

1-31-1966

Kabul Times (January 31, 1966, vol. 4, no. 255)

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 31, 1966, vol. 4, no. 255)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 896.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/896>

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. 31, 66

WEATHER FORECAST

Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum -2°C.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:41 a.m.
Sun sets today at 5:24 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. 255.

KABUL, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1966, (DALV 11, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Justice Ministry Amends Crime Investigation Law

KABUL, Jan. 31.—The Ministry of Justice said Sunday that in a bid to serve the cause of justice in a better manner and facilitate and regulate investigation of criminal acts Articles 5, 10, 12, and 19 of the law regulating the activities of the Attorney General's Office have been amended.

Likewise Article 32 of the punitive law was amended. On the basis of the new amendments, the ministry said, the police like members of the Attorney General's Office, can in the course of their investigations, seek the help of experts on the subject under investigation.

Furthermore the extent of the authority of the police and members of the Attorney General's Office in regard to detention of accused persons has been regulated.

The laws originally enacted during transitional period will go to Parliament for debate, according to the Constitution.

Fruit Company Releases Figures

On Exports Abroad

KABUL, Jan. 31.—The Fruit Company has exported so far this year \$75,000 worth of fruit to Europe and America.

The company delivered 50 tons of raisins to England, 25 tons to Holland, and 60 tons of pistachio nuts to the United States.

Besides these consignments, the company has also exported fruit to some countries of the barter area.

During the year, 650 tons of raisins was exported by the company to the Soviet Union and Poland.

The company now has ready for export 300 tons of raisins, 60 tons of walnuts and 25 tons of pistachio nuts.

The company was established here ten years ago with a capital of Af. 4.5 million. It now has a working capital of Af. 22 million.

Pravda Says Some USSR Historians Follow Bourgeois

MOSCOW, Jan. 31, (AP).—The Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda accused some Soviet historians of going too far in the destalinisation campaign initiated by former Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

The article made it clear that Pravda was not defending Stalin. But it said some historians had condemned the entire period of Stalin's rule rather than just condemning the man himself. These Soviet historians thus had joined bourgeois historians in discrediting a whole period of Soviet history, Pravda said.

The paper also, for the first time, described Khrushchev's phrase, "the period of the cult of personality", as erroneous. The phrase is used to describe the period of Stalin's rule.

The article stressed that historians should re-educate youth brought up during the destalinisation period because they have shown disrespect for the generation that lived under Stalin.

Pravda said the dethroning of the cult of personality by the party and the people was a good decision, but by criticising the period of the cult, historians castigated not only Stalin but also the period in which the Soviet Union advanced from a backward state to a modern, industrial power.

Pravda told Soviet historians to turn their attention to events such as the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 and to "deal brightly with the gigantic figure of V. I. Lenin", founder of the Soviet state.

The article criticised the "passive" histories written under Stalin and the "subjective" histories written under Khrushchev but it defended the system of party direction and control under which they were written.

U.S. Gold Stocks Fall \$ 72 Million In December

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, (Reuters).—United States stocks of gold dropped by a further \$72 million in December, the Federal Reserve Board reported Sunday.

Total U.S. reserves, including foreign currency holdings, fell by \$102 million during the month.

Gold and total reserves fell steadily during the year. Since December 1964 gold stocks have dropped by \$1,664 million and total reserves by \$1,319 million.

The reserve Board's January bulletin showed the total U.S. stocks of gold stood at \$13,807 million at the end of December.

Holdings of foreign currencies declined to \$777 million.

Ministers Continue Debating Economy

KABUL, Jan. 31.—The Cabinet in its Saturday's deliberations on the country's economic situation reviewed the proposals put forward by Banke Melli Afghan.

The cabinet also studied plans prepared by the Afghan Air Authority for the development of civil aviation in Afghanistan.

A commission consisting of a number of cabinet members was appointed by the cabinet to further deliberate these plans.

Ho Chi Minh Sends Message To Britain Restating Terms To End Vietnamese Fighting

MOSCOW, January 31, (Reuter).—North Vietnam President Ho Chi Minh sent a message to Britain Sunday apparently restating his terms for ending the Vietnam war.

Usually reliable sources said the message did not appear to contain new proposals. Britain is co-chairman with the Soviet Union of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Vietnam.

But the message caused a diplomatic flurry. It was handed over by a North Vietnamese diplomat in an unusual Sunday morning call on British Ambassador Sir Geoffrey Harrison.

In London, a well-informed source said that at first sight the message seemed to be similar to those sent by President Ho to many heads of state in the last few days. (see page 2)

But it was understood in Moscow that while substantially the same as the others there were some variations in the message to Britain.

The message to Britain was sent three weeks before British Prime Minister Harold Wilson is due here to talk to Soviet leaders, with Vietnam a key topic.

Meanwhile, Chinese head of state Liu Shao-Chi was Sunday reported with an expression of full support for North Vietnam.

North Vietnam's Council of Ministers, in a communique published Sunday, called on the people to step up their fight against U.S.

The council said they should use all their resources and make the best of foreign aid from brotherly countries to carry on the fight, according to the North Vietnam news agency.

In Tokyo, North Vietnam Sunday protested against the return of 21 alleged prisoners of war, saying they were "illegally" sent back to North Vietnam, Hanoi Radio reported.

The broadcast heard here said the protest was made by the delegation head of North Vietnam's people army to the joint Commission for the demilitarised zone.

"This is an obvious maneuver designed to slander the Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam and cover up the U.S. scheme of intensifying and expanding the war in Vietnam", the statement said.

It said the returned men are fully entitled to decide whether to settle in the North or to return to the South and carry on the fight against the U.S.

Hanoi Radio said the 21 men were warmly welcomed by the people on the northern bank of the Ban Hai river which divides south and north Vietnam.

According to an AP dispatch Viet Cong forces killed a whole company of South Korean troops at Phu Yen province on Jan. 20, the first day of the lunar new year ceasefire period, Hanoi Radio claimed Sunday.

The radio, quoting a Viet Cong report, gave no figures.

It also claimed that the Viet Cong killed more than 50 South Korean troops on the previous day when three battalions of South Korean troops raided the Da Rang River area in Tuy Hoa district, Phu Yen provinces.

On Jan. 20, Hanoi radio said, (Contd. on page 4)

Premier Leaves Tomorrow For Nine-Day Visit To USSR

KABUL, Jan. 31.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal will leave Kabul tomorrow at 10 in the morning for a nine-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

The trip takes place at the invitation of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

In addition to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Planning, two members of the Wolesi Jirgah will accompany the Prime Minister. They are Helaluddin Badri and Abdul Ghaffour Bahir.

The Prime Minister is expected to spend three days in Moscow after which he will make a tour of some of the Republics of the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Maiwandwal is also accompanying the Prime Minister.

Gursel Expected In Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—Turkish President Cemal Gursel is expected here tonight for a medical check up at Walter Reed military hospital, a Turkish embassy spokesman said.

President Johnson is sending a special aircraft to Ankara to fetch the 72-year-old Turkish head of state.

Subandrio Comments On Indonesia-Australia Ties

DJAKARTA, Jan. 31.—First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio stated that Indonesian-Australian relations can be maintained without certain limitations. He said the relations are presently not good because of the Malaysia issue. He made the statement when he was asked to comment on statement of the Australian Ambassador in Djakarta, who said that Australia was going to improve relations with Indonesia.

DJAKARTA, Jan. 31.—Indonesia and Pakistan will hold an economic conference in Karachi in the midst of March 1966.

The conference will be at the level of ministers for foreign affairs.

19 Hurt as Belgium's Language War Flares Up

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—Belgium's language war flared anew Sunday and 19 people were hurt as riot police used tear gas and rifle butts to quell Flemish nationalist demonstrators.

The demonstrators stoned the police and set two police vehicles on fire at a strike-bound coal mine near Genk, 80 kms. east of Brussels.

Fourteen children were among those hurt. They were trapped inside a candy shop.

The demonstrators battled the police for five hours before marching back to Genk under police escort.

UN Report Suggests Plan To Develop Natural Resources

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—A five-year programme of intensified and expanded United Nations' activity in exploiting mineral, energy and water resources of developing countries was recommended in a report issued by Secretary-General U Thant, Monday.

Non-agricultural and mineral products accounted for 62 per cent of

the increase in exports of developing countries between 1963 and 1964, the report noted.

In many areas surveys had shown that a rich potential of mineral and other resources could be tapped and a sharp increase in demand for development was expected, it said.

If and when sufficient funds could be mobilised, the report recommended a long-term programme in such fields as exploration of iron ore resources, off-shore mineral potential, water needs and resources, and oil shale resources.

Anglo-German Group Loses Contract To Italy

LIMA, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—An Anglo-German consortium has lost to an Italian group a \$200 million (about 74 million sterling) contract to build the giant Mantaro River hydro-electric power complex in the eastern Peruvian Andes.

The decision to terminate the contract, signed in 1962 with English Electric and George Wimpey of Britain and Siemens of West Germany, was announced in the Senate here on Friday night by development minister Sixto Gutierrez Chamorro.

The contract now goes to G.I.E.-Impregilo of Italy and will save Peru 1,000 million soles (about 13.3 million Sterling), Gutierrez said. Swiss consultants called in to study the offers found the Italian bid 18 per cent cheaper, he said.

Both Michael Stewart, British Foreign Secretary who visited here recently, and high-ranking West German officials are understood to have told President Fernando Belaunde Terry that Peru's international reputation would suffer if the contract with the Anglo-German consortium were cancelled.

Nepal Seeks Resumption Of Flights To Pakistan

DACCA, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—Nepal is seeking Indian permission to resume air services between Katmandu and the East-Pakistan capital of Dacca, the Nepalese Foreign Minister Kirthi Nidhi Bista said here last night.

Flights between the two capitals were disrupted by last September's Indo-Pakistan fighting.

Bista told reporters that Nepal was also negotiating for the renewal of trade transit facilities.

The Foreign Minister is on a week's official visit to Pakistan.

Envoys Explain Morocco's View Of Ben Barka Scandal

CASABLANCA, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—One of the nine special envoys sent by Morocco's King Hassan to explain his government's side of the Ben Barka scandal flew into Geneva Sunday on his way to Britain and Scandinavia.

He is minister of state Hadji Ahmed Balafrej.

Other envoys were on the verge of preparing to move.

The minister of posts, Haddou Chiguer, left for Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Justice minister Abdel Hafid Boualeb flew to Libya after talks with Tunisian president Habib Bourguiba.

Tomorrow the director general of the king's cabinet, Driss el M'hamedi leaves for the United States and Canada.

UK Adopts Total Sanctions Against Rhodesia

LONDON, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson Sunday ordered total ban on all British trade with Rhodesia and closed off loopholes in the economic campaign against Ian Smith's breakaway regime.

The government also gave a formal warning to people within Rhodesia—and to other governments—that Britain will not be responsible for any money lent to the white minority regime since it broke with Britain last Nov. 11.

Britain now will instruct its envoys in various countries to ask

other governments to back the new forms of economic sanctions which are to come into effect on Feb. 2.

What Britain hopes will be the final blow at Smith's regime will come when Zambia, Rhodesia's northern neighbour, imposes sanctions against imports of Rhodesian manufactured goods. But government sources here said the time had not yet come for this move.

A three-pronged move adopted by Britain yesterday are:

1. Extension of the ban on British exports of army and oil to Rhodesia to cover all its other exports.

2. Barring a final five per cent of imports from Rhodesia to make this a total ban.

3. Delivering the warning on credit, aimed at South Africa and other nations, and to people within Rhodesia who might buy "independence bonds", which the regime has said it plans to issue.

These moves were described by the government sources as "a further tightening of the screw", following the oil ban announced just before Christmas, which the government here believes will prove decisive.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
RAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul".
Telephones:
Editor: 24047
For other numbers first
dial switchboard number
24026, 24028, or 23044.
Circulation and Advertising:
Ex. 59.
Editorial: Ex. 24, 58
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.
Printed at:—
Govt. Printing House

JANUARY 31, 1966

Prime Minister's
Visit To USSR

The Prime Minister's visit to the Soviet Union comes at a time when useful contacts have already been established between the leaders of this region. Mr. Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, who leaves tomorrow for a nine-day visit to the neighbouring Soviet Union, recently welcomed the establishment of contacts between the leaders of this region. He suggested that if they got together from time to time to exchange views, the possibilities of improving good-neighbourly ties would increase.

The Prime Minister's discussions with the Soviet leaders during his visit to Moscow will be in line with this policy. The ties between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are based on deeply rooted friendship. We are sure, therefore, that Mr. Maiwandwal's visit to the Soviet Union will yield fruitful results.

During his recent stopover visit in Kabul, the Soviet Prime Minister Mr. Alexei Kosygin predicted that Mr. Maiwandwal's talks with Soviet leaders would further consolidate the amicable ties already existing between the two countries.

Relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union can serve as an excellent example of good relations between countries in other nations in this region. We are happy that as friendly relations develop between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, other nations in this region are also making efforts to create an atmosphere of cooperation.

During his Moscow visit the Prime Minister will have a further opportunity to discuss with Soviet leaders ways to expand cultural, economic, and technical cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet Union has already helped us greatly in our efforts to raise the living standard of our people. We are sure that as a result of the talks between Afghan and Soviet leaders in Moscow, the scope of cooperation between the two sides will be increased.

HO CHI MINH SENDS LETTER TO CHINESE

Chinese leader Liu Shao-Chi received a letter dated Jan. 24 from Ho Chi Minh, President of North Vietnam. Following are highlights of the letter:

As is known to you, over the past 11 years and more, the U.S. has been seriously sabotaging the 1954 Geneva agreements and preventing the peaceful reunification of Vietnam in an attempt to turn South Vietnam into a U.S. new-type colony and military base. They are now waging a war of aggression in the south. At the same time, they try to draw experience from this war to repress the national liberation movement in other countries.

In an endeavour to get out of the quagmire in South Vietnam, the U.S. has massively increased the strength of the U.S. expeditionary corps and sent in troops from a number of their satellites to wage direct aggression in South Vietnam. They have also launched air attacks on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (N. Vietnam), an independent and sovereign country and a member of the socialist camp.

While intensifying and extending the war in Vietnam, the U.S. is clamouring about its "desire for peace", and its "readiness to engage in unconditional discussions", in the hope of fooling world public opinion and the American people. Recently, the Johnson administration has initiated a "search for peace", and put forward a 14-point proposal. As an excuse for its war in South Vietnam, it claims that it is "keeping its commitment" to the Saigon administration. It slanders the patriotic struggle of the people of South Vietnam, calling it "an aggression by North Vietnam". This contention can in no way rub out the solemn declaration made by the United States in Geneva in order that "it will refrain from the threat or the use of force to disturb them".

The United States talks about res-

pecting the Geneva agreements. But one of the main provisions of the agreements bans the introduction of foreign troops into Vietnam. If the United States really respects the agreements, it must withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam.

The 14 points of the United States boit down in essence to this: the United States is trying hard to cling to South Vietnam, to maintain there the puppet administration rigged up by it, and to perpetuate the partition of Vietnam.

In his Jan. 12, 1966 message read before the U.S. Congress, President Johnson affirmed that it was the policy of the United States not to pull out of South Vietnam, and he forced the Vietnamese people to choose between "peace and the ravages of a conflict". That is an impudent threat, an attempt to impose on the Vietnamese people the conditions of the so-called U.S. "unconditional discussions".

At the very moment when the U.S. government puts forward the so-called new "peace efforts", it is frantically increasing the U.S. strength in South Vietnam. It is stepping up the terrorist raids, resorting to the "scorched earth" policy, burning all, destroying all, killing all, using napalm bombs, poison gases and toxic chemicals to burn down villages and massacre the civilian population in vast areas of South Vietnam.

The United States keeps sending its planes on espionage flights in preparation for new air attacks on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

On the other hand, it is launching air attacks on many areas in the kingdom of Laos, and multiplying armed provocations against the kingdom of Cambodia.

Obviously, the U.S. "search for peace" is only designed to conceal its schemes for intensified war. The Johnson administration's stand remains: aggression and expansion of

the war. To settle the Vietnam question, the movement of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has put forward the four-point stand which is an expression of the essential provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam. This is a stand of peace.

Having gone through over 20 years of war, the Vietnamese people desire peace more eagerly than any one else to build their life. But real peace can by means be dissociated from genuine independence. So long as the U.S. army still remains on our soil, our people

(Contd. on page 4)

Ball Says Borders
Must Not Be
Changed By Force

EVANSTON, Illinois, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—George Ball, Under-Secretary of State, said Sunday that the United States must resist any Communist attempt to alter by force the borders, and lines of demarcation established after World War II.

Addressing a student gathering at the university here, Ball said that the Vietnam war was not a local conflict but part of a continuing struggle to prevent the communists from upsetting the balance of power by force or threat of force.

Ball, in his prepared remarks, also warned that "we would make a mistake to regard the cold war as a permanent phenomenon".

He mentioned the changes that had taken place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe over the past decade and added: "Over time... we may look forward to a comparable development within Communist China—a maturing process that will deflect the policies of Peking from bellicose actions to a peaceful relation with the rest of the world".

WEST GERMANY PLANS RAILWAY REFORM

The West German cabinet has recommended drastic measures to put the nation's Federal Railway System (Bundesbahn) on a paying basis.

Though it delivered more than a million and a half passengers to their destinations last year, the state-owned Bundesbahn still operated at an estimated deficit of 1,800 million marks (450 million dollars).

As a result of Europe's finest railway system is confronted with a new crisis annually, which forces it to seek more than a thousand million marks (250 million dollars) in short term loans every year, to stave off insolvency.

Despite the figures in the red business is booming for the Bundesbahn, which boasts of more than 9,000 electric and diesel engines of the most advanced design.

According to the latest figures available, federal railway goods wagons transported more than 342 million tons of goods in 1964, an increase of 2.7 per cent over the previous year.

The chronic deficit stems from the fact that the Bundesbahn is obliged to maintain a number of services at a loss, which cannot be made without substantial aid from either the state or federal governments.

Such extraneous expenditures includes maintenance of unprofitable runs in the public interest, special reductions in fares for commuters, students, workers, and war veterans, and generous social welfare benefits for employees.

Last year being an election year, Bonn's politicians delayed taking action on the railway situation, for fear that it might become an embarrassing campaign issue.

Last week the cabinet met and drew up an ambitious five-year programme, whose goals were outlined by West German Transport Minister, Hans-Christoph Seebohm.

"The Bundesbahn must operate on a profitable basis and become technically modern", Seebohm told reporters.

The programme calls for some 8,000 kilometres of unprofitable track to be idled and the closing down of some one hundred small

stations.

Administrative centres and repair shops are also to be reduced in number.

Through these measures alone, the number of railway personnel required could be cut 70,000, the Minister stressed.

By 1970, the final year of the programme, the Bundesbahn will have only 380,000 employees, compared with 520,000 in 1958.

Seebohm expressed assurances there would be no layoffs or hard ships encountered by railway personnel because of the proposed re-

organisation.

The reduction in staff would take place through release of employees because of retirement or reasons of health, he said.

Critics of the federal railways have charged that government support of the system represented unfair trade practices, since it was competing with private carriers.

Reducing the need for federal subsidisation by putting the Bundesbahn on a paying basis would go a long way towards placating these critics, observers believe (DPA)

Symposiums, Conferences
Organised In USSR In 1966

MOSCOW, January 31, (Tass).—

THERE have never been planned so many international meetings of scientists in Moscow as this year. The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a special decision connected with the preparation for and holding of science congresses in 1966. A Tass correspondent was told by the Secretary of the Soviet Academy of Sciences that representatives of 78 countries are expected to attend the congresses and symposiums. Over 10,000 well known Soviet and foreign scientists in various branches of knowledge will come to Moscow.

An international oceanographic congress will be held from May 30 to June 9. It is not without reason that the Soviet Union was selected as the venue of this meeting, because Soviet specialists have done much to explore the world ocean. The programme of the congress was drawn up under the motto: "ocean exploration for the benefit of mankind."

The international congress of crystallographs, which will be attended by approximately three thousand Soviet and foreign scientists, is scheduled for July 12 to 21. A regular congress of microbiologists will be held in the same month. The halls of Moscow university will be placed at the disposal of psychologists in the first days of August. This congress will be attended by approximately two and a half thousand foreign scientists.

The biggest will be the inter-thematics.

national congress of mathematicians which is to be attended by about five thousand Soviet and foreign scientists. It is to be held from August 16 to 26. The other big international meetings will be the conference on the physics of low temperatures and the symposium on fermentation. In all, 14 international meetings of scientists will be held in Moscow in 1966.

The organisational commissions for preparation of the congresses are headed by academicians Alexander Vinogradov, Pyotr Kapitza, Ivan Petrovsky, Mikhail Larentyev and other prominent scientists.

It is planned to open exhibitions during congresses and symposiums, in particular, an international exhibition of mathematical machines and literature on ma-

PRESS At a Glance

In an editorial entitled The Rise of Cigarette Prices, Sunday's Anis said that now a package of L & M cigarettes costs Af. 30 while only a few weeks ago it could be bought for Af. 20. The prices of other brands of cigarettes have also risen on the bazaar.

Since a great number of our people do smoke, this rapid rise in cigarette prices should not be ignored, said the editorial. What is the major reason for a 50 per cent rise in the price of cigarettes? Is the rapidly rising price being made with the permission of authorities concerned? If it is, what is the reason for such a move?

If increasing the price is an attempt to persuade people to give up smoking, we doubt that such a step will bring the desired result, said the paper. Smokers will just seek other means of finding the brand of cigarettes they prefer by paying the higher price or will use lower quality tobacco which will endanger their health.

If the rising price of cigarettes is occurring without the consent of the authorities, the paper suggested that steps be taken to cut the price to its previous level.

It is true that if cigarettes were manufactured in the country, it would be necessary to put a duty on imported cigarettes to encourage the local industry. However, Anis pointed out, there is not yet in local cigarette factory to protect.

In conclusion, Anis urged the authorities concerned, particularly the Ministry of Commerce and the Municipality, to take concrete measures to return the price of cigarettes to normal. The paper favoured the setting up of a factory to make cigarettes which would enable Afghanistan to use the tobacco raised here and at the same time save the country's foreign exchange now being used for the import of cigarettes.

Sunday's Islah editorialised on the problem of meat. In the past, the paper noted, due to heavy snowfall in the winter the roads to Kabul were often blocked and no cattle or sheep could be brought into the city without great difficulty. As a result the supply of meat was scarce and the price rose rapidly. No one could blame the butchers if the price of meat skyrocketed during such winters, the paper said.

But now the bad roads are being replaced by modern all-weather highways which are very seldom closed by snowfalls, Islah pointed out. Therefore there is now no excuse for the price of meat to rise so rapidly. The paper urged the people to refuse to pay more for meat than the price fixed by the Municipality.

A letter to the editor of Anis which appeared in the Sunday issue praised the management of Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital for paying more attention to its patients. But, the writer noted, that lack of enough medicines creates great difficulties for patients in the hospital.

The writer urged the Ministry of Public Health to be sure that enough medicines of all kinds were provided to the hospital and arrangements made so that the medicines were available to the patients at any time they were needed.

Sunday's Heywad editorialised on the problem of disarmament. After examining the situation in the world, the paper notes, one concludes that since nuclear weapons were developed by great powers the world has been faced by a grave threat.

Although great efforts have been made and are being made to achieve lasting peace and security throughout the world still a concrete and satisfactory agreement has not been reached on the problem of complete and general disarmament which is the main source of threat and danger to world peace.

Afghanistan as peace-loving na-
(Contd. on page 4)



The Women's Institute in Herat is run by the four daughters of Haji Lal Mohammad. Mosuma directs the Institute and the other three Habiba, Wasima, and Fatima all teach school and work with women in their free time. Here three of the sisters stand in the seven room house in which they supervise classes in literacy, tailoring, and handicrafts.



At the Kandahar Women's Institute Hajera teaches about 30 children between four and seven for six days a week. They enjoy singing, learning the alphabet, and playing games from six to eleven each morning.

All About Women

A Typical Afghan Girl Is Hard To Find

Who is the typical Afghan girl? After long and careful research I have come to the conclusion she does not exist. There are some basic types, sub-types and sub-sub-types but he who would draw fine lines is doomed to frustration.

For example the "typical" village girl—she lives in the provinces, works at home, marries young (between 15 and 22 usually) and raises a large family. Of

course, this is discounting the occasional young lady who does not want to marry at all and does not—our first exception.

This group may be divided into two sub-types—those who go or have been to school and those who have not and will not go to school. Take the young lady from our second sub-type. What are her attitudes? What is she like? The answer to this involves us in the sub-sub-types.

Common types you find are the gentle shy girl, the efficient industrious, silent or outspoken type the whiner and the shrew.

The shy girl is elusive as a deer. If you do get close enough to talk to her, she blushes. If you ask her name, she giggles. If you ask her age she leaves the room at the first opportunity. Her judgments on people are kind. Her favourite companions are small children and perhaps a close girl friend her own age. She is close to her mother, afraid of strangers, and strange situations. If you become friends with her she is loyal, generous and truly delighted when you come to visit.

There are, however, several variants of this type and the girl you originally labeled as shy and gentle may turn out on closer acquaintance to belong to any of several other sub-types.

The efficient, industrious, silent type is always busy. It is hard to find out her attitudes because she is usually too busy to talk. If she does answer your questions, and she frequently doesn't, it is with a word or two and she is off to the other end of the house.

Her outspoken sister, a more frequent type, is frank, and straight forward. She is friendly and curious, and not afraid to tell the men of the family to clear out when she wants to clear the room they are in. Her opinions will reflect those of the men in her family but will not necessarily agree with them. She has little interest, if any, in the news of the world and prefers family affairs, religion, and local politics (in that order) as topics of conversation.

The whiner and the shrew are all too international types. The whiner has been generally put upon by the world. Her health is bad, her husband unsatisfactory and her children ungrateful. She welcomes the visitor as a fresh listener to her troubles.

The shrew may be a variant of

this type. Usually she talks faster, louder and is endowed with a sharper tongue. Where the whiner is put upon, the shrew is in charge of things. When the shrew complains of being put upon, one wonders how—how would dare?

The village girl who goes, or has been, to school may belong to any of the previous types, with the following qualification: She shows a definite influence from school in her ideas on health, the position of women, education, and politics.

One may distinguish three sub-types (there are many others). The conservative who has finished the sixth grade, married and hopes to follow in the footsteps of her mother. Glad to be out of school, she frequently does not realise how much school has affected her attitudes. She is happiest and most comfortable at home with her family.

The resentful girl has left school early. She liked school and is unhappy she was not able

(Contd. on page 4)

Rent Or Purchase China Ware Cheaply

Complete sets of China for dinner, coffee and tea can be bought in many stores around Kabul.

The Hamidi stores on Jade Maiwand and Share Now usually have W. German made dinner, coffee and tea set as well as tablecloths and dinner napkins.

Kari Aman's store, located in Jade Nadir Pashtoon, near Khyber Restaurant also sells chinaware of all kinds.

Sets sold in this store and some other stores in the green door bazaar are less expensive but still decorative.

Many of the porcelain shops, on Jade Maiwand and also those located in the green door bazaar sell chinaware of various makes by dozens and one can purchase enough chinaware to set a 12 place table at only half of the price charged for a set for eight in many places. For parties and special functions the chinaware shops will rent large a number of plates, cups and other dishes.

There is a special charge for every dozen rented and the broken pieces have to be paid for by the renter.

New York Times View

Appointment Of Woman Cabinet Member Seen As Sign Of Wide Emancipation Here

The following article appeared in the New York Times of Jan. 10, 1966 under the title "Afghan Woman in cabinet

post, is symbol of wide emancipation."

For the first time, a woman has been named a cabinet minister in Afghanistan.

She is Kubra Noorzai, whom the new Afghan Premier, Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, recently appointed as Minister of Public Health to complete his cabinet.

Miss Noorzai was formerly dean of home economics at Kabul University. Her appointment may have been intended, at least in part, as a symbolic milestone along the path of emancipation for women in this devoutly Muslim country.

The reaction to it was another indication of the swift social change occurring in Afghanistan. It went almost entirely without comment. What little criticism was heard concerned the fact that Miss Noorzai, unlike her predecessors, is not a physician.

Until August, 1959, Afghanistan was one of the few countries in the world that still enforced the absolute seclusion of its women, by law as well as by custom.

Women were secluded behind walls, were forbidden contact with men outside their own families and forced to wear the shroudlike, all-enveloping chadari or burka whenever they ventured outside. An attempt to emancipate women contributed to a right wing revolution in 1929, and 30 years after that it was widely assumed that attempt might again lead to violence. But when the lifting of the purdah, or veil, occurred a little more than six years ago, the country accepted it with little resistance and surprising speed.

Although the chadari, or head-toe gown, is still seen frequently in the provinces and even in the capital, its wearers are largely older women.

Women are to be seen everywhere—shopping, working in offices, dining in restaurants and dancing, not only at private parties but at large public functions.

Even the uniform of the early

days of emancipation—a trench coat or long-sleeved dress and a headscarf, worn with dark glasses and no makeup has almost vanished. It has been replaced in the cities by clothes that are modestly chic and in some cases considerably elegant. Afghan women now appear to be in some respects ahead of their sisters in neighbouring countries, where emancipation occurred as much as 30 years earlier. In Iran, for example, an attempt to give women the vote a few years ago produced such opposition that the idea had to be temporarily shelved and was finally implemented almost secretly.

Stuffed Apples With Sour Sauce

8-10 apples
1/3 cup yellow split Peas
1 1/2 cups water
2 tbsp. butter
1 onion (finely chopped)
1 lb. ground beef
1 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. cinnamon
1/4 tsp. pepper
1 tbsp. butter
1/4 cup vinegar
1/4 water
3 tbsp. sugar

Wash apples well. Cut thin slices from the stem of each and save them. Remove the pulp with apple corer. Cook yellow split peas in water for 30 minutes or until they are done.

Saute the onions in butter and put them aside. Saute meat until golden brown. Let cool. Add onions and split peas to the meat and mix well. If seasoning is needed, add more to taste.

Fill the apples with meat mixture and put the thin slices back on the top so that stuffing doesn't come out. Arrange the apples in a baking pan and bake in a 350 preheated oven for 1/2 hour. Put vinegar, water, sugar, and butter together in a pot and bring to a boil over a medium fire.

When the apples are half done, remove the apples from the oven, lift the top of each apple, and baste it with vinegar mixture. Return apples to the oven and let cook until they are done. Serve apples with sweet-and-sour sauce in the baking pan.

Makes 6-8 servings.



Miss R. Shirzada and Miss S. Sultani from Afghanistan, part of a party of nurses attending a study course in London under the auspices of the Royal College of Nursing, pose for a picture while visiting Glaxo Laboratories.

Former Ministers Among Six New Governors

KABUL, Jan. 31.—Of the six new governors appointed yesterday, two hold the post for the first time.

The newcomers—Mohammad Anas and Mohammad Nasir Keshawar—possess doctor's degrees from foreign universities.

The average age of the six governors is about 47.

Their professions vary from scientist, teacher of law, public works officer, to diplomat.

Following are short biographies of the six newly appointed governors:

Dr. M. Anas, who is 50 years old, completed his education in 1922 in the College of Science, in Istanbul, Turkey.

After his return home he was appointed Director of Education in the Ministry of Education. Seven years later he became the rector of Kabul University.

In 1953 he was appointed advisor to the Ministry of Education, and later on Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education.

In 1962 he was appointed Afghanistan's Ambassador in New Delhi and in late in 1963 he became Minister of Education.

Last November he was appointed advisor to Prime Minister Maiwandwal.

Dr. Mohammad Nasir Keshawar, new governor of Farah, has served for the last three months, prior to his appointment as governor, as advisor to the Prime

Minister.

He received his Ph. D. in 1957 in France.

After coming home he served in various capacities in the Ministry of Agriculture until 1963 when he was appointed as Minister of Agriculture. Last April he became a full cabinet minister, and served in this capacity until October.

General Mohammad Azim, the new governor of Pakhtia, completed his education in the Military University in Kabul. He has served in various capacities from teaching to heading a ministry.

Before he became the Minister of Public Works in 1963, he served in that ministry as commandant of the Work Corps and Deputy Minister.

The new governor of Nangarhar, Mohammad Sidiq, is a former

official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. However, for the last 19 years he has been working in the Ministry of Interior except when he was elected Mayor of Kabul 11 years ago and for a term of service in the Prime Minister's office as deputy chief of Inspection Department.

For the last four years he served as governor of Kandahar.

Abdul Aziz, the governor of Farah, who is 50, graduated from the Military School in 1934 and after a term of service in various military posts, in 1955 he was appointed a member of the military court in the Ministry of Defence.

After leaving the military service he served as Woleswal of Aqcha, Loi Woleswal of Badghis, Puli Khumri and Kohdaman.

In 1963 he was appointed Loi Woleswal of Farah and after Farah became a province in 1964 he was appointed as acting governor of that province.

Dr. Khalil Ahamad Abawi, the governor of Logar, served during the past year as governor of Takhar province.

Prior to that, he served as assistant professor at the College of Law of the Kabul University and as Director of Department of Foreign Relations in the university administration.

Russian Girl Breaks Her World Record In 300 M. Indoor Run For Women

MOSCOW, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—Ludmila Samotesova, 26 year-old technician from Bryunsk, set a women's world indoor record of 39 seconds for 300 metres at a meeting here Sunday.

She clipped four-tenths of a second off the former record, held by her compatriot Maria Itkina.

Mrs. Gandhi Asks For Effort To Solve India's Problems

NEW DELHI, January 31, (Reuter).—

INDIAN Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi yesterday called for a united effort by the Indian people to make the country self-reliant and economically strong.

Addressing a public meeting on the 18th anniversary of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, she said that if India could win its battle against poverty and backwardness no power on earth could ever succeed in defeating it.

Lindsay Feels Diplomacy Better Than Bombing

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, (AP).—New York Mayor John V. Lindsay believes diplomacy rather than the resumption of bombing of North Vietnam is the way to end what he calls the "most unwanted war" in American history.

The Republican mayor, considered a possible contender for his party's presidential nomination in 1968 or 1972, says he never thought the bombings could bring peace.

In fact, Lindsay said in an interview, he did not believe the air strikes against targets in the north would necessarily put the U.S. in a better position to push for negotiations that could lead to peace.

It was the first time Lindsay has spoken out publicly on Vietnam since he took office Jan. 1 and his first substantial comment on the war since last May when he was still a New York Congressman.

Lindsay, who denies he will be a presidential candidate in 1968, was guarded in criticism of the way the war is being conducted and proposed no new solution.

Cassius Clay Brushes With Traffic Law For Second Time In 6 Weeks

CHICAGO, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—Cassius Clay, world heavyweight boxing champion, was charged with a traffic offence Sunday in his second brush with the law in six weeks.

A policeman stopped him for allegedly ignoring a stop sign. Clay is to appear in traffic court on Feb. 28.

Last Dec. 14 Chicago police stopped a car in which Clay was riding and, after a heated exchange, charged him with disorderly conduct. This charge is still pending.

Afghan Girl

(Contd. from page 3)

to continue. School is her favourite topic of conversation and she has no intention of letting anyone forget she was not able to continue. The ambitious girl if in school, wants more and more education, if working, may want further education and like her male counterparts is interested in promotions and salary increases.

She may be one of three teachers in a small provincial capital who does not wear chadari on the street though many other women do.

The girls in Kabul should be mentioned as a separate category. Although many of the previous sub-types also apply to them they are on the whole more sophisticated, better dressed, and educated. They have more freedom of movement, and tend to be more interested in world events, fashions and thought. The status of women and the development of the country are subjects they are frequently knowledgeable about and on which many of them have strong feelings.

To a somewhat lesser degree much of this is also true of girls in the larger provincial capitals. One final warning, if you ever find a girl, who fits exactly in one of these categories, be careful. You probably don't know her well enough.

Ho's Letter

(Contd. from page 2)

will resolutely fight against it. If the U.S. government really wants a peaceful settlement, it must end unconditionally and for good all bombing raids and other war acts against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Only in this way can a political solution to the Vietnam problem be envisaged.

Dear Comrade Chairman, So far, in the spirit of international solidarity, the people and government of the fraternal People's Republic of China have been giving whole-hearted support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the U.S. For the defence of their independence and freedom, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, I wish to express our deep gratitude to the people and government of the fraternal People's Republic of China.

In face of the extremely serious situation brought about by the United States in Vietnam, I firmly believe that the people and government of the fraternal People's Republic of China will extend increased support and assistance to our people's just struggle, resolutely condemn the U.S. government's peace tricks, and check time for all new perfidious manoeuvres of the United States in Vietnam and Indo-China. (Hsinhua)

Best Italian Swimmers Die In Bremen Air Crash

ROME, January 31, (AP).—The deaths of seven Italian swimmers in the Bremen air crash deprived Italy of virtually all its swimmers of international stature.

The gravest loss, in terms of sports, was Sergio De Gregorio, 20, who was widely rated the best free-style swimmer Italy ever had.

He ranked third in the 1965 European list in the 200-metre free-style event with a time of 2:01.1 and was the national champion in the 800-metre and 1500-metre.

The disaster left a gap that will take sometimes to fill. It happened at a time when Italy was trying to prepare its promising youngsters for the 1968 Mexico city olympics.

Gone are Italy's best backstroker, Chaffredo Rora, and best hopeful, Amedeo Ctimisso.

Rora, 21, was European record holder in the 100-metre backstroke, with a time of 1:01.9. Bruno Bianchi, 23, the other male swimmer killed in Bremen, was a many-time former national

champion in free-style events.

Their deaths left Italy without their top youths.

The women's sector suffered less heavily.

The best national swimmer, Daniela Beneck, who holds the records in all free-style events except the 1,500-metre, was not on the plane.

But two women's national record holder died. Luciana Masenzi, 20, was the best Italian backstroke swimmer. Carmen Longo, 18, held the record for the 200 metre breaststroke with a time of 2:54.7.

Daniela Samuele, 17, who was headed for her first international competition, was the country's best hope in the butterfly.

FOR SALE

Volkswagon 1500 Variant Model 1964 custom duties paid. Tel: 21918, UNIMAC.

Home News In Brief

BAGHLAN, Jan. 31.—During the past ten days 2,550 saplings were planted on the two sides of the road between the villages of Barki and Kotale Sheikh in Nahrin Woleswali. The Public Works department of the Baghlan province reports.

JALALABAD, Jan. 31.—A group of inspectors from the inspection department of the Education Ministry arrived here yesterday.

After paying a courtesy visit to outgoing governor M. Azim of Nangarhar the group started reviewing the activities, academic and administrative accomplishments, of the schools in Jalalabad.

Saboteur Cuts Off Gas To Town As Mercury Hits 16 Degrees Below

ALPENA, Michigan, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—As the temperature dipped to four degrees Fahrenheit (minus 16 centigrade) early Sunday someone turned off the gas supply to about 2,000 residents of this town of 14,000.

The local gas company called it sabotage. An intruder had climbed a high wire fence around a pumping station and turned off the main valve. Within 90 minutes all the gas already in the supply lines had been exhausted.

The company had to send out emergency crews to each consumer's home to turn off all gas outlets before the main valve could be reopened.

The crews had to return to each home, turn on the gas again and re-light pilot lights.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

tion is and always has been for world peace and security. We want a world where people can live in tranquility and prosperity. There, added the paper, we earnestly hope that the participants in the Geneva Disarmament Conference reach full agreement.



ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American colour film.

Why Must I Die.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film.

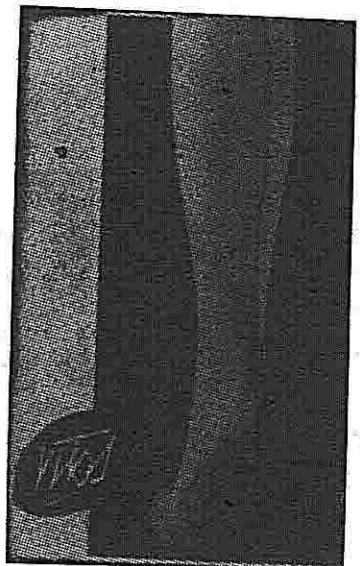
The Perfect Furlogh.

KABUL ARTS THEATRE:

At 2 Indian film.

RAKA

ADVTs.



Stockings imported straight from Paris just for

you. Address: PARICA,

Jadi Nadir Pashtoon, opposite Ariana Cinema.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Jan. 31.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani.

Buying	Selling
Af. 74.75 (per one U.S. dollar)	75.25
Af. 209.30 (per one Pound Sterling)	210.70
Af. 1868.75 (per hundred German Mark)	1881.25
Af. 1513.15 (per hundred French Franc)	1523.28
Af. 1740.39 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	1752.04