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Kabul Times (January 17, 1966, vol. 4, no. 246)

Bakhtar News Agency

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WEATHER FORECAST

Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. 0°C. Minimum -12°C.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:48 a.m.
Sun sets today at 5:10 p.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. IV, NO. 246

KABUL, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1966, (JADDI 27, 1344, S.H.)

Rebellious Troops Control Northern Region Of Nigeria

LAGOS, January 17, (Reuter).—

REBEL troops in Nigeria appeared to be consolidating their positions in Kaduna, the northern regional capital last night.

Reports in Lagos said that Major Chukwama Kaduna Nzugwu, commander of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, had proclaimed martial law and suspended the government and legislature.

It was assumed that the proclamation and the suspension of the ruling authorities applied only to the northern region, the only one in which the rebels appear to have established themselves after Saturday's dawn coup.

Earlier, sources close to the cabinet said Major Nzugwu had been shot dead and that his body was being flown to Lagos, but this was not confirmed by the police.

With the Federal Prime Minister Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, kidnapped by the rebels, his cabinet met Sunday under the transport minister.

Francis Cumming-Bruce, the British High Commissioner, who attended the meeting, denied afterwards that the cabinet had asked for British troops to intervene.

Effective ruler of Nigeria, Africa's most populous state, is now the army chief of staff, 41 year old Major-general Aguiyi Ironsi.

With loyal elements reported in control of Lagos and the eastern, western, and mid-western regions, the mutineers' success appeared to be largely confined to the predominantly Muslim northern region-largest and most populous in the federation.

But Kano, the region's second city was reported back in loyalist control.

Six northern region ministers were reported to be in rebel custody in the regional capital Kaduna, where the Premier, Ahmadu Bello, Sardauna of Sokoto, and his wife were killed by mutineers. Saturday brigadier Sam Admulagun, commanding no. 1 brigade, and his wife were also shot in their beds at Kaduna.

The Western Premier Chief Samuel Akintona, was murdered in his capital Ibadan.

Lagos, scene of last week's Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference, was reported generally quiet Sunday although three people were shot for failing to stop at an army roadblock.

The presidents of Dahomey and Niger, which border Nigeria to the west and north, have closed their frontiers with Nigeria.

According to a reliable source

in Abidjan, there were some indications that the coup was sparked off when a group of young officers heard of an alleged government decision to use the army to crush lawlessness in western Nigeria.

There had been a certain amount of discontent in the army at government's handling of the western region situation.

The overall picture was still unclear, but the federal government appeared to have the loyalty of army units in Lagos, Ibadan, Enugu, Benin and Kano.

Travellers arriving in Leopoldville by air from Nigeria reported fighting along the road on Lagos to Ibadan and said vehicle.

(Contd. on page 4)

Ariana Linked To Instant Service For Reservations

KABUL, Jan. 17.—Ariana Afghan Airlines, general agents for Pan American Airways in Afghanistan, yesterday was linked to PAN AMAC, a \$26 million electronic computer located at the Pan Am Building in New York.

Kabul and Kandahar are among the first of 93 international cities to participate in Pan Am's world-wide instantaneous reservations services.

Messages sent to PANAMAC (via Karachi relay) will be answered within minutes.

Those making the technical transition are: Hassan Jahed, Ariana District Traffic Sales Manager, Kabul; Mrs. Cynthia Quinn, PAA Development Analyst, New York; Robert Anderson, PAA Sales Manager, for Afghanistan; Sona Ram, Ariana Assistant to Pan Am.

U.S. Senators Urge Pause In Raiding N. Vietnam Continue

WASHINGTON, January 17, (AP).—

SENATORS Mike Mansfield, Democrat—Montana, and George D. Aiken, Republican—Vermont expressed hope Sunday that President Johnson will continue indefinitely the pause in bombing of North Vietnam while he searches for peace.

Mansfield, the senior Democratic leader, and Aiken, dean of Republican senators, said in a joint interview they believe the U.S. stands to gain more than it loses in continuing the lull which began Dec. 24.

"I hope the pause in bombing will continue indefinitely while the President continues his attempts to get negotiations started", Mansfield said, Aiken said he agreed.

The two senators headed a fact-finding group that reported after visiting 16 European and Asian capitals that the chances for getting peace talks going are slim, but they said that unless negotiations materialize hostilities could spread into a general land war in Asia.

Mansfield and Aiken said they are not in a position to assess results of the lull in the fighting in Vietnam. Both said they hope it means the Viet Cong may be responding to President Johnson's offer in his State of the Union message to reduce the use of force.

In Washington, McGeorge Bundy, special Presidential assistant on national security affairs, said Sunday the Hanoi government can make a decision to hold talks on Vietnam.

"It obviously has relations with

larger communist powers, but we believe that government can, if it has a mind to, make a decision for peace", Bundy said on a national television interview programme.

Bundy defended the sending of U.S. envoys to world capitals.

Among those chosen by President Johnson for the missions were Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, UN Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and Bundy.

Some critics of the President have called his actions "grandstand diplomacy" and said they would weaken, rather than strengthen, the U.S. position at the conference table.

But Bundy said: "It seems to me that such criticism suggests a complete failure to understand both the processes of effective diplomacy and the importance of public understanding... of the purposes of a country like ours..."

"There is no way the President can pick as his chosen ambassadors for this very important mission men of the stature of ambassador Harriman and Ambassador Goldberg and then suppose they are going to wander around incognito. It doesn't work that way."

He said the President chose the capitals to which these men were sent so that the U.S. position would be expressed as authoritatively and clearly as possible.

"There is nothing ticky about that... no grandstanding", said Bundy.

Bundy said there has been no response to prove either the success or failure of Johnson's peace offensive but described it as "one of the most useful, constructive and effective things we have done in our whole effort to get an honourable settlement in Vietnam."

"We have increased the level of understanding of our sincerity and our determination to move toward peace if we can", he said "...the real problem is in the need for a decision for peace in Hanoi."

He also said the South Vietnamese wanted to bring an end to the war.

"The government in South Vietnam does want peace and is in agreement that these (peace) initiatives should be tried."

Vice-President Hubert Humphrey said the recent report on the war in Vietnam by U.S. Senators was "too gloomy".

On a national television programme he said: "I am more optimistic that they (Hanoi) might find a way to respond."

Lodin Buried, Premier P aises His Longstanding Services

KABUL, January 17.—

THE body of the late Afghan Ambassador in New Delhi, Engineer Mohammad Kabir Lodin, was buried Sunday in Shakar Dara. The body was flown in from New Delhi where he died of a heart ailment on Friday.

Present at the airport to receive the body were His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammad Naim, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, the Minister of Court, Ali Mohammad, some Cabinet members, the Governor and Mayor of Kabul, high officials of the Foreign Ministry, members of the Indian Embassy in Kabul and friends and relatives. The Prime Minister and others present accompanied the body to the Pulikhishty Mosque where the "Jinazah" prayers were said.

After the prayers, Maiwandwal said Lodin was one of the true and capable servants of his country. His services both in the engineering and political fields

deserved appreciation. He was an honourable representative of Afghanistan when in posts outside the country.

At a time when the country was in need of capable men, Lodin's death, said the Prime Minister, was a great loss not only to his family but the country and the government as well.

The Prime Minister prayed for the soul of the late ambassador and conveyed his sympathy to members of his family.

Foreign Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi said that Lodin's death was a great loss to the Foreign Affairs Ministry. On behalf of himself and Foreign Ministry officials

(Contd. on page 4)

Hanoi Calls Johnson's State Of Union Speech Ultimatum

TOKYO, January 17, (AP).—

NORTH Vietnam declared Sunday that President Johnson's State of the Union Message has "not shown the least intention to settle" the Vietnam war.

Instead his declarations "have arrogantly put before the Vietnamese people an ultimatum," it said.

The assertion was made in Hanoi's official organ, Nhan Dan, signed "observer," and distributed internationally by Hanoi Radio.

It rejected one of Johnson's key phrases—the offering to withdraw U.S. troops once South Vietnam's future was "securely

guaranteed."

This means that the "U.S. troops would never get out of South Vietnam or they would withdraw only on condition that the elections in South Vietnam are held under the U.S. aggressors' control," the Observer's commentary said.

To reach a peaceful solution in Vietnam, the U.S. government must openly recognize the four-point stand of our government and prove it with practical deeds and at the same time unconditionally end their bombing and other acts of war against North Vietnam.

Hanoi also turned down Johnson's suggestion that he is ready to meet the communists "at any conference table" and "consider the views of any group."

"But how can discussions be held when they are obstinately keeping their aggressive and bellicose stand and refusing to give up their so-called commitments with their henchmen in Saigon and to withdraw their troops?" Hanoi said.

The North Vietnamese News Agency said Sunday that United States planes bombed and strafed a North Vietnamese village on Friday.

The Agency said the attack was made on "a village in the western part of Thanh Hoa (province); causing a number of losses in human life, houses and property."

The American planes strafed the village and dropped four bombs, the Agency said.

It added that the North Vietnamese army high command sent a message to the international control commission's liaison mission protesting against the attack and against repeated intrusions into North Vietnamese air space by U.S. planes.

SHIINA ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

MOSCOW, Jan. 17, (Reuter).—

Japanese Foreign Minister Eisusaburo Shiina arrived here last night, for a one week visit during which he will probe Soviet views on Vietnam and sign a new air agreement.

Shiina, who arrived aboard a scheduled Scandinavian Airline flight from Copenhagen, will spend the first two full days of his stay in Lenin-grad, before returning to Moscow for talks with top Soviet officials.

He will have several meetings with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, and is also due to meet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Seventh Group Graduates From Engineering College

KABUL, January 17.—

ENGINEER Abdul Ghatour Kaisani, President of the Engineering College, introduced the seventh group of engineering graduates to Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Minister of Education, yesterday.

Since 1955, when the Engineering College was established, 114 students have been graduated. This year the college has graduated 31 students.

In a short speech the Educa-

tion Minister said that students should continue to maintain their contact with university. This trend, he said, will help them keep up to date in their knowledge.

Tunisian Envoy Brings Message To Ayub Khan

KARACHI, Jan. 17, (Reuter).—

Mongi Slim, the envoy of Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba, arrived here Sunday with a special message from his head of state for President Ayub Khan.

Slim told reporters at the airport that he would discuss matters of common interest with the Pakistani President.

He said President Bourguiba was pleased by the Indo-Pakistan Tashkent accord and hoped it would lead to peace on the subcontinent. Slim will leave for Rawalpindi today.

Education Ministry Holds Reception To Honour Sigur

KABUL, Jan. 17.—The Ministry of Education and Kabul University held a reception Saturday night in honour of the outgoing Asia Foundation chief of mission in Kabul, Dr. Gaston Sigur.

Praising his services in Afghanistan, specially his co-operation with the Ministry of Education, the Deputy Education Minister, Dr. Mohammad Akram, presented Dr. Sigur with a service medal and a Sarandoy certificate issued by the Scouts' Association of Afghanistan.

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People's Role In
Development

Having pledged to initiate as many short-term development projects as possible during its term of office, the government of Prime Minister Maiwandwal has already begun to work according to this programme. One of the first of such projects was inaugurated recently in Kapisa province, and when Maiwandwal visited the Ministry of Agriculture he stressed their value in raising the people's living standard.

There is little doubt that the government will do its best to provide funds for implementation of these projects. But if they are to succeed, people's voluntary cooperation may be necessary. Our people have already offered help in labour and material resources for the completion of many such projects. They have, for instance, constructed several irrigation canals and helped build roads and bridges. At present people all over the country are taking active part in the development of education by building schools.

The introduction of machinery should in no way imply that the entire responsibility of building roads, canals and small dams rests on the government. For implementation of short-term projects we should continue to utilise local means. Complete reliance on machines will deprive us of the use of traditional skills as well as the opportunity to associate the people with development work.

Lodin's Death

The death of Mohammad Kabir Lodin, Afghanistan's Ambassador in India, is a great loss to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and will be widely mourned in the country.

Lodin served the country with honesty and dignity and while assigned to foreign countries he set a good example of making a realistic assessment of the tasks confronting Afghanistan.

An engineer by profession, Lodin was a leading intellectual. Although he was absent from the country for many years he had many admirers among the intelligentsia. He was a man of ripe experience and wisdom. We are sure that

Rhodesian Economy Withers Under Sanctions

The rising level of economic sanctions imposed against Rhodesia since I.D.I. (illegal declaration of independence) has obliged the Rhodesian authorities to cut by about a half their estimate of export prospects for 1966, according to international business circles.

Had there been no I.D.I. Rhodesia might have been expected to export some £160 million worth of goods this year; then, under the first impact of sanctions, such expectations were reduced to £85 million worth. Since Britain introduced additional sanctions at the beginning of December the estimate has fallen further, to around £81 million. When the effect of sanctions imposed by countries other than Britain against Rhodesia becomes more evident further modifications of this estimate may be expected.

Meanwhile it is reported that Rhodesian exporters have lost some £300,000 on the sale of the 9,500 tons of sugar which was on its way in the Greek ship, S.S. Pericles, to the United States at the time of I.D.I. The United States refused to accept the sugar consignment for which it was originally pledged to pay £500,000; since then the Rhodesians are reported to have succeeded in selling the sugar to an undisclosed European buyer at its world market price, netting a total of £200,000 for it.

The new Board of the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia will now control the London assets—more than a half of Rhodesia's disposable holdings of foreign exchange, the

value of which before I.D.I. is believed to have been about £10 million. The gold reserves held by the Reserve Bank in Salisbury are valued at about £3.5 million worth, while the remaining £4.5 million worth, while the remaining £4.5 million or so of foreign exchange holdings are believed to be held in Rhodesian accounts in Western Europe, the United States and South Africa.

Businessmen are agreed that the new Board of the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia nominated by the British government will almost certainly be able to control the use by the illegal regime of the greater part of these Rhodesian holdings abroad; in fact a slow down in foreign exchange dealings in Salisbury is being taken as an indication that this is already happening.

Another turn has been given the credit screw in Rhodesia by the refusal of the London banks to permit overdrafts to their branches there. It is believed in London that these branches will in consequence not only be unable to increase existing loans in the country but they may well be obliged also to call in advances. The loss of overdraft facilities is likely to make itself felt in particular when present stocks of consumer goods are exhausted and loans will be required for re-stocking; and at the current heavy rate of buying this is likely to be soon.

By way of retaliation against these financial sanctions by Britain, Bruce, the ousted Governor of the Reserve Bank, has ordered the commercial banks in Rhode-

sia to continue to follow his orders or face court proceedings, and so far all seem to have toed the line. Companies, too, are likely to be required to act only in the interest of the Smith regime when put under pressure from abroad.

Earlier the Smith regime's immediate reaction to the appointment of a new Board was to withhold payment of the half-yearly interest of £87,000 on government of Rhodesia four per cent stock 1972-74, except to stockholders resident in Rhodesia. Rhodesia is also expected to default on her World Bank loans, totalling roughly £25 million when payments eventually become due. Britain guarantees these loans.

The Rhodesian authorities have already publicly warned the people that some European and African unemployment may be expected soon; privately the view is expressed that March or April will be the time of real crisis in this connection. Meanwhile it has been announced that the Smith regime is considering extending public works programmes, especially road building and construction, as a measure of unemployment relief.

Businessmen in Salisbury are also expecting the Smith regime to raise taxes either on sales or on petrol in order to bring in the extra revenue required to finance increased government spending—which can be expected in an effort to prevent unemployment—and compensate for the loss of customs and excise revenues.

Liberalising New York's Divorce Law

has contributed to greater family instability" (from the Episcopal Church), that "it makes necessary dishonest decisions" (from the Lutherans), that it "does more harm than good" (from the Methodists).

Even the Catholic Church has urged reform in the shape of State-sponsored marriage counselling, though it has remained enigmatically silent about suggestion that additional grounds for divorce should be added to the existing law.

Over the years a mixture of circumstances have combined to prevent this New York law from being brought in line with the times just as in Connecticut it remained an illegal act, until very recently, for a couple to use any form of contraceptive, even though they were married. And just as the Connecticut birth control law could never be fully enforced, so the New York divorce law has left all sorts of loopholes

—both for easy annulment and for people who could afford it, to seek divorce elsewhere.

The most widely-publicised example of this was when the Governor of New York State, Nelson Rockefeller, and his former wife were divorced. In that case the first Mrs. Rockefeller went to Nevada to seek her decree, and the lady who became the second Mrs. Rockefeller went to Idaho to obtain a divorce from her former husband. Both in Nevada and Idaho a six-week residency is required, and there are several grounds—including mental cruelty—upon which divorce can be obtained.

As a result of the present hearings, a set of proposals for divorce law change will be formulated. These will be considered by the New York State Legislature during its 1966 session when, it is expected, a more liberal divorce law will be recommended.

Mrs. Gandhi Asked To Run For
Congress Party Leadership

NEW DELHI, January 17, (Reuter).—

INDIA Sunday accepted as virtually certain that Mrs. Indira Gandhi, daughter of the late Jawaharlal Nehru, will become Prime Minister in succession to Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Congress Party President K. Kamaraj told her formally Sunday morning that the majority of Chief Ministers wanted her to stand for election next Wednesday morning as leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party and this would automatically mean she would become Prime Minister.

But former Finance Minister Morarji Desai is still determined to contest the election although it is generally accepted he can only be heavily defeated.

While right-winger Desai is considered doomed to defeat, observers stress that the sponsoring of Mrs. Gandhi was a tribute to his strength, as Congress Party leaders feel no other candidate could stop him.

Congress President Kamaraj was known to favour Mrs. Gandhi although not openly promoting her.

As the independent Sunday Standard commented, "she is the biggest vote catcher for the Congress and with elections around the corner nobody realises this more than vote-conscious Kamaraj".

Although Shastri's sudden death in Tashkent last Tuesday morning took India by surprise the successor

problem has clarified much faster than when Nehru died two years ago after months of declining health.

Slim, dark-eyed Mrs. Gandhi (48) has had only 19 months' ministerial experience, holding the portfolio of Information and Broadcasting. But she has been in politics since birth and was her father's constant companion to the moment of his death.

Mrs. Gandhi is considered slightly to the left of her father and has generally been considered the candidate for leadership favoured by the Congress Party's leftists.

At the same time she is said to be responsible, when she was party president in 1959-1960, in getting the Communist Party government removed from power in the South Indian State of Kerala.

She has been close to Krishna Menon, Nehru's confidante and Defence Minister until he was forced to resign after the clash with China in 1962, and there is some speculation here that her elevation to power could open the way for Menon's return to government.

(Contd. on page 4)

PRESS At a
Glance

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial on the Lagos Conference said that the disturbances in Nigeria following the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting had no relation with it.

The conference, which was organised by Nigerian Prime Minister Abubakar Tawafa Balewa, provided an opportunity to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson to explain to the participants the effects of the economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

When economic sanctions against Rhodesia were recommended by the UN General Assembly no one thought they would prove successful because similar sanctions against the South African government had proved ineffective. But reports received from Rhodesia indicate that the measures, particularly the oil embargo, have begun to yield results and created some differences of opinion among the white Rhodesians. Ian Smith himself rides a bicycle instead of a car and advocates that all other Rhodesians do the same. But the effect of the oil embargo will be as much on industries as on transport.

The oil embargo has also affected exports of sugar, tobacco and chrome which cannot be exported because of transport difficulties. Exports have also gone down because since the imposition of sanctions some countries have severed economic relations with Rhodesia.

It is believed that if the present sanctions against Rhodesia continue for another two or three months the white government in Salisbury will have no choice but to resign, giving the African majority a chance to come into its own.

Britain has avoided the use of force, and now that the economic sanctions are proving effective it is time to decide with whom the British government will enter negotiations concerning the future of Rhodesia. The paper suggested that after the fall of the present regime the British government should form a new government, including such nationalist figures as Gando, Nkomo and Stol. Nationalists in opposition to the Ian Smith regime should also be invited to join it.

In a letter in the same issue of *Isiah*, Abdullah Amirie pointed out that the bridge in Guzargah is in a very bad condition. He also suggested that the narrow road leading to Guzargah should be broadened.

In another letter, Mohammad Zia complained that most of the mosques in the city are in a pretty bad condition and should be repaired as soon as possible. He particularly drew the municipal authorities' attention to the mosque in Sher Shah Maina.

Yesterday's *Isiah* in an editorial on Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's forthcoming official visit to the Soviet Union on Feb. 1 said that friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have existed for nearly half a century. Friendship between the two countries was established soon after the Soviet Union had formed a government on a new basis and Afghanistan had obtained its independence. The relations between the two countries have been strengthening with the passage of time.

During the period Afghanistan was implementing its first and second five-year plans she was badly in need of foreign aid and technical assistance. Among the countries that readily gave financial help, including grants-in-aid, was the Soviet Union. Results of this help can now be seen everywhere in the country.

Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are cooperating in many fields. This cooperation, while strengthening relations between the two countries, provides opportunities for further cooperation.

Another method of strengthening relations is exchange of visits of the leaders of the two neigh-

(Contd. on page 4)

How To Prepare "Mast"

1 qt. milk
2-3 tbsp. yogurt

Boil the milk until it is almost ready to spill over the top of the pan. Let cool to a point that, when touched with a finger, it will sting slightly.

Take 2-3 tablespoons full of yogurt, put it in a cup and dissolve it with some of the warm milk.

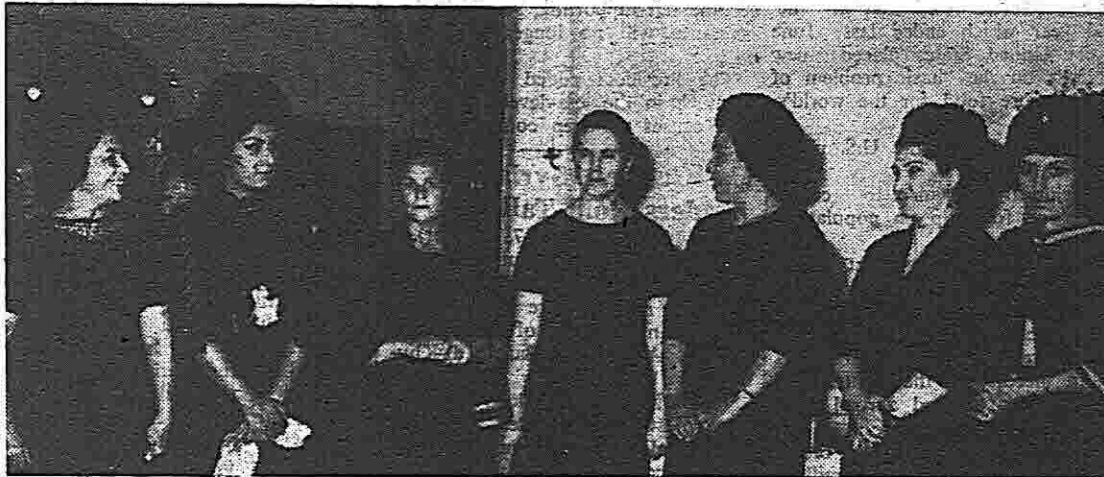
Yogurt can be bought in most stores and may be used as a starter. After having made your own yogurt, keep some—handy to use as a starter.

When thoroughly dissolved, pour it into the warm milk. Mix well, and then pour the milk into glasses or crockery. Cover with waxed paper. If you have used a crockery bowl, put a plate on top of the bowl and cover it with 3 or 4 dishtowels (top and sides) to keep it at an even temperature. Let it stand overnight in the kitchen away from drafts. It takes 7 to 8 hours to thicken.

When ready, yogurt should have the consistency of a custard. Remove covers and store yogurt in refrigerator. Yogurt will keep about a week, but it is suggested that it be made every couple of days in order to retain its fresh taste.

If thicker consistency is desired, add a pint of table cream to milk before boiling. It will give a much richer flavour.

All About Women



Mrs. Maiwandwal wife of the Afghan Prime Minister, held a reception in honour of Ludmila A. Kosygina, daughter of the Soviet Prime Minister, last Friday night at Bagh-i-Bala Restaurant. The reception was attended by wives of Cabinet members, wife of the Soviet Ambassador in Kabul and wives of other members of the Soviet Embassy. Ludmila A. Kosygina (fourth from right) accompanied her father during an overnight stop in Kabul on his way back from New Delhi to Moscow.

Dentistry: Favourite Career For Women In Afghanistan

One of the most popular professions for women in Kabul seems to be dentistry. Girls entered the

Training School for Dentists when it was first opened in 1936 by the Health Department's Dental Clinic in Kabul.

In 1940 seven girls completed the three-year course and started as assistant dentists. However, some of them later switched to other professions or quit working altogether after they married. For a time the school did not take any new students and the second group did not graduate until 1950. Of the second group seven are still working with the clinic in Kabul or in the provinces.

There are now 19 assistant dentists on the staff of the dental clinic and two thirds of them are women.

Women dentists have also accepted jobs in the provinces and in two of the provinces dental clinics are supervised by women and operated by women dentists.

However the number of women is not so high if the total number of graduates from the dental school is considered.

In the last ten years the school has turned out 115 dentists of whom only 30 were women.

Apart from the Central Dental Clinic, women dentists are now working in various hospitals in Kabul and in health institutions affiliated with Kabul University.

The school accepts graduates of the ninth grade who receive classroom instruction as well as clinical training. After completing the three-year course the graduates work for one year under supervision of experts in the clinic itself or in various hospitals. They also receive practical training in the use of X-ray equipment.

The academic standards of the school, said Sultan Ali, President

of the Central Dental Clinic, have improved during recent years.

And the students now get more extensive training in various aspects of dentistry, be it in treatment of patients or laboratory work.

Apart from the Afghan instructors there are now three foreign doctors—a German, a Czech and a Frenchman,—working in the clinic and supervising the progress of the students. They also teach some of the courses included in the school's curriculum.

Recent changes introduced included organising a system which ensures maintaining a record of all the clinic's patients. This, the president of the clinic said, will enable the clinic to work more effectively and provide better service to the patients. If we know how the trouble started in a particular case and what has been done to avert it so far, it is easier to treat patients. The Dental School of the Central Clinic was opened at a time when dentists were badly needed and there was not sufficient time and resources to operate it on sounder basis.

Now, the Ministry of Health and Kabul University are considering opening a special branch in the College of Medicine to train dentists. This department would turn out doctors rather than assistant dentists.

Plans are also under way to build a new modern and larger dental clinic. The clinic will probably be built next to the Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital on the road to the airport.

Attempts have been made to improve dental services in the provinces, too.

Until two years ago dental clinics existed in only five of the provinces. Such clinics exist in all of the 28

Shopping Clues:

Tin Bazaar Offers Sixteen Pan Sizes

For variety try cooking with a set of pots that come in 16 sizes, all available in the bazaar located on the northwest corner of the intersection where the Jami Maiwand monument stands.

A few minutes of browsing will turn up six sizes of teapots in addition to the 16 all of which have lids and are easy to store. The lids also make good cookie sheets. And a marble in a teapot prevents deposits of minerals from forming.

Food drainers, platters, dippers, frying pans, and regular pots are found along with basins for washing and special basins used for washing hands before a meal. Several sizes of rice pots ranging from a capacity to feed from one to 50 persons are available with little stands for the smaller ones.

Small canisters with lids provide excellent storage for spices, bobby pins, or other odds and ends and make a trip to the bazaar worthwhile.

provinces now.

During last year more than 18,500 patients visited the Central clinic, some 4,00 of whom received free treatment. In the first nine months of the current Afghan year more than 13,000 people have been treated at the clinic.

While most of those who have patronised this clinic are satisfied with its services, there are a number of private clinics in the city where patients have had unhappy experience.

There was one man who had three complete sets of teeth made by three of these clinics and none of

(Contd. on page 4)



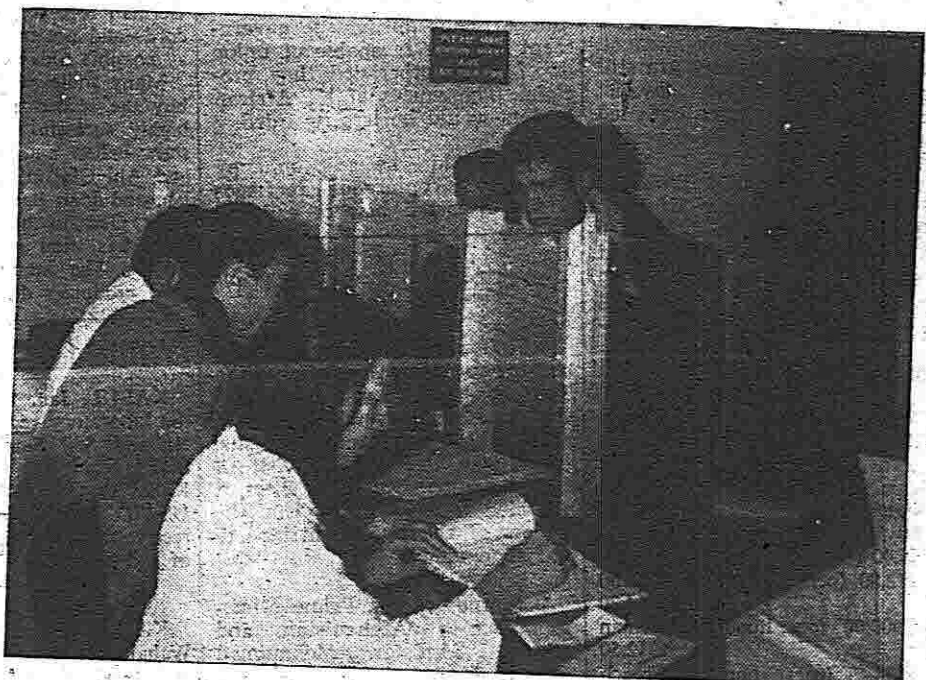
An assistant dentist moulds a new set of teeth.



Mrs. Zahra Nouri is one of the veteran dentists at the Central Dental Clinic. She has been working there for the last 16 years, and now serves as chief of a clinic.

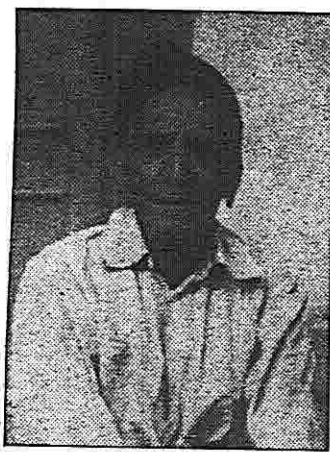


One dentist works on her patient and a second one sees that the patient is comfortable.



The Reception and Information Department of the Central Dental Clinic was opened last year.

Kako Dies After Long Service To Bakhtar, Times



Wilayat Ali Khan

KABUL, Jan. 17.—Wilayat Ali Khan, who served as translator in the Bakhtar News Agency ever since its establishment in 1940, died of asthma at his residence in Shore Bazar Saturday night. He was 75.

Wilayat Ali Khan, known to his friends as "Kako", resigned his job recently due to old age and was resting at his house.

When the Kabul Times was established four years ago Kako began work there as typist-translator. He then used to live in the premises of the Bakhtar News Agency. Kako's only off-duty pastime was keeping two pets—a cat and a dog. The animals had become so friendly with each other that they often ate out of the same dish and played together.

Six Page Times

Kabul Times "Thursday Edition" will be in six pages starting this week.

Kabul Times "Saturday Edition" is already published in six pages.

Johnson Submits Foreign Aid Annual Report To Congress

WASHINGTON, January 17.—

U.S. President Johnson submitted the annual report on U.S. foreign aid to Congress Monday and said that America's record of assistance shows a "continuing conviction that our own peace and prosperity here at home depends on continued progress towards better life for people everywhere".

The President noted that in the fiscal year which ended last June 30 the United States placed new emphasis on the "basic problem of securing more food for the world's population".

In this connection the U.S. plans included:

—Technical assistance to countries asking for help on population programmes.

—Priority for development projects aimed at achieving better agricultural output.

—American university participation in rural development efforts.

—An increase in the nutritional value of food shipped abroad for children.

The report said the United States committed a total of \$3,503 million for mutual defence and development programme in the 12-month period with nearly two-thirds of the money—\$2,178 million—going for economic assistance programmes administered by the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.).

The report said that the largest share of development loans was committed to the Near East-South Asia region; technical assistance was heaviest in Africa, and supporting assistance was largest in the Far East.

This was the regional breakdown given for all major categories of assistance:

—Near East-South Asia: \$693.9 million.

—Latin America \$588.1 million.

—Far East \$449.9 million.

—Africa: \$163.9 million.

President Johnson said in his letter of transmittal that "perhaps the most important single change in our AID programme has been the shift from simply helping other countries stay afloat to helping them

East German, Syrian Leaders Hold Talks

DAMASCUS, Jan. 17, (Reuter).—The East German Deputy Foreign Minister, Dr. W. Kieswetter had a one-hour meeting here Sunday with the Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, R. Bashir al-Khutob.

According to an official source, Dr. Kieswetter submitted proposals for consolidating relations between the two countries.

He expressed "his government's understanding of Arab problems especially the Palestine case", the source said.

Dr. Kieswetter and officials of the East German Foreign and Communications Ministries arrived in Damascus Saturday on the inaugural flight of a new direct air service between Damascus and East Berlin.

Buenos Aires Grave Diggers Back At Work

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 17, (Reuter).—The hospital workers, grave diggers and dustmen of Buenos Aires decided to go back to work Sunday after a 25-day strike.

The strikers, all municipal employees, had walked out to back demands for higher pay and the rehiring of dismissed colleagues.

At a stormy meeting, they voted to return to work after the City Council promised to consider re-employing the municipal workers dismissed for walking off the job.

Lodin's Death

(Contd. from page 1)

he offered condolences to Lodin's family.

Condolence meetings were held today and will be held tomorrow at Sherpur Mosque by the Lodin's family and the Foreign Ministry respectively.

In New Delhi Lodin's body was carried to Palam Airport from his residence with full military honour. The funeral procession was accompanied by units from the Indian army, navy and air force.

Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh, Chief of Protocol of the Indian Foreign Ministry and former Ambassador to Kabul J.N. Dhamija, chief of the Afghan desk in the Ministry Mehta, members of the diplomatic corps and Afghans residing in New Delhi accompanied the body to the airport. An Indian Army general representing the President of India called at the Afghan Embassy in New Delhi and conveyed the President's sympathy and condolences to members of the bereaved family. The Mayor of Delhi Nooruddin Ahmad, also visited the late Ambassador's residence to offer condolences to members of his family.

From 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. Sunday heads of diplomatic missions, including ambassadors of Islamic countries and their entire staff, visited the Afghan Embassy in New Delhi to sign a special book.

A special envoy of the President of India placed a wreath on the late Ambassador's body as did some Indian Foreign Ministry officials and Afghans residing in New Delhi.

Born in 1910, Lodin received his primary and secondary education in Habibia High School, and later went to the United States where he received his M.A. in civil engineering from Cornell University.

In 1939 he was appointed director general of the Dams and Canals Department of the Ministry of Public Works and in 1943 Deputy Minister in that Ministry. In 1946 he became the Minister of Public Works.

In 1953 he was sent to the United Nations as Afghanistan's permanent representative. He became Afghan Ambassador in Washington in 1954. Six years later he was appointed Ambassador to London. Since 1963 he had been Afghan Ambassador to New Delhi.

Dental Clinics

(Contd. from page 1)

them fitted properly. The Central Clinic may prevent such problems in the future by licensing dentists who have the proper training.

Another sphere in which the Central Dental Clinic may extend its activities is teaching people how to take care of their teeth.

Promotion of preventive measures against tooth decay would certainly decrease the number of sufferers of tooth decay in the country.

The Ministry of Public Health has decided to expand the Audio-Visual Department of the Public Health Department which can help the Central Dental Clinic carry out an educational campaign.

Indian Premier

(Contd. from page 2)

But Menon has many enemies in the Congress Parliamentary Party, which was responsible for forcing his resignation.

Seven leading members of the opposition in Parliament Sunday night issued a statement questioning the method adopted by the ruling Congress Party to elect its new leader in Parliament.

The statement said it was "strange that the voting rights of members of Parliament are being virtually exercised by Chief Ministers of states who are not even voters themselves. This is a negation of democracy".

The statement also alleged that the government-run All-India Radio had been used "for creating an atmosphere in favour of a particular candidate".

When Kamaraj was asked by reporters about criticisms of the Chief Ministers' involvement, he remarked sharply: "Do not put such a silly question. It's nonsense to talk like that".

Kamaraj added: "Everybody has the right to organise themselves and work for the common good".

ADVTS.

Books, Periodicals

Avicenna Bookstore located on the ground floor of the Ministry of Education in Char Rahi Malek Asghar, has the latest American scientific books, famous German, Russian, and English magazines such as Life, Time, Newsweek, Scala, New Times for sale. Prices are reasonable.

For Sale

Opel Capitan Mod. 1957 with Radio and accessories, customs paid. Price Af. 120,000. From 1900 to 2100 p.m. Phone: 24093

For Sale. Ford Anglia Saloon car 1964. Tax paid. Phone Gelder 20512.

Rebellious Army Controls Northern Nigeria

(Contd. from page 1)

cles arriving at Lagos were being kept out by troops at checkpoints.

Meanwhile, according to a Reuter's message from Nicosia, President Makarios of Cyprus has left Enugu, eastern Nigeria, for Abidjan in the Ivory Coast, a Cyprus government spokesman said here Sunday.

The Archbishop, on an official visit to Nigeria after the Commonwealth Conference in Lagos last week, was reported safe in the eastern region capital after yesterday's army mutiny.

The spokesman said it was presumed the Archbishop and his party were travelling aboard the Nigerian federal Prime Minister's aircraft which had flown them round Nigeria on their official tour.

In London, President Mamadi Azikiwe of Nigeria, who is living in a hotel near London, plans to fly home as soon as arrangements can be made, he announced last night.

He told a press conference he would be leaving at any moment.

Reports on the mutiny are still fragmentary, although loyalist troops are said to have defeated rebels in a clash at Ibadan yesterday.

Reports in Lagos said Abubakar and the federal Finance Minister, Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh, who was kidnapped with him, might have been taken to Calabar in the east with the aim of forcing

them to negotiate there with chief Obafemi Awolowo.

He is a western region opposition leader who has been in prison since 1963, for allegedly plotting to overthrow the government.

Commenting on recent events in Nigeria, the London Times said in a Monday edition the country was in peril.

In an editorial, the paper said: "Whatever the government's mistakes, to make them a reason for destroying Nigeria's unity would be a disaster. It would not solve any real problems. It would shatter the hopes placed everywhere in Africa's largest state. It would be bad for Nigerians. Bad for Africa. Bad for the Commonwealth. Through unity alone is Nigeria likely to develop the great potential strength (including oil) which can overcome poverty in time."

"In the world at large a break-up of the Nigerian federation would be taken as another sign that Africans mismanage government and are incapable of union or of the brotherhood they proclaim. The voices of all African leaders would be less regarded."

"It would be an unhappy sequel to a conference in Lagos which discussed how to end the

Smith regime in Rhodesia and prepare for majority rule for Africans."

"The disintegration of its third largest member would be a blow to the Commonwealth, which needs large stable states and moderate voices such as Abubakar's to guide its decisions."

Youth Changing From Beat To Romantic In W. Germany

IS West Germany's youth now going through a romantic wave? Are the hard beat, leather jackets and unruly manes passe? Many signs seem to point to this and last but not least, the new sound in music preferred by young people.

Similar to England and the United States, folk songs and tender love songs top the West German hit parades. And singing idol Freddy Quinn, who rose to the top as an international film and musical star from a mere "expert" on shanties, deeply believes in the rebirth of the folk song. He sings the loveliest German folk songs on his latest record—and not in jazz form—as true as possible today.

Many smile at the thought, others buy the record along with similar highly successful records of foreign stars Belina and Behrendt, Esthor and Abi Ofarim, Ronny, Bob Dylan, and Joan Baez. And the famous West German heath-poet Hermann Lons has been rediscovered by hit singers. The insatiable mills of record producers do not even stop in

front of the "Lieder" of classic and romantic composers, and the young people sign along.

The younger generation also reveals its bent for romanticism by the way it like to decorate. A strange new love for antiques has thus been discovered by the young people. As serious customers of junk-shops, young girls can be seen hunting for objects from grandmother's day whereas young men like to surround themselves with rustic or funny remnants of bygone times.

The rustic style and Chippendale are at the present highly popular with young people, regardless if imitation or real. The main thing is their own, personal comfort—representation is not important. And not only chairs that allow a certain "seated elegance" are in vogue, but old cupboards, chests, crystal chandeliers and brightly painted old kitchen furniture find enthusiastic young buyers.

Without the least timidity, they combine this splendour with flat couches and square teak-wood tables, with modern art and practical tableware. What is the reason for this unusual decoration style? Do the young people want to flee their sensible lives in offices and factory halls by placing the charm of bygone days in their rooms, are they merely looking for gags or are they following a passing fancy? Nobody knows.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Jan. 17.—The chief of the laboratory section in the Water and Soil Survey Department, Sayed Nouruddin Mosharaf, left Kabul for the U.S. Sunday on a USAID scholarship programme to receive higher training in the field of soil chemistry.

KABUL, Jan. 17.—Serajuddin Wahaj of Radio Afghanistan, who had gone to the Federal Republic of Germany for further studies in radio journalism, has returned to Kabul.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

bouring nations. His Majesty the King has already visited the Soviet Union and several Soviet leaders have paid return visits. Although the recent visit of Alexei Kosygin was very short, it provided an opportunity for the leaders of the two countries to exchange views.

Both the Soviet Prime Minister's visit to Afghanistan and Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union are evidence of improving relations between the two countries.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Jan. 17.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani.

Buying	Selling
Af. 76.00 (per one U.S. dollar)	76.50
Af. 212.80 (per one Pound Sterling)	214.20
Af. 1900.00 (per hundred German Mark)	1912.50
Af. 1538.46 (per hundred French Franc)	1548.59
Af. 1769.49 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	1781.15

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