Jawaharlal Nehru. The people of Afghanistan were sorry to see a great champion of peace die. While during Nehru's years as the Prime Minister of India a great deal was done on both sides to expand relations between the countries, it is a source of pleasure and satisfaction to notice that the trend is continuing.

The meeting which took place between Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf and Premier Shastri in Cairo last October during the non-aligned nations summit established personal contact at the top level

Democracy Is Not Showmanship

A political party is a living organism. It acts and reacts. It is rational and irrational at the same time. The reason for all this is that the destiny of a political party is guided by the leaders who are human beings. Every action of a political leader is reflected in actions of party members. Sometimes what a political leader does seems like a miracle to his followers. Everything that he does is imitated by the members of its party. Gandhi's example of non-violence was followed by the members of the Congress Party. If the members of any given political party do not follow their leaders then it would be difficult to expect obedience from them.

COOPERATION NEEDED
Similarly it would be difficult to implement the leader's views and plans unless party members co-operated. For instance, what would have happened if the members of the U.S. Democratic Party had not approved the New Deal measures of F.D. Roosevelt? The danger of too much reliance upon political leaders is great, to follow members and in turn, to the nation. The greatest danger of all is leader-worship. Hitler was an example.

Leader-worship has three disadvantages: First, it makes a dictator out of the leader who has extremely faithful followers. Second, quite often the identity of the nation is bound up with the identity of the leader. For example Mussolini was identified with

Italy of his day. Actually it should always be the other way round. Leaders come and go. But the country goes on living. What the leaders do, not for themselves but for the masses of the people, remain long lasting memories in the minds of the coming generations and in the pages of history. But if the nation dies when its leader dies then it is like a patient dying with its doctor on the operating table.

The third and most important danger is that when a leader who is worshipped by his followers either dies or chooses isolation from political life and thus leaves the party, the fortune of the party may be absolutely wrecked because followers have only joined the party out of fascination with the leader.

Political leaders try to form images so that they can attract crowds to their public addresses and influence and ultimately persuade them. Image formation should be limited. Extreme use of image appeal sometimes has disastrous consequences.

Sometimes when a political party lacks a good leader it picks the person that has the largest public appeal and reverence. This was true of Eisenhower. He was picked by the Republican Party because of his wonderful record as a soldier and general. In this case no damage was done by relying on an image. Sometimes political leaders adopt unique habits. This in no

sense means extremism. It is only a way of being different from others. A gesture becomes a symbol distinguishing them. Nehru always had a pink rose pinned in the buttonhole of his Indian style coat. Gandhi never gave up wearing his dhoti—a piece of cloth worn instead of trousers. F. D. Roosevelt became known for his fireside chats. In a different way Churchill's voice will never be forgotten. It was hoarse and metallic. But it was so penetrating that when people heard his speeches it gave encouragement and confidence to desperate Britishers during the war. "We shall fight them on the beaches," still echos in people's mind. In contrast to all these, Hitler's parted hair, moustache and manner of military salute were typical of him.

Some political leaders do not go to extremes but adapt cunning methods, in order to rouse people's feelings. Dr. Mussadiq never failed to faint while making speeches. Some leaders make special gestures with their hands. Hitler used his hands so well during addresses and public speeches that to some people his hands were his miracle.

There are some political leaders who adapt extreme measures to attain their ideals. This we call perverse attitudes and we promise to discuss them in our next article. Nevertheless what we want to emphasise here is that democracy should not be considered showmanship.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Israh* carried an editorial entitled "The Freedom of Information". The freedom of information in fact is the first step which has to be taken towards the freedom of speech and press, the editorial said. The freedom of press and speech are rights incorporated in the United Nations Charter as well as the new Afghan Constitution.

It is the duty of our press to emphasise the need for the freedom of information so that people may get accustomed to knowing the facts. It is gratifying to note, the editorial went on, that the government is in full agreement with the realisation of this ideal.

The editorial mentioned the support and backing of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf in the promotion of freedom of information. Up till now, continued the editorial, news regarding the activities of various governmental departments were put at the disposal of newsmen, with some reservation, overlooking many items of interest to the public.

The spirit which is now prevailing in the country, however, contradicts such a state of affairs. We want to encourage the creative instincts of the people towards the construction of the country. This is possible only when people in the light of freedom of information get to know the facts about various aspects of life in their country.

There are many officials ready to co-operate with the press in every ministry. These talented persons should be encouraged and permitted to be in contact with the press without any grudge from their superiors.

We said the editorial in conclusion, are taking resolute steps towards the freedom of information. It is better if we are accompanied in this noble venture by the people and governmental affairs.

"Encouraging Local and Foreign Investment" was the caption of the editorial published in yesterday's *Amis*. Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, it said, considered the woollen factory in the industrial sector of Kabul a good example for foreign and local investors. "Foreign investors can see the favourable attitude adopted by the government of Afghanistan and the co-operation it renders to foreign investors," the Prime Minister said.

Similarly the Prime Minister considered the plant, which will be run by German experts, as a good example for local investors from the view point of management.

The editorial went on to say that Afghanistan has considerable natural resources and raw material, necessary for economic enterprises. The next important thing is the labour of which this country, too, has enough.

The difficulty is in the field of capital to be used for the promotion of industry. Similarly industrial management and the lack of qualified personnel are current problems. Although the government of Afghanistan has provided favourable conditions for foreign investment, the investors have not paid enough attention to this fact. Much more investment has been made in other countries with less favourable conditions for foreign investors.

As far as local investment is concerned, the editorial made some points as to why it has not been successful. These include nepotism, extravagant expenses and the lack of sincerity of employees in these concerns.

He also visited the Aswan High Dam site and monuments in Luxor, Upper Egypt.

Radio Afghanistan

Programme

TUESDAY

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

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-1330
Karachi, Kadhahar, Kabul
Arrival-1300
Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1340

Kabul-Kunduz
Departure-1330
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1330

AEROFLOT

Moscow, Tashkent, Kabul
Arrival-0955
Kabul-Tashkent, Moscow
Departure-1210

Important
Telephones

Fire 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

Maiwand Phone No. 24273
Nawi Hashimi Phone No. 24137
Watan Phone No. 21026
Ahmad Shah Baba Ph. No. 20507
Sardar Mohd. Hashim Khan 22860

Sending Off A Truckload Of Wheat



USAID Supply Advisor Robert W. Wiley staples on a sign indicating another truckload of American wheat is being sent to Afghanistan. R. V. Walling, Liaison Officer for USAID in Kabul looks on.

More than 10,000 tons of wheat has been arriving in Kabul this week as part of a shipment of 100,000 from the United States. Afghanistan and the United States signed an agreement for the wheat under

the American "Food for Peace" programme. The wheat comes to Afghanistan through the port of Karachi and then by rail to Peshawar with the last leg of the journey by road on trucks.

Koshanite Emperor Triumphs Over Water Snake King In Ancient Tale Of Hindukush

Editor's note: The following is the conclusion of the legend of Hindukush describing the battle between the Koshanite Emperor and the water snake King.

Kanishka insisted that despite the hostile weather the temple should be built. This angered Naga all the more and he ordered the rain to pour and the wind to blow harder.

The emperor's men kept building and the king of the snakes' forces kept destroying. Six times the temple and the stupa were erected and then destroyed. Kanishka, the great Koshanite emperor began to feel insulted by the challenge. He did not want there to be a seventh time. The imperial army received orders to fill up the stream and ruin Naga's castle—in fact he led the army personally from Bagram to the foot of the lofty Hindukush.

The enormous army of the Koshanite emperor dismayed the impertinent Naga. But he would not give up so easily.

Changing himself into an old Brahman, he went near the elephant on which the emperor rode and called out, O King of the world! The wisdom and intelligence which you exercised in your past lives made you a king. There is no inkling of a wish in your heart which is not fulfilled. The water snakes, my lord, are wicked creatures, and their king Naga, rules over many devils.

"Fighting Naga, sovereign master is not easy, for he controls natural phenomena. He rides the clouds, tells the wind to blow or not, from the vastness of the

skies, lands on snowy peaks of mountains, orders devastating floods to hurry down the valleys, in short no human being is able to confront him.

"Please, my lord," he pleaded with the king, "forget about this war with Naga, be no more annoyed with him. For, he added, if you win there would be no glory, and if you lose you will be doomed to the perpetual misery of a fallen hero.

As Kanishka considered retreat Naga returned to the stream and slipped underneath layers of ice. Before an hour passed the waters began to change. Black clouds darkened the atmosphere, and not only Bagram, but the whole of Kapisa, with the mountains surrounding it, disappeared under the dusky shadow. Harsh roars of thunder shattered in the mountains, wind uprooted the trees.

Fear fell upon the emperor's army. The horses and the elephants became restless. Then Kanishka began reciting the scripture, "My virtues of the past lives gained me the kingdom of the world. My might and authority ended the era of villains, and now the king of the water snakes aspires to dominate me. Hence I appeal to the power of my virtues for support."

He had hardly finished his appeals when flames sprung up from his shoulders and he was engulfed in a sea of smoke. The king of snakes was overwhelmed with the emperor's marks of strength. The wind subsided, the rains ceased and the black clouds dispersed. The emperor commanded his men

to fill the haven of Naga, the stream, with stones.

Naga again appeared as an old man before the greatest of the Koshanite emperors and pledged to become one of his subjects. "I know," Naga said, "the emperor loves everybody. This gives me the courage to ask your forgiveness. Please overlook my impertinence. I did not know better."

"But if you destroy me," Naga added, "we shall both be wrong, you for destroying me and I for my meaningless rage. Hence we shall both be hated in our future lives."

Kanishka accepted his apology providing he did not ever again indulge in evil.

But Naga, with thorough sincerity said "I am evil by nature and this is why I have turned into a snake. I find it quite difficult to be virtuous and hence if I ever confront you again it would be because I would have forgotten my pledges to you. So I ask you to hang a great bell in the temple which you are going to build here. Tell someone to climb once a day on top of the stupa and look around. If he sees black clouds hovering over the mountain he should ring the bell so that I remember my encounter with you, and your might and greatness which should be enough to subdue my black thoughts."

The emperor agreed and commenced the erection of the temple. The sound of its gigantic bell was heard not only in Bagram, but throughout Kapisa—even in its remotest gorges.

Expert Surveys

Kinds Of Sheep
In Afghanistan

The largest in number and most widely spread breed of sheep in Afghanistan is the Ghiljai, Dr. S. T. Tursunov, a Soviet sheep specialist working as advisor in the Ministry of Agriculture, has found.

Tursunov's report notes that 30 per cent of all sheep in Afghanistan, a total of 5.5 million belong to this breed which is raised mainly for mutton, wool, and fat. The sheep are used to local conditions whether hot and dry or mountainous with poor feeding conditions.

Second in number are the famed Karakul sheep. Five million of the breed are found in the northern provinces making up 26 per cent of the sheep found in Afghanistan. They are known for their gray, black, and brown wool.

The Turki breed which is raised primarily for its fat takes third place. About three million of them are found in northern provinces where they are well adapted to mountain conditions. Their coarse wool is exported.

Also found in the north is the Arabi breed. Accounting for approximately 11 per cent of all Afghan sheep, the wool of the Arabi is used mainly for carpet production.

In the central high mountain province of Ghazni, Perwan, Kabul, and Urughan, the Hazaragi breed is raised. This small sized sheep is raised to fill local needs for wool for socks, gloves, and other clothes and numbers about a little over a million.

A white-wooled sheep, the Herati, is found in western provinces where it is well adapted to the dry conditions. About 700,000 of these sheep are found there.

In the southwest the Baluchi breed which is distinguished by its lack of ears are found. About half a million of these sheep are raised for wool.

An eighth breed, the Godik is found only in Badakhshan province where about 200,000 are raised to meet local requirements.

Buddhists Lead

Demonstrations

In South Vietnam

SAIGON, Jan. 26. (Reuter).—Anti-American, and anti-government demonstrations which triggered mob attacks on U.S. libraries here and in Hue, showed signs on Sunday of spreading to the rest of South Vietnam.

Prime Minister Tran Van Huong met his cabinet in a crisis atmosphere as steel-helmeted troops, carrying submachine-guns, and police cordoned off Buddhist Pagodas with barred wire.

They arrested about 100 Buddhist youths who tried to break through a police barrier to march to their national headquarters. Usually reliable sources reported back-stage talks between armed forces and civilian leaders on the current Buddhist crisis but said no major decisions were taken.

They said some generals opposed the use of force against Buddhists but most expressed support for Huong.

Inside the Buddhist centre, five leading monks lay on floor mattresses fingering prayer beads, considerably weakened by five days of fasting in protest against the government's alleged religious repression.

The Buddhist hierarchy on Sunday called for suicides by fire to save the religion from the "cruel policy" of Huong and U.S. Ambassador Maxwell Taylor.

In a broadcast Sunday night Huong accused Buddhists of demagoguery and employing hooli-

(Contd. on page 4)



Indian President Emphasises Need For Stern Action

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 26. (AP).—India, in its post Nehru era, is facing a "challenge to statesmanship" and unless its government acts sternly and in time, it may end up in political instability, President Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan said Monday.

Broadcasting to the nation on the eve of the 15th anniversary of the Indian Republic Day, Radhakrishnan asked the people and the government to tackle the situation before it is too late.

"Social condition among any people—and especially among people the bulk of whom are poor—is bound to be very limited. Their patience is not inexhaustible."

"The penalty for inflation is not merely the sacrifice of future development—it is the threat to current economic, social and even political stability," the Indian statesman warned.

Radhakrishnan called on the government and people to recognise the "factors behind our inadequate performances" in both planning and education.

"If our democracy is to be stable it is necessary to raise the living standards of our people and ensure equitable distribution of incomes and opportunities," he said.

India's development has "not been commensurate with the expanding needs of a growing population" which today stands at 408 million, he added.

Radhakrishnan said the national income was increasing slowly and agricultural output over the past three years has been stagnant.

Sufficient stimulus was not given to the farmer to end the nation's chronic foodgrain insufficiency, he said.

He asked his government to put down "anti-social behaviours such as hoarding and blackmarketing, and act with great courage."

UN Aid To Total \$7 Million Here In Next Two Years

KABUL, Jan. 26.—The number of UN experts in Afghanistan in the next two years will reach 150 and total aid will amount to 7 million dollars, UN Resident Representative Sixten Heppling said in an interview yesterday.

During the last year about 100 UN experts have been working here, Heppling notes, and total assistance by the UN and its agencies has amounted to three million dollars.

UN Special Fund activities in Afghanistan were expanded to cover three new projects last year. These include a water and land survey, the establishment of a telecommunications training centre, and a survey for the Asian highway link between Kabul and Herat via Hazarajat in central Afghanistan.

Since UN assistance began in Afghanistan in 1949, 526 UN experts have advised in the fields of agriculture, industry, rural development, and education. The world body has granted 432 fellowships to Afghan students in the fifteen-year period.

Total expenses for UN services and technical equipment during that time has been 11 million dollars. The Children's Fund has also contributed 3 million dollars.

Soviets Say Explosion Did Not Violate Test Ban Treaty

WASHINGTON, January 26, (AP).—The Soviet Union informed the United States Monday that it rules out the possibility of any violation of the limited nuclear test ban treaty as a result of an underground nuclear explosion conducted in South Central USSR Jan. 15.

Loan Terms Fair, Deputy Planning Minister Feels

KABUL, Jan. 26.—"The loans obtained by Afghanistan from friendly countries for its development are generally favourable and within the future financial possibilities of the country," stated Mir Mohammad Sidiq Ferhang, Deputy Minister of Planning on Sunday.

Ferhang made this comment to a Bakhtar reporter who asked him about a quotation in the Dec. 10 Daily Industry Career, A Dusseldorf newspaper, from the West German Minister of Economic Cooperation saying that Afghanistan's regular budget was not capable of repaying the loans and interest on them, especially loans obtained from the Soviet Union.

Ferhang said that loans obtained by Afghanistan are being spent generally on projects which promote directly or indirectly the national productivity and it is possible to repay the loans and interest on them through the returns obtained from the implemented projects.

The West German newspaper also mentioned that the price of Afghanistan's export goods has been set in agreements for the repayment of loans at a level much lower than on the international markets.

Commenting on this question Ferhang said the prices for Afghanistan's export goods to the Soviet Union are fixed not by agreements for the repayment of loans but through mutual trade agreements and are in no way less than the price obtainable in international markets.

On the contrary, he said, trade between the two countries is developing through full mutual agreement, consent and profit.

The newspaper also said that all of Afghanistan's export goods go to the Soviet Union and that the country has nothing presentable for the international market.

On this question, Ferhang said that Afghanistan has multilateral trade exporting goods not only to the Soviet Union but also to other countries such as the United States, India, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, Pakistan, Czechoslovakia, and others. Considerable quantities of Afghan goods are exported to these countries every year, he added.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Jan. 26.—Dr. Ghulam Haider Dawar, president of the Kabul Customs House opened the second customs training course in the Ministry of Finance yesterday morning.

Taught by foreign experts, 30 officials of the Ministry of Finance have enrolled in the course. The course lasts six months. It is expected that the course will provide better customs management.

Opening the course, Dr. Dawar said its main purpose was to increase efficiency in customs affairs and educate employees in dedication and service to the nation and better public relations.

KABUL, Jan. 25.—Inayatullah Kargar and Sayyed Ashraf, officials of the Department of vocational education of the Ministry of Education left Kabul for Bangkok and Manila to visit technical schools.

The Soviet decision was reported to U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk by Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin in a brief meeting at the State Department.

The United States had detected ground shockwaves which resulted from the explosion immediately after it occurred and subsequently detected radioactivity in the air over the sea of Japan.

A week ago Rusk called on Dobrynin and asked for an explanation of what had happened. The nuclear test ban treaty prohibits nuclear explosions in the air, in outer space and under water, and also underground explosions which cause radioactive fallout beyond the borders of the country where the blasts occurs.

The State Department gave this report on what Dobrynin told Rusk:

"In an oral reply to our inquiry, the Soviet government has stated that the nuclear explosion was carried out deep underground on Jan. 15 and that some radioactive debris leaked into the atmosphere."

"However, the oral reply states that the amount is so insignificant that the Soviet government excludes the possibility of a violation of the limited test ban treaty."

"The United States is continuing its own evaluation of the facts involved."

The Soviet reply indicated what officials here had said from the beginning that the presence of radioactive material in the atmosphere was a result of an accident. The use of the word "leaked" was interpreted by U.S. officials to have that meaning.

State Department Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey, who announced the Soviet reply, said he was not in position to make any comment on it. The U.S. government thus has yet to say whether it considers the reply satisfactory.

In the view of U.S. officials, any escape of radioactive material from an underground explosion would constitute a technical violation of the treaty if the material was blown across the boundaries of the country, as the United States has claimed occurred in this case.

Pending a receipt of the Soviet reply and a further study of the situation, however, the United States has not claimed or charged even a technical violation of the treaty. Officials said they were moving cautiously in this case because they have not had to deal with this kind of a problem before.

The United States has had experience with the venting of an underground explosion. There was escape of radioactive material from a U.S. blast early last year, but American officials say no evidence of fallout was ever reported outside U.S. borders.

American experts rated the Soviet Jan. 15 explosion as being equivalent to 20,000 tons to one million tons of TNT exploded. They described it as a "very large" underground explosion.

KABUL, Jan. 26.—The Ministry of Public Works gave a reception at the Kabul Hotel Sunday evening in honour of Nikolai Elich Litvin, the Deputy Minister of Road Construction of the USSR.

Among those present at the function were the Minister and other high ranking officials of the Ministry of Public Works, Deputy Minister of Planning, Soviet Ambassador at the court of Kabul and some of the Soviet specialists working here.

Turkish Envoy Meets Dr. Yousuf

KABUL, Jan. 26.—The Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey, Cemi Vafi, called on Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister yesterday morning at his office.

After the meeting Mr. Vafi told the Bakhtar reporter that he expressed his government gratitude on Afghanistan's stand on the Cyprus issue and hoped that Afghanistan's support would continue. Mr. Vafi added that Dr. Mohammad Yousuf had expressed delight as regard the new developments in relations between Turkey and the Arab countries as also between Turkey and its northern neighbour, the Soviet Union.

Attorney In South Africa Fails To Answer Charges

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 26. (Reuter).—Abram Fischer, who defended African nationalist leaders in the Rivonia sabotage trials failed to appear here yesterday to answer charges under the Suppression of Communism Act.

He told the court by letter he did not intend to stand trial and said: "I can no longer serve justice in the way I have attempted to do so during the last 30 years."

I can serve it only in the way I have now chosen."

The letter was handed in by his counsel, H. Hansen, C.C., and read in court when the case in which Fischer is appearing with 13 other whites, six of them women, resumed yesterday. The other accused have pleaded not guilty.

The magistrate, S. C. Allen, ordered that Fischer's bail of 10,000 rand (5,000 sterling) be estreated and that a warrant for his arrest be issued.

The letter, which Hansen said he found on his desk this morning, said: "by the time this reaches you I shall be a long way from Johannesburg and shall absent myself from the remainder of the trial."

But I shall still be in the country as I said I would return when I was granted bail."

Fischer, 56 was originally granted bail to allow him to go to London to appear in a case before the Privy Council. He then undertook to return to South Africa and did so.

J. H. Liebenberg, Senior State prosecutor, said in court Monday that his behaviour was "a desperate act of a desperate man and the action of a coward."

The case was adjourned to Wednesday.

Pakhtunistani Students Launch Demonstrations Against Pak. Govt.

KABUL, Jan. 25.—Two Pakhtunistani students and a number of Pakistani police were injured in a recent clash between the police and students of Charsada, Peshawar, located in central occupied Pakhtunistani.

When Pakhtunistani students launched a demonstration demanding the right of self-determination, under the provisions of article 144 of the Pakistani penal law, police tried to control the students.

In the clash a number of police and two Pakhtunistani students—Mohammad Shafi and Mohammad Salim were injured.

Reports reaching here said demonstrations of this nature, launched by students in Peshawar, Mardan and Now Sher, continue, because a number of students have been jailed by Pakistani government.

The leaders of the demonstrators were: Ikbal Shah, Mohammad



PARK CINEMA:

At 3, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **WORLD OF COMEDY.**

KABUL CINEMA:

At 3-30, 8 and 9-30 p.m. Russian film; **DOLLS ARE LAUGHING** with Dari translation.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 3, 7-30 and 9 p.m. Russian film; **TO TAME A WILD WIFE** with Dari translation.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

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

South Vietnam

(Contd. from page 3)

gans disguised as monks. He warned that all "dark schemes by lackeys of the communists" would be smashed.

About 500 demonstrators, including monks, yesterday marched peacefully through the streets of Nhatrang, a seaside resort about 200 miles northeast of Saigon. About 200 people were reported on hunger strike there.

Planned demonstrations were also reported in the central cities of Danang, location of a big US air base, and in Qui Nhon.

Informed sources said Huong expressed regrets to Ambassador Taylor over the sacking Saturday of the U.S. Information Service library in Hue, Central Vietnam, by student-led demonstrators.

Eight thousand books were reported burned, and a U.S. Embassy spokesman estimated damage at 10,000 dollars (about £3,500 sterling).

American civilians in Hue yesterday ate army food during a 48-hour non-co-operation strike led by students to secure Ambassador Taylor's withdrawal. Restaurants refused to serve Americans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. (Reuter).—The US is sending replacements for the royal Laotian air force planes destroyed in explosions at Vientiane military airbase yesterday, the State Department said.

Announcement

In view of higher production cost the subscription rates to Kabul Times have been raised since the beginning of the new year as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Afghanistan: | |
| Yearly | Afs. 500 |
| Half yearly | Afs. 300 |
| Quarterly | Afs. 200 |
| Foreign countries: | |
| Yearly | \$30 |
| Half yearly | \$18 |
| Quarterly | \$9 |

ADVT.

THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB OF AFGHANISTAN DANCE Thursday 28th 8:30 p.m.

Orchestra : The Filipino Dance Cambo.

Entrance fee. Non - Members Afs. 100.00

Bakhsh Abasi, Sabar Shah Hashim, Raza Ali, Alam, Jafar, Ghulam Rasul, Mohammad Hussain, Mohammad Yusouf and Kasim Raza.