

1-1-1966

Kabul Times (January 1, 1966, vol. 4, no. 232)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (January 1, 1966, vol. 4, no. 232)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 914.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/914>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.

Jan. 1, 68

WEATHER FORECAST

Tonight and Tomorrow's
Temperature
Max. +3°C. Minimum -11°C.
Sun sets today at 4:55 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 7:06 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Nau; Near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 232

KABUL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1966 (JADDI 11, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 3

Pres. Ayub Welcomed By His Majesty, Premier

KABUL, Jan. 1.—President Mohammad Ayub Khan of Pakistan arrived here Saturday for a two-day visit before flying to Tashkent for talks with Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal welcomed the Pakistani leader at the airport.

President Ayub, who is visiting Kabul on the invitation of His Majesty, is accompanied by Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Minister of Commerce Ghulam Farouq.

Born in 1907, President Mohammad Ayub Khan, received his initial schooling at the Muslim University, Aligarh. At the age of 19, he received military training at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England. He won a Commission in 1928 and was assigned to the Royal Fusiliers.

During World War II, he served on the Burma front as a Battalion Commander. He then held several regimental appointments.

In 1951, he became the first Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army and thoroughly reorganised the Armed Forces.

Two years later, now a General, he returned to England to attend the Imperial General Staff Conference of the Commonwealth. In 1954, he was appointed to the Cabinet as the Minister of Defence, from which he resigned in 1956.



President Ayub Khan

(Contd. on page 6)

Interior Ministry To Provide Security Officers For Courts

KABUL, January 1.—

THE third and concluding session of the seminar of presidents of provincial and cassation courts was held at the Ministry of Justice Thursday morning.

The session was addressed by the president of government cases who spoke about the working of his office and the legal affairs of the state.

Later, the chief of the investigation department in the Ministry of Justice emphasised the importance of investigation with regard to legal undertakings by judges, their negligence of duty and control of the state revenues.

Following his speech the chiefs of provincial courts asked a number of questions concerning their problems. The answers were provided

by Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, Minister of Justice, and judicial advisers of the ministry.

Dr. Tabibi advised the chiefs of courts to sincerely and earnestly co-operate with the investigation authorities and to solve the people's problems.

At Thursday's meeting Abdul Wahab Malikyar, the First Deputy Minister, and Abdul Shukoor Azimi, the Police Commissioner in the Ministry of Interior, were also present.

The Director General of the Law Section in the Ministry expounded problems connected with the application of judicial decisions and orders and revenue from court fees.

The representatives of the Ministries of Justice and Interior decided that the Ministry of Interior should put a number of Security officers at the disposal of provincial courts.

It was also decided that expenditure on the number of security officers needed by the Law Section of the Ministry should be included in the new budget.

Problems of an administrative nature confronting the courts were also discussed.

The Minister of Justice appointed a commission from among chiefs of the courts to deliberate on court problems with the help of the Ministry's advisers. The commission will continue its sessions and will prepare a report to be forwarded to the government.

Before the seminar ended at 1:30 the Minister of Justice said that more such seminars will be organised in the future. The proposal was welcomed by the participants.

Premier's New Year Message

KABUL, Jan. 1.—The hope that the New Year will witness further consolidation of world peace and humanity's well being was expressed by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal in an interview with the Kabul Times on New Year's Day.

Maiwandwal hoped that all parties concerned in the Vietnam conflict would transform the tragic war situation into a peaceful one through peaceful means and understanding.

The Prime Minister also expressed the hope that during the New Year wider steps will be taken towards disarmament, that an agreement will be reached on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and that preparations for the World Disarmament Conference will be made in a constructive manner.

He said: "We hope that in this region of the world a spirit of understanding will be created and strengthened for settling differences, safeguarding peace and security and for further improvement of relations between countries".

Commerce Ministry Makes New Appointments

KABUL, Jan. 1.—The Ministry of Commerce has announced the following new appointments:

Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omer, previously President of the Commerce Department, as Deputy Minister.

Abdul Ghaffoor Seraj, previously President of the Administrative Department, as General President of the Chambers of Commerce.

Dr. Amanullah Rasool, former Adviser to the Ministry, as President of the Statistics and Planning Department.

Ali Nawas, former Director General of Foreign Trade, as President of the Trading Section.

Ghaffar Khan Returns Here From Nangarhar

KABUL, Jan. 1.—Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the great Pakhtunistani leader, returned to Kabul Friday after spending a few days in Nangarhar province.

Premier Welcomes Tashkent Talks Between India, Pakistan

KABUL, January 1.—

PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal Thursday welcomed the Tashkent Conference and expressed hope that the talks between Indian and Pakistani leaders would be successful.

He made this statement in a speech opening a water pumping station in the Nangarhar Valley.

He said that as a peace-loving country and because of its geographical position, Afghanistan was deeply interested in the establishment of peace in this region and welcomed every opportunity for exchange of views with leaders of countries in the region.

Maiwandwal returned to Kabul Friday afternoon after a busy three-day visit to Nangarhar Province where he inspected development projects and met the people.

On Friday he switched on two transformers. One of them will supply power to Farm No. 3 of the Nangarhar Valley Project and the other to the city of Jalalabad.

He also laid the corner-stone of a 25-bed hospital at the mechanised farm. He gave instructions that its capacity should be increased to 50 beds. While inspecting farms, he planted the first tree in Farm No. 3 in the area set apart for three, planting by distinguished leaders.

Laying the corner-stone of the hospital, the Prime Minister said Afghanistan's health requirements are many. The hospital should not only help meet the people's practical needs but also raise the public health standard of the area in general.

The Nangarhar Valley project, he said, represented a great endeavour by the people of Afghanistan in terms of capital and labour investment. He expressed the hope that it will prove useful for the whole country.

The Prime Minister said the government is facing important decisions about the use of resources in the valley. He hoped the government will make the right decisions to get the maximum benefit from the project.

Since the state of the country's economy is not so good, work on the project had to be carried on in the future on economical lines. He hoped the government will be able to make use of capable persons who were now without work in following completion of some projects.

After putting the transformer into operation at Farm No. 3 the Prime Minister told Labour Corps workers that much work has been done in a short time. This is the result of perseverance and hard work on your part. This has not been in vain, for you are leaving (Contd. on page 6)

Royal Audience

KABUL, Jan. 1.—The following persons were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ended December 30th:

Nour Ahmad Etemadi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul; Lieutenant General Mohammad Hussein, the Governor of Paktia; Lieutenant General Mohammad Aziz, Commandant of the 12th division; Mohammad Najim Aria, the Deputy Minister of Press and Information; Mir Aminuddin Ansari, the Governor of Herat; Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi, the Governor of Takhar; Karim Nazih, the Afghan Trade Counsellor in Mesbad; Mohammad Ihsan Farzad, President of the Construction in the Ministry of Public Works; Dr. Mohammad Sharif Sharaf, Assistant Dean of the College of Economics and Dr. Abdul Ghani Ghausi, professor of the College of Economics.

World Leaders Appeal For Peace In Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1. (Reuter).—UN Secretary-General U Thant, British Premier Harold Wilson, and French President Charles de Gaulle have all made New Year's appeals for peace in Vietnam.

President de Gaulle appeared on television to urge peace after meeting U.S. Ambassador to the UN Arthur Goldberg. Goldberg flies to London to meet Prime Minister Wilson today. Earlier, last week he met Pope Paul at the Vatican.

Top U.S. officials have been sent to various world capitals to emphasise the American quest for peace, President Johnson's Press Secretary said Thursday. White House Press Secretary

Bill Moyers said: "Everything the administration is doing is designed to bring about a condition in which peace is possible."

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs Bundy flew to Ottawa Wednesday for talks with Canadian Premier Lester Pearson.

Averell Harriman, President Johnson's special envoy, is expected in New Delhi tomorrow.

He will probably meet Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh to discuss Vietnam peace moves.

Harriman is now in Yugoslavia after talks in Warsaw with Polish government officials.

India and Poland are members of the International Control Commission for Vietnam along with

Canada.

In Paris Arthur Goldberg handed French President Charles de Gaulle a message from President Johnson reaffirming his "earnest desire to seek an early and honourable settlement of the Vietnam war."

Goldberg told reporters on leaving the Elysee Palace: "The spirit of the message was simply that the war in Vietnam should be settled on honourable terms and it can only be settled at the conference table by negotiations that are unconditional."

Goldberg said his mission was to communicate President Johnson's current views on Vietnam and reaffirm the U.S. desire to enter into unconditional negotiations (Contd. on page 6)



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal plants an orange sapling on Farm No. 3 in the Nangarhar Valley.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
RAKHSTAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200

FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9

Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.

Govt. Printing House
Printed at:—

JANUARY 1, 1966

Welcome Parleys

The people of Afghanistan welcome the Soviet Union's initiative in preparing the ground for a summit meeting between India and Pakistan who have had an armed conflict because of their differences, particularly over Kashmir. Fighting between the two countries, which started in August, might have developed into a major war were it not for the efforts of the United Nations and countries interested in peace and stability in this part of the world.

President Ayub Khan of Pakistan arrived here this afternoon for a two-day visit at the invitation of His Majesty the King. Afghanistan's interest in seeing that disputes between countries in this region are solved through peaceful means was clearly expressed during the Indo-Pak conflict. We welcome the Pakistan leader's second visit to Kabul. He first came here in July 1964 making a brief stopover on his way to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

We are also happy to know that Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri will make a brief stopover at the invitation of Prime Minister Maiwandwal on his way back from the Tashkent summit.

There is no reason why countries of this region should not be able to solve their differences by peaceful means and through negotiations. The people and government of Afghanistan have consistently supported this line of policy and have been persuading others to follow it.

We hope that the talks the Pakistan President will have with His Majesty the King and Afghan leaders will lead to further understanding between the two countries. Afghanistan has time and again made it clear that for increased cooperation and friendship among nations in this region we should do our utmost to solve our differences—which are essentially the remnants of colonialism—through peaceful means in accordance with the wishes of the people. We trust that the talks in Kabul will emphasise the importance of this approach. Such exchanges of views are always welcome since they help strengthen ties between countries and can lead to settlement of problems

Afghanistan's Part In Education Conference

Following is the second part of a discussion of the ECAFE, UNESCO conference on education held recently in Bangkok.

Our effort in the past made it possible to raise the total government expenditure in 1962 from 9.8 per cent to 10.5 per cent in 1964. The enrolment ratio in primary schools has jumped from 11.5 per cent in 1962 to 14.1 per cent in 1964.

A substantial enrolment has been achieved at the secondary level, especially in middle schools, with an annual rate of 38 per cent increase and in vocational schools with a rate of 23 per cent.

We have established an Academy of Teachers' Training and a Higher Teachers' College for improving the quality of teaching and raising the standards of teachers, educators and middle school teachers.

In the same way we have taken steps for training women teachers for in-service training. Afghanistan has been thankful to the various organisations of the United Nations.

We have received tremendous help and assistance from UNESCO, UNICEF, the UN Special Fund and some countries in the fields of activities recommended by concerned authorities of the United Nations.

Our government negotiated a loan with the World Bank for setting up seven vocational schools.

In spite of these efforts in the field of educational development, we are lagging far behind the neighbouring countries in the ratio of students studying in educational institutions to total population.

For example, the ratio of students to population is 2 per cent in Afghanistan. In India it is 9.9 per cent, in Iran 8 per cent and in Pakistan 7.3 per cent.

These staggering disparities in ratios should convince us that we have a long way to go and we must make great sacrifices to make our society a dynamic centre of educational activities to fulfil the target of our future five

BY MAIWAND

year plans. Afghanistan sent a capable delegation to participate in the recent international conference held at Bangkok to thrash out the problems of education in the ECAFE region.

From what has come to my notice in the final report of the Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers' responses for economic planning of member states in Asia, I can say with authority that they have not only taken pains to study carefully the materials put at their disposal by UNESCO during the sessions of the conference, but they have also produced a number of very useful proposals to be incorporated in the decisions of the conference.

Concerning assistance, the delegation of Afghanistan proposed eight out of 18 suggestions which were accepted with amendments by the members of the conference and incorporated in the body of the final report published by UNESCO at Bangkok. These proposals were:

1. Having noted with interest the account which has been submitted to it of the multilateral and bilateral assistance as given to countries in Asia,

2. Considering the substantial efforts which are still required and the need for an intensification of such aid,

3. Considering that these efforts should be pursued in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and in accord with that organisation's work of international cooperation,

4. Recommends that UNESCO, together with the other United Nations organisations and their member states, take steps to insure that assistance to the developing countries, without political, economic or other conditions, is coordinated and conveyed in a spirit of international solidarity and genuine humanism.

5. Having noted with interest the work carried out by UNESCO

in cooperation with ECAFE, in the preparation of the present conference and, in particular, of the Draft Model for educational development in Asia,

6. Considering that the system of grouping Asian countries used in the Draft Model represents a contribution to the study of stages of development,

7. Convinced that investigations of this kind, conducted in a practical way and with a view to action, not only provide an effective tool for assessing assistance needs and possibilities but also help, through integrated planning, to reduce the disparities between countries at different stages of development,

Recommends that UNESCO and ECAFE, jointly and each within its field of competence, cooperate with member states in order to ensure that studies of this nature be extended and intensified through an investigation of the social and economic aspects characteristic of the different stages of development, with the ultimate determination, if possible, of development and assistance coefficients.

It is really a matter of pride that Afghan delegates had such a standing as to incorporate their views for the betterment of the world community.

If we send a weak or incapable delegation to international conferences, it will not only give us a bad name, but Afghanistan will also be unable to attract the attention of international bodies for assistance.

I do not have in mind to suggest that set persons should go to all conferences. What I propose is that concerned officials with their special backgrounds must take along with them inexperienced Afghan officials to be trained for future participation. It should pain everybody to see that these important international gatherings are used for pleasure trips and monetary gains. The sooner we stop such practices the better it will be for Afghanistan.

What Causes Suicide Among World's Youth?

The suicide rate among young people has risen over the years. A strange wish for death seems to have obsessed the youth of today although they have no apparent reason for wanting to die.

Among 15-to 20-year-olds a wilful act of self-destruction is the most frequent cause of death and is the fourth most frequent among 25-to 60-year-olds after accidents, malignant growth and ailments of the heart and circulation.

For every one fatal attempt at suicide an estimated five to eight attempts fail. In the case of over-sixties, however, two out of every three attempts prove fatal. A Swedish survey involving 1,727 children and youths, revealed that 96 per cent of suicides came from unhappy homes and 83 per cent from poor homes. It seems, therefore, that homes can have more adverse effects on the children than homes where the main problem is material want.

Most suicides are members of the upper classes or of the upper middle classes. Nonetheless, the widespread view that a rising standard of living is accompanied by a rising suicide rate is not free of prejudice. On the other hand it has been proved that in times of war

facing the region.

We also hope that the talks in Tashkent will result in eliminating misunderstandings between India and Pakistan. It is an excellent opportunity for both sides to end their differences and pave the way for a friendly atmosphere in the sub-continent.

The Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin has taken an active interest in seeing that the differences between the two countries are solved and we are sure that this Soviet initiative in the interest of the peace is appreciated by all nations.

and extremity the suicide rate falls rapidly. Although propaganda proclaims the "needs of the fatherland", it also speaks of "a great new era" in the future, and many people live for this time, for a while at least. Slogans urging people to hold the fort and, naturally, curiosity as to how things will turn out, are stronger than depression.

This phenomenon has been observed in all countries. Even before America entered the war the suicide rate had begun to fall. No less remarkable was the diminishing number of suicides during the Spanish Civil War and its rapid increase afterwards.

The male suicide graph in Germany reached its lowest point after the First World War and its zenith when the Third Reich was all-powerful.

But it would be false to attribute this to isolation and post-war conditions. During the "roaring twenties" the suicide rate was even higher.

Another interesting finding: fear of want can often weaken the will to live, but not want itself, although it turns out to be far more terrible than expected. Very few prisoners in concentration camps tried to take their own lives.

The standard of living of the Scandinavians is far higher than that of the Mediterranean peoples, yet the suicide rate is higher in the North. After Austria (23.7 per 10,000 inhabitants), Denmark (22) and Finland (21) have the highest suicide rates in Europe. The corresponding figures for Spain and Italy are 5.9 and 6.3 Norway has a rate of 7.4 and Sweden 18.9.

But is a high standard of living really the cause of suicide? It could be just as easily maintained that the high number of suicides in Protestant Sweden is the price paid for the intellectual liberty the Protestant Church allows its members in their relationship with God.

The less a person questions the meaning of life the greater is his affirmation of life. Difficulties arise when the mind begins to doubt.

This explains, perhaps, the high suicide rate among students. Their studies demand that they question the validity of what has been handed down to them. The number of suicides recorded every year in Oxford and Cambridge, for example, far exceeds that of, say, the Midlands. Every fortnight a student kills himself in Göttingen.

It is doubtless true to say that throughout the whole of western Europe religious people are generally less prone to suicide. But, says von Balluseck, that would be poor consolation for the Christians of all confessions: in 1955, only two people out of one million killed themselves in the United Arab Republic, as against 25 in Ireland.

It is also well known that climatic conditions can influence the suicide rate, just as they can cause the number of accidents to rise or fall. In Zurich 70 out of 100 suicides during the last twenty years happened while the Foehn was blowing and the barometer was down. Climate may also be responsible for the high suicide rate on the West Coast of the USA. In western cities like Seattle, Los Angeles and San Francisco the suicide rate is nearly twice as high as in Boston. New York and Philadelphia. Whether the weather is clement or not is insignificant.

It is also interesting to learn that in the USA more people commit suicide on wet days (31 per cent more in New York) than on dull, damp and cloudy days. In the Federal Republic May seems to be the favourite suicide month.

When 58 double suicides were investigated in England it was found that only five couples were lovers. In 42 cases husband and wife departed this life together. The other eleven cases included mother and male attachments. In many cases one or both partners were already suffering from some other fatal disease or from ailments usual to old age. The love-death is enacted mainly on the stage.

German Tribune

PRESS

Wednesday's *Islah* in an editorial on the problem of employment said that many school and college graduates go to ministries with applications for employment. Even some pensioners apply for jobs on the grounds that what they receive is not enough.

Government offices, said the paper, cannot employ all applicants. One remedy can be expansion of the government's organisation. But this will be no real solution because the size of the organisation of the government is based on its needs and its expansion will prove uneconomical.

The paper urged those with money to invest in productive enterprises, and thus not only provide employment but also help industrialise the country.

Thursday's *Islah* in an editorial on the seminar to be held next spring on translation said that translation is the best means of popularising foreign culture and knowledge. Regrettably in our country the standard of translation is very low and not enough books are translated. We have good translators in the country but since they are not paid well they do not want to keep themselves occupied in this profession.

There is a lack of good books in Afghanistan and we must try to translate as many useful books from foreign languages as possible. The paper expressed the hope that the seminar will take due note of these matters.

In a letter in the same issue of *Islah*, Mohalem complained that people do not consider themselves part of the government and do not help it in implementing various projects.

If the people at large don't consider themselves responsible citizens, the government cannot take speedy steps for developing the country.

Wednesday's *Anis* in an editorial on Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's remarks about clean conduct of judges pointed out that he had also asked judges to provide legal advice to the people since there was a shortage of advocates in the country.

As it is difficult for people to travel long distances to provincial capitals where cessation courts are located, the Prime Minister has suggested widening of the jurisdiction of primary courts.

The Prime Minister has warned that whenever a judge's conduct is in doubt the government will take legal steps against him.

As a result of direct contact with the people and because of information he receives from different sources the Prime Minister is familiar with the people's needs and in his comments throws a flood of light on their problems.

At present all criminal cases have to be referred to provincial courts. Since judgments are not available in printed form, judges have no precedents to go upon and may give conflicting verdicts.

Thursday's *Anis* in an editorial on the resignation of Fanfani, Foreign Minister of Italy, said that his courage in trying to solve the Vietnam problem was worthy of praise and admiration.

Although the two emissaries sent to North Vietnam by Fanfani as President of the UN General Assembly failed to achieve their goal, the spirit in which Fanfani took the step was in keeping with the feelings of many in the world.

Pressures were brought on Fanfani, says the paper, and as a result of that he had to resign.

The fact that the Prime Minister of Italy accepted the resignation of Fanfani by calling him a man of peace shows that on the one hand his actions are appreciated and on the other the government of Italy is interested to solve the Vietnam crisis.

Turning to the topic of peace in Vietnam the paper says that there are rays of hope for a peaceful solution to the disputes in this area of the world. Following the 30 hour truce, the Viet Cong has requested a four-day truce during the lunar new year celebration.

Human Side Of The News:

Man Sails Alone Across Ocean In Sailboat;
New Yorkers Help Neighbours In Dark City

Many important things happened in 1965. Some of them became international news—some didn't. Those that did not often were just as important, in a quiet way, as those that did. They were events that involved ordinary people.

But they were events that warmed the heart—made people think better of man as a human being.

One of the biggest news stories of the year was the widespread electric power failure that blacked out a considerable portion of the north-eastern United States. New York City, became a ghost city at five-twenty-eight on the afternoon of Nov. 9, lighted only by a miraculously brilliant moon. Electric power was not fully restored for almost twelve hours.

These facts, of course, were well reported everywhere. But the individual kindly acts of thousands of New Yorkers, and many others who were stranded in the city, didn't get into the headlines—because there were too many of them. The sheer basic goodwill of the people prevented the nightmare that might have been.

Restaurants dispensed soup, sandwiches and coffee free of charge. Many department stores opened up their grocery and furniture departments, so that late customers and employees could have something to eat and a place to sleep.

As traffic began to pile up at street intersections where the signals were suddenly darkened, dozens of men volunteered to untangle the snarl of homeward-bound automobiles. Businessmen, boy scouts, —on one corner a Franciscan friar —kept traffic moving with amazing smoothness.

In a crowded elevator caught between floors of a tall building, a young man sang and told jokes to distract the huddled passengers until they could be rescued, hours later.

A cleaning woman in a large apartment building found several candles—and through out the evening

patiently trudged up and down the stairway, guiding tenants through dark hallways to their apartment doors.

A fat, cheerful man stood at a row of telephone booths in a railroad station, holding a big red candle that made a little pool of light in the blackness. He moved from one booth to another, hearing the candle so that people could see to dial their telephone numbers.

A blind man holding his white cane stood at the corner of a narrow dark side street, offering to lead people safely to their doors.

The blackout of Nov. 9 taught New Yorkers, and others, something it's good to know—that big city people can show friendliness and mutual concern in an emergency.

But emergencies happen to animals as well as to humans—and sometimes there's a human nearby to help the animal. For instance, one day last August, three men boating on a creek in the state of Maryland, saw a wild deer floundering in a swampy spot at the edge of the stream. As they approached, the frightened creature sank below the surface.

The men maneuvered their boat to the spot, managed to catch its head, and pulled it out of the water. The deer had stopped breathing, so one of the men gave it artificial respiration for about five minutes, until it began to breathe again. It was too weak to stand, so they carried it to firm ground.

After a few moments of rest, the animal suddenly leaped to its feet, and, without a backward glance at its rescuers, bounded away.

GIFTS

Gifts are welcome, whether they are expected or not. When they are expected and don't arrive, however—well, that's the situation behind an incident involving the Postmaster General of the United States and two college students.

A young man, a student at the University of California, was dis-

tressed when he learned that the birthday gift he'd mailed to his sweetheart at the University of Utah had not arrived.

He was so disappointed, in fact, that he mailed a letter to Postmaster General O'Brien: "I'm sure you agree with me, sir," wrote the college student, "that it isn't the same when a gift arrives late."

"If you can spare the time, and wouldn't consider it beneath your dignity, would you perhaps write my girl a note of apology that the postal service was so slow in delivering her gift?" The Postmaster General admits he is a sentimental man—and he had a son in college, so he understands a young man's problems.

He promptly wrote a friendly letter to the Utah college girl, regretting the late arrival of her gift—and expressing the hope that there won't be any further delays in the delivery of mail across the miles that separate this young lady and her sweethearts.

DIFFERENT STORY

This story concerns a most unusual college student by the name of Daniel Elmore. Elmore, the father of ten children, is seventy-four years old—and he plans to start his second year at Compton College in California very soon.

He has a good reason for his lateness in getting to college. He had to be sure that all ten of his children completed college first. For fifty years Elmore has worked as a handyman, doing odd jobs, painting, plastering, carpenter work—anything to help his seven daughters and three sons through school. "They all wanted to go to college," he reports, "and they all worked to help pay their way."

When the last one was graduated from college a few years ago, Elmore decided that it was his turn. He had to finish high school first, however, and it took him four years of night classes to get his diploma.

He entered Compton College last

(Contd. on page 6)

New Optical Microscope Made

A REMARKABLE new kind of electronic microscope is being launched this week by a British firm, the Cambridge Instrument Company.

Its magnification power is 20 times that of the best optical microscopes. It also avoids many of the drawbacks of conventional electron microscopes, which can view only very thin sections or films.

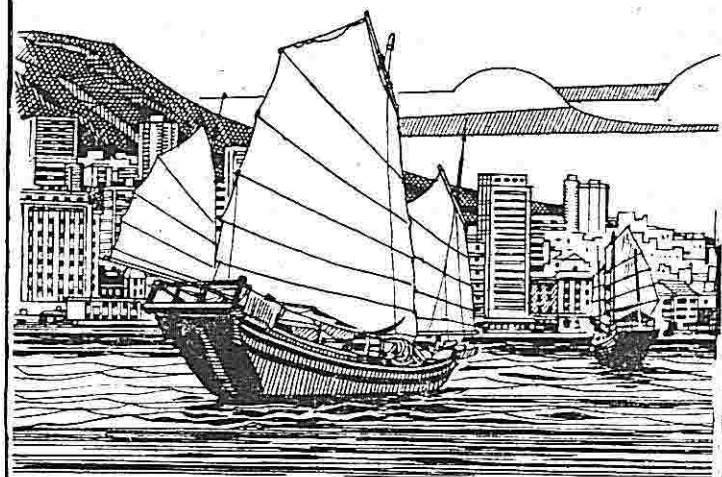
The Stereoscan, which will cost about £ 18,000, views solid objects, using a beam of electrons which scans the surface. The image is

seen on a TV screen.

A host of industrial and scientific uses are foreseen—the study of textile fibres, metal fracture, the insides of fine tubes, and, above all, for examining microscopic electronic components now coming into widespread use.

The principle was first conceived in Germany in 1935, and worked on briefly by the Americans in the 1940's. But the main development has been done under Professor C. W. Oatley at Cambridge University engineering laboratories.

Hong Kong



4 weekly direct flights from New Delhi Superb service bilingual cabin attendants cuisine by Maxim's of Paris, and, most important, you fly with Pan Am's Priceless Extra of Experience. For reservations, call your Pan Am Travel Agent or Pan Am:

Kabul Hotel, Tel. 24731.

You're better off with Pan Am—
world's most experienced airline



FLY BY
AEROFLOT

АЭРОФЛОТ



Happy New Year

AEROFLOT TIME TABLE

Arriving Kabul—9:30 every Wednesday (Flight SU/019)
Departure Kabul—10:20 every Thursday (Flight SU/020)

Te: Aeroflot 22300 P.O. Box 289
General Agent 24731, 32, 33

From Kabul	Class	Passenger Fares	
		One way	2nd Day
MOSCOW	F	Rm 218.80 Alt 10487.50	1.75
	T	173.50 8734.00	18.00
TASHKENT	F	86.50 1427.75	0.18
	T	57.40 2554.00	29.00
AMSTERDAM	F	353.00 19303.00	5.54
	T	287.30 14293.25	176.00
BERLIN	F	285.30 14194.00	2.84
	T	214.80 14169.00	142.25
BELGRADE	F	306.70 15229.00	3.07
	T	234.80 14169.00	132.75
BRUSSELS	F	350.50 19427.50	3.56
	T	287.30 14293.25	177.00
BUKHARIST	F	244.50 12163.90	2.85
	T	204.60 13164.00	139.30
BUDAPEST	F	318.08 15824.75	2.83
	T	258.20 12946.00	141.00
WARSAW	F	339.10 16870.25	2.99
	T	282.50 14054.50	129.00
VIENNA	F	269.40 13387.50	3.05
	T	232.40 14547.00	151.75
COPENHAGEN	F	420.00 20895.00	3.35
	T	292.40 14547.00	167.00
LONDON	F	396.70 19763.00	3.86
	T	287.30 14293.25	191.00
PARIS	F	400.70 19937.00	3.62
	T	244.50 13164.00	180.00
ROME	F	358.44 17842.25	4.01
	T	272.30 14293.25	399.30
PRAGUE	F	342.40 17034.50	2.90
	T	275.40 13726.00	144.25
STOCKHOLM	F	313.20 15851.75	3.08
	T	257.50 12766.00	153.25
SOFIA	F	313.20 15851.75	2.36
	T	257.50 12766.00	117.50
HELSINKI	F	313.20 15851.75	2.79
	T	257.50 12766.00	139.00
KABACH	F	313.20 15851.75	0.54
	T	257.50 12766.00	46.75
LENINGRAD	F	313.20 15851.75	1.90
	T	257.50 12766.00	34.50
TIBET	F	313.20 15851.75	0.57
	T	257.50 12766.00	48.25

TURMOIL LIKELY TO CONTINUE IN MANY PARTS OF ARAB WORLD

The Arab world started to run out of revolutionary steam in 1965, and to tackle the overwhelming problems it faces at home. The trend should continue into 1966 but crises are a way of life in the Middle East and several flash points remain. UAR President Nasser set the new Arab mood in mid-1965. With King Feisal of Saudi

Arabia, he agreed to call off the costly, three-year-old war in Yemen. He installed a moderate government in the UAR and ordered a belt-tightening programme to try and solve UAR's critical production and population problems.

The American food programme for UAR is good, only for six months.

Iraq, scene of two bloody revolutions in recent years, has announced it is abandoning state economic control in favour of free enterprise.

Syria, where revolution last struck in 1963, has called a halt to nationalisation. Its new regime has taken up economic reforms and put a fresh emphasis on efficient planning. The overthrow of President Ahmed Ben Bella in last spring revealed the fragility of one-man rule. It probably provided a keynote to other leaders and contributed to prospects for peace in the Middle East.

But peace is a relative term in this part of the world.

Cyprus, for instance, was relatively peaceful in 1965 but the unresolved tensions between its Greek and Turkish populations remain explosive despite UN efforts.

Turkey has to defend the minority Turkish community of Cyprus, by military intervention if necessary, and the showdown could come in 1966.

Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel won a sweeping election victory in October but reforms are badly needed. The five-year plan is flagging. Trouble could come again if Demirel should stumble.

Civil strife in the southern Sudan, cut off from the western newsmen, is probably far more vicious than that the outside world realises. It could spill over Sudan's borders in 1966.

In Aden and South Arabia, the sniping war against the British by terrorists and tribal groups is picking up tempo.

The war in the Yemen could erupt again too. Iraq and Iran are again disputing their border region.

Shadows Cloud Latin American Scene, 1966 Forecast Says

Morris Rosenberg, AP Bureau Chief in Mexico, has spent most of his 15-year career with the Associated Press reporting from Central and South America. In the following analysis he discusses what prospects are in store for that part of the world in 1966.

A political panorama as varied as its geography from smoking volcanoes to tranquil lakes marks the western hemisphere at the start of 1966.

The political trouble spots centre in those countries where the military have overthrown consti-

tutional regimes. In the Dominican Republic smoldering political fires are barely kept under control by the presence of the 8,000-man inter-American peace force 6,800 of them U.S. soldiers.

It looks as if the forces will remain at least until after the elections scheduled for June 1.

At this moment Dominican observers see two former presidents, Juan Bosch and Joaquin Balaguer, as leading contenders in the presidential elections.

Guatemala is another politically explosive area. Colonel Enrique Peralta Azurdia, who seized power in a coup is trying to move his country to presidential elections in March, but many Guatemalans are betting the elections will never be held.

The government has been unable to dominate two guerilla movements in the country. Occasional killings and a wave of kidnappings created an atmosphere of uncertainty in the capital.

Marshal Humberto Castello Branco, who overthrew Goulart in 1964, in Brazil, faces two tough tests — nationwide congressional elections and an indirect election of a new president.

Support for Castello Branco's authoritarian regime has come mostly from the military and conservative civilians. Popular discontent, centring on the government's tough anti-inflationary policies as well as political restrictions, is likely to increase as prices go on rising.

Political troubles and social turmoil may lie ahead for Argentina. The top political issue is continued hostility of political parties and the armed forces against followers of exiled Dictator Juan D. Peron. Peronists are the country's largest political force.

With congressional and provincial elections scheduled for 1967, the military and President Arturo Illia are nervous lest the Peronists come out on top. Peronists control the labour movement and they make an effort to take over the administration.

Uruguay's deep economic crisis threatens to trigger political unrest.

Panama and the United States, barring unforeseen setbacks, will announce agreement on a new treaty for the administration of the canal zone and operation of the Panama Canal.

Cuba allegedly still suffers economic headaches despite last year's bumper crop of sugar.

Ecuador's military junta is holding onto a precarious stability as it seeks to re-establish constitutional government this year. Political parties have rejected two junta proposals for elections and it remains to be seen whether another plan will be acceptable.

In Bolivia the talk is whether bullets or ballots will decide the next political step.

Costa Rica, ballots will decide the Feb. 6 presidential race.

SHOURIE FRERES

Wish All Their Customers And Friends
The Best Greetings Of The Season
And Hope To Serve All Of You
Throughtout The New Year.

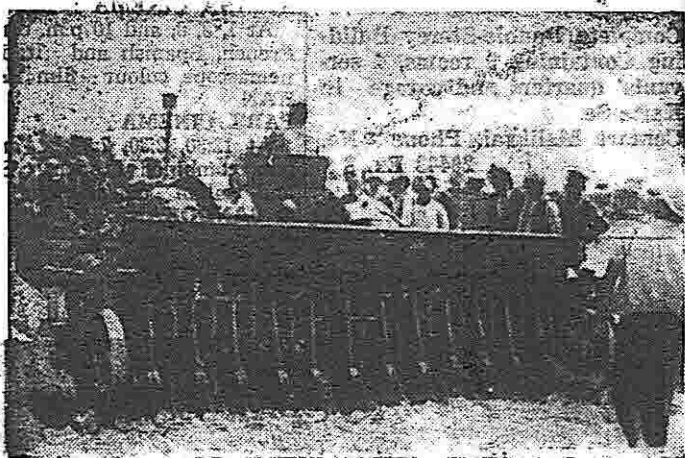
Singer Sewing Machine Distributors
Remington Typewriter Suppliers

Travel Agents
Kodak Dealers

Telephone: 22238
20962



Ariana brings you comfort-luxury-speed-and service along with Greetings for a **HAPPY NEW YEAR.**



New Farm Equipment

Premier In Nangarhar Valley

(Continued from page 1)
behind the best fruits of your lives for future generations." After the tree-planting ceremony at Farm No. 3, he urged government officials and others to plant more trees next spring since trees serve many purposes. They prevent erosion, freshen the air and beautify the countryside. Farm No. 3 covers an area of nearly 6,000 acres. It will have a club, a cinema, a hospital, living quarters for officials and eight buildings to serve as guest houses. About 5,000 acres of land has already been planted with various kinds of crops. Nearly 2,000 saplings of fruit and shade trees have also been planted on the farm.

The Prime Minister visited part of an underground canal, fed from the main dam, which irrigates land along its banks for about 70 kilometres. The underground canal then rejoins the Kabul River.

The Prime Minister inspected the levelled land at Farm No. 2. There will be four farms altogether covering an area of nearly 76,000 acres.

Maiwandwal presented awards granted some of the workers and officials of the Labour Corps while inspecting the Labour Corps cinema.

While putting into operation another transformer unit in Jalalabad, the Prime Minister noted the great need for electricity. He said that his government was concentrating on popularising the "means of introducing new civilisation" in the country.

The Prime Minister said either organisations in charge of electricity should exert themselves more or the government should study the possibility of undertaking supervision of power production.

Later, the Prime Minister went to Reg. Shah Mord Khan and studied the blueprints for the new city of Jalalabad. Engineer Abdullah Breshma, President of the Department for City Construction, explained the plans.

On Thursday the Prime Minister visited the College of Medicine in Nangarhar University. He was received by the dean and professors of the college.

Addressing the students, the Prime Minister said various dangers are threatening world peace today. Our hope lies in the fact that human mind grows in the

light of knowledge and science becomes the standard of judgment. "We must build our national awareness because it is this feeling of nationalism which creates the desire to serve the nation."

While the Prime Minister inspected various departments of the College its Dean, Sayed Abdul Kadir Bahag, explained the University's plans.

The Prime Minister inaugurated Thursday the first water pump station of the Nangarhar Valley Project in Samarkhal. In a speech he expressed appreciation of the sincere assistance of the Soviet government in implementing the project.

Maiwandwal welcomed the Tashkent Conference and hoped for the success of talks between Indian and Pakistani leaders.

While in Samarkhal the Prime Minister inaugurated a concrete manufacturing factory and a wire twisting plant. The factory has been producing viaducts for irrigation but the scope of its work has now been extended. The factory has facilities to dry concrete slabs in 12 hours. Normally this takes 12 days.

Peking Says U.S. Plans To Begin Large-Scale War

TOKYO, Jan. 1. (AP)—The Peking People's Daily Saturday charged the United States is planning to start a large-scale war against China in the near future.

"Should the U.S. invaders dare to come, we shall wipe them out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely," said the organ of the Chinese Communist Party.

In a New Year's Day editorial, the Chinese paper said "we must maintain high vigilance in our work on the basis of the early and large-scale war that U.S. imperialism wants to start."

It continued, "many facts show that the focus of the counter-revolutionary global strategy of the U.S. is being shifted from Europe to Asia."

"U.S. imperialism is extending its war of aggression from Vietnam and plotting to impose war upon the Chinese people," it added.

HRH AZIZ NAIM RETURNS HOME AFTER HIGHER STUDIES

KABUL, Jan. 1.—Her Royal Highness Princess Maryam and Sardar Mohammad Aziz Naim, her husband, returned from England Thursday morning.

Sardar Aziz Naim studied law and political science in England.

They were received at the airport by Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ahmad Shah, Princess Bibi, other princesses, Marshal Shah Wali Khan, Ghazi, Sardar Mohammad Daud, Sardar Mohammad Naim, some other members of the royal family and the Minister of Court.

TURKEY THANKS AFGHANISTAN FOR SUPPORT ON CYPRUS

KABUL, Jan. 1.—In a speech in the Turkish National Assembly delivered on Dec. 20, Ehsan Sabri Layan Gul, Foreign Minister, thanked Afghanistan for the support given to the Turkey on the Cyprus issue.

Machinery Imported To Mechanise Farms

"For the purpose of mechanisation of farming and strengthening farmers' economic position and in response to frequent requests from farmers, particularly those of northern Afghanistan who play a significant part in producing essential agricultural commodities such as cotton and wheat, the Ministry of Agriculture has made arrangements to enable farmers to make use of machines such as tractors", said Mohammad Ali Akbar Zada, Technical Director of the Ministry of Agriculture, in an interview.

The Ministry of Agriculture has signed an agreement with the commercial representative of the Soviet Union in Kabul for purchasing 100 tractors. When they are delivered at the Afghan border they will be transferred to Balkh for distribution among farmers.

The tractors, said Akbar Zada, will be put at the disposal of those farmers who apply for them. Farmers who receive the tractors will have to pay for them on instalments, according to the regulations laid down by the Agriculture Bank. The tractors are of 52 horse power.

In places where the tractors are

55 Year-Old Man Survives Hole In Heart Operation

JOHANNESBURG Jan. 1. (Reuters)—A 55-year-old South African journalist believes he has made medical history as the oldest person to survive a hole-in-the-heart operation.

London-born Paddy Gibson, who played ice hockey in Canada as a student and won a medal for life-saving, had a hole in the heart the size of a big coin.

It was discovered only this year when he fell and broke two ribs while feeding his dog.

He lay desperately ill for four months before he decided to undergo the operation, regarded as very risky for a man his age.

A team of doctors operated on him for six hours on October 1, and he lay in a coma for 35 days afterwards, but he recovered enough to spend Christmas with his family.

to be distributed both mobile and permanent repair workshops are already available. For each 100 of tractors there are two or three Afghan and foreign engineers to take care of repair work.

In 1963 the Ministry of Agriculture, using credit from the Agricultural Bank, imported 100 tractors which were distributed to farmers in Balkh and areas nearby on condition that the price will be paid in instalments in five years. The use of tractors resulted in a considerable increase in the production of cotton and wheat, added Akbar Zada.

These are some of the concrete steps which the Ministry of Agriculture has taken in the direction of mechanising farming and cultivation methods.

Apart from trying to construct new dams and bring under cultiva-

tion new lands, the Ministry thinks that the present yield of the lands already under cultivation is not satisfactory and this situation can be remedied by mechanisation and use of modern methods in agriculture.

At present, Afghanistan, although an agricultural country, imports quantities of wheat from foreign countries. The Ministry of Agriculture feels that self-sufficiency in wheat, which is the basic diet in this country, should be the immediate aim of agricultural planning.

"As far as possible the Ministry of Agriculture will try to do away with the primitive equipment used by our farmers", Akbar Zada said.

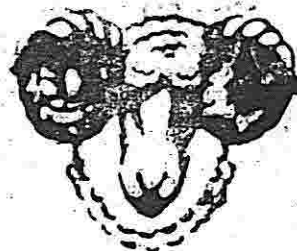
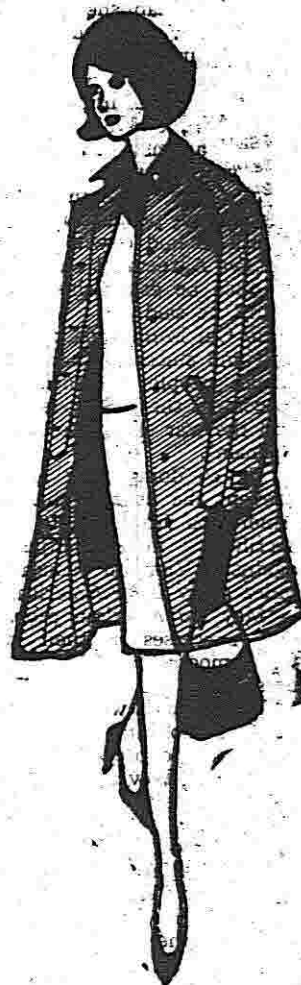
But, this will take sometime. The import of new machinery is not as much of a problem as the training required for the use of these implements, he concluded.

AFGHAN WOOL INDUSTRY NEW STORE

Be the first in style this winter—come in and see a rich array of handsome long lasting wools in a variety of color in our new shop at Charra-e-Siderat at the end of the green door bazaar nearest the American Embassy. We have a fabric to meet your every need for coats

skirts
suits
dresses.

And we have blankets too.



You can open a current account in afghanis or foreign currencies

Also You can open a savings account

Buy travellers checks of famous world banks

Get credits for development of trade in return for guarantees

Get letters of credit in foreign currency

The above facilities are available at the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

Rapid and confidential service have gained us the confidence of our many clients.

Indian Finance Minister Resigns

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1. (Reuters)—Indian Finance Minister T. T. Krishnamachari Friday announced he has resigned his cabinet post.

He declined to give any reason for his resignation, but said he would be making a statement within a few days.

President Radhakrishnan has accepted the resignation.

Sachindra Choudhury has been appointed Finance Minister in Krishnamachari's stead.

Choudhury, a 62-year-old lawyer from West Bengal and a member of the Lower House of Parliament, has not held office before.

This is the second time Krishnamachari has resigned as Finance Minister.

He resigned from Nehru's government in 1958.

Peace Efforts In Vietnam

(Contd. from page 1)

tions. "He came to Paris because of the high regard to the President General de Gaulle as a great leader of his people and world statesman. President de Gaulle expressed his own views on Vietnam which I shall report back to President Johnson."

The French position over Vietnam has been made repeatedly clear by cabinet ministers and General de Gaulle himself.

France advocates reunification and neutralisation of the whole of Vietnam, and suggests an international conference to discuss preliminary conditions to re-establish peace in Vietnam.

The French cabinet has recently several times expressed concern over the stepping up of war operations in Vietnam.

In a New Year message to the American people North Vietnam President Ho Chi Minh said peace could be established immediately if the U.S. accepted North Vietnam's four demands, according to Tass.

"Let the U.S. imperialists cease aggression, end all military operations against North Vietnam, and withdraw the U.S. troops from South Vietnam so that the Vietnamese people can settle their affairs as laid down in the 1954 Geneva Agreement and peace will at once be established in Vietnam," he said.

Ho Chi Minh added: "I warmly hail and sincerely thank the American people for their struggle to compel the U.S. government to end the war of aggression against Vietnam".

"By so doing they also help prevent the lives of many young Americans from being uselessly sacrificed in an unjust war against Vietnam thousands of miles away from America."

"May the American people find new successes in their struggle for democracy, peace and happiness."

The message was broadcast by Radio Hanoi and monitored in Moscow. The broadcast, however, did not say how and to whom the message was sent.

The Hanoi Radio said a similar New Year's message was also sent to the American people by Nguyen hu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation (Viet Cong).

Soviet Premier Alexi Kosygin repeated Friday the Soviet Union's stand on Vietnam.

In a statement published in the government newspaper Izvestia, Kosygin voiced full support for the Viet Cong and North Vietnam and repeated that the U.S.

must withdraw from South Vietnam.

Kosygin declared the U.S. is to blame for the war in Vietnam and said it must give in to Hanoi's demands. He warned that the "developments in this country (Vietnam) are an increasing danger to the cause of universal peace."

The Soviet end-of-the-year statement was made in response to questions from Japanese news media. Kosygin appealed to the Japanese to oppose U.S. policy in Vietnam.

Kosygin made no direct reference to the peace moves undertaken by President Johnson. Moscow Radio said they are only a smoke screen for escalating the war in Vietnam.

Alexander Shelepin, a high-ranking Soviet emissary, is due to fly to Hanoi shortly on an undisclosed mission, but many observers in Moscow tend to doubt that it might be linked with a peace probe.

They believe it may be chiefly connected with Sino-Soviet ideological dispute.

In Manila, American Vice-President Hubert Humphrey Friday discussed with President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines the possibility of Filipino combat troops going to South Vietnam.

Jose Aspiras, Presidential Press Secretary, said President Marcos "is inclined to send increased Philippine assistance to South Vietnam."

Earlier this year Congress shelved a bill presented by former President Diosdado Macapagal seeking authority to send 2,000 Filipino combat troops to Vietnam. Aspiras said President Marcos was thinking of asking congress to reconsider the matter.

The Philippines at present has a handful of troops in South Vietnam helping the government on civic action and medical and rural health projects.

Pres. Ayub Arrives

(Contd. from page 1)

On October 7, 1958, General Mohammad Ayub Khan was named the Supreme Commander and Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan. On October 27, he assumed the office of the Presidency. He was re-elected to the post in Jan. 1965.

He paid a stop-over visit in Kabul in July 1964.

President Ayub's administration has been dynamic. The President has set the pace in Pakistan with a series of sweeping reforms designed to reshape Pakistan's political, economic and social structure to enable the country to meet the challenges of the present era.

Man Sails Alone, New Yorkers Help Neighbours In Dark

(Contd. from page 3)

year as a night student, still working during the day to pay his tuition. The local newspaper printed a short item a couple of months ago stating that his wife's illness had forced postponement of his return to college. "The itch to learn is stronger than ever", says 74-year-old Daniel Elmore. "I'm finding it hard to wait for the second semester to start in February."

Another American fulfilled a lifetime desire in 1965—and made news while he did it.

His name is Robert Manry and he is an editor for an Ohio newspaper. But for seventy-eight days last summer Manry was alone in a tiny sail boat, the Tinkerbelle, crossing the Atlantic Ocean from Falmouth, Massachusetts to Falmouth, England. Manry wasn't advertising anything; he wasn't trying to prove anything; he didn't even announce his departure ahead of time.

He simply wrote a letter to his editor and mailed it just before he set sail. He told about his dream he'd had for most of his forty-seven years—a dream of making a solitary voyage across the ocean in a little boat.

That boat, a racing dinghy which he had rebuild into a snug little cabin sailboat, was thirteen and one half feet long—the smallest boat to make the trip.

It was the first of June when he sailed. From time to time an ocean liner or a freighter would sight the Tinkerbelle, and would broadcast news about Manry's progress. When he sailed into Falmouth Harbor seventy-eight days later, thousands of Englishmen and his wife and two children—were waiting to greet him.

FOR RENT

Complete Double-Storey Building Containing 9 rooms, 4 servants' quarters and garage in Karte-Se.

Contact Malikzai, Phone No. 20443 Ex. 8

AT THE CINEMA

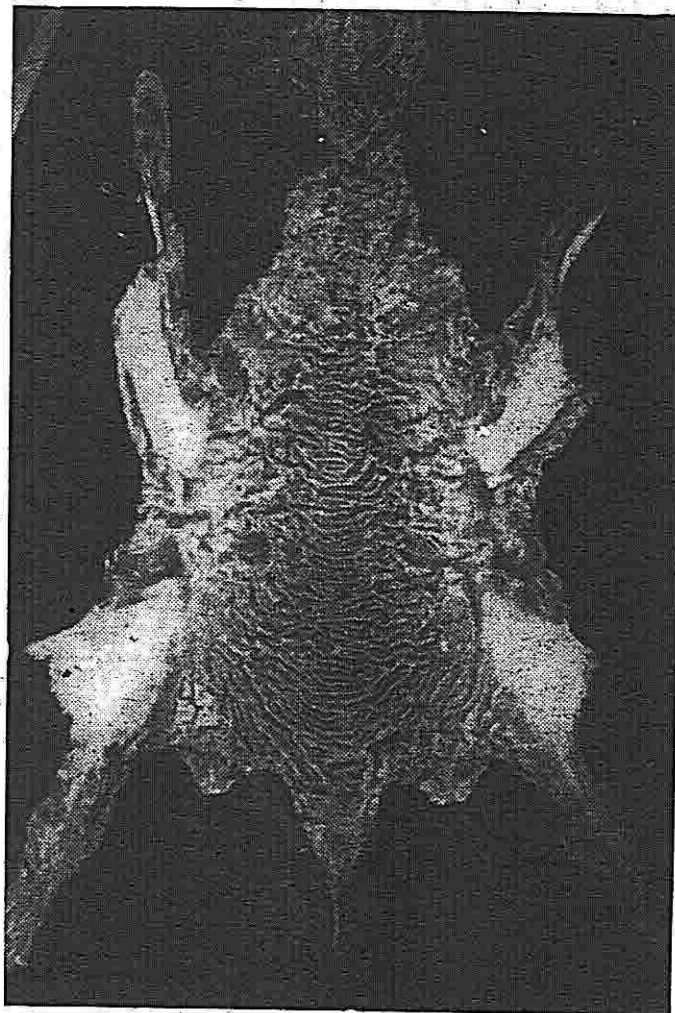
ARIANA CINEMA :

At 1, 3, 8, and 10 p.m. combined French, Spanish and Italian, cinemascope colour film SANDOKAN

PARK CINEMA

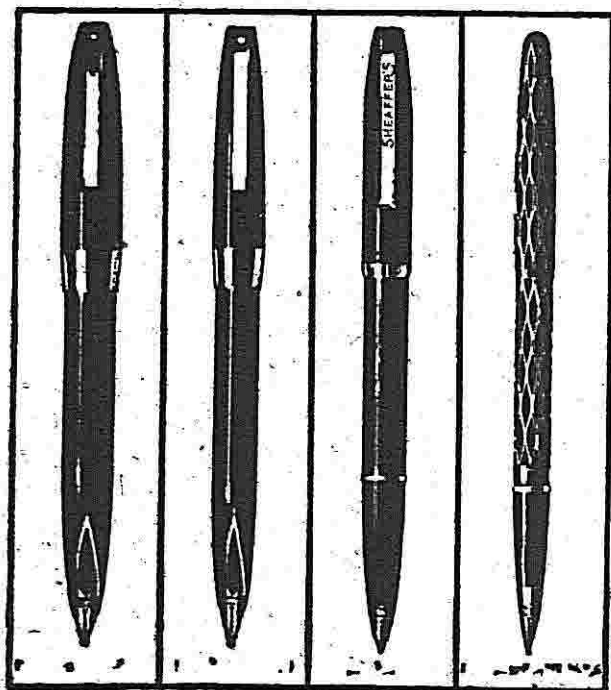
At 12:30, 2:30, 7:30, and 9:30 p.m. combined French, Spanish and Italian cinemascope colour film SANDOKAN

KARAKUL INDUSTRY



Hand tailoring for overcoats and all kinds of karakul caps with modern designs wearable for years. All work guaranteed. Haji Qurban, Baghban Kucha, Kabul.

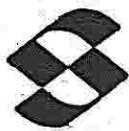
THIS CHRISTMAS GIVE A SHEAFFER



HAMIDZADAH

&

MATTIN STORES



SHEAFFER

