

2-2-1966

## Kabul Times (February 2, 1966, vol. 4, no. 257)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Feb. 2, 66

NEWS

## WEATHER FORECAST

Tomorrow's Temperature

Max. +12°C. Minimum -2°C.  
Sun sets tomorrow at 5:26 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:41 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

SP

# 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. 257

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1966, (DALV 13, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE AT 2

## Maiwandwal Meets Podgorny, Kosygin On Arrival In Moscow

MOSCOW, February 2, (Tass).—

PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and his wife arrived here Tuesday for an official nine-day visit. The Prime Minister was met at the airport by Alexei Kosygin and other Soviet leaders, and the Ambassador of Afghanistan.

Maiwandwal and members of his party will stay in the USSR until Feb. 10.

They will spend several days in Moscow before travelling to the Crimean south coast, to Tajikistan and Uzbekistan where they will see historical monuments of ancient Samarkand. From Tashkent the Prime Minister will return to Kabul.

The Prime Minister was also met at Vnukovo airport by Kirill Mazurov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union and others.

The Ambassador of Afghanistan Gen. Mohammad Aref, heads of other diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR, Afghan students in Moscow, Soviet and foreign correspondents were also at the airport.

A guard of honour was lined up on the occasion and the national anthems of the two countries were played. Muscovites warmly cheered Maiwandwal and his companions.

The airport was decorated with Afghan and Soviet flags and on the route to the city slogans depicting friendly ties between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union were exhibited.

Later in the evening Maiwandwal paid a visit to the President

of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Nikolai Podgorny.

Earlier he also met with Kosygin at the Kremlin. Today Maiwandwal was to place a wreath on the tomb of Lenin and then attend official talks with Soviet leaders.

A Tass correspondent in Moscow has said about Prime Minister's visit: Maiwandwal, who has headed the government of Afghanistan since November 1965, is in Moscow for the first time. But visits of Afghan leaders to the Soviet Union have already become a good tradition. The King of Afghanistan, His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah, Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin, Kirill Mazurov, Dmitry Polyanskiy have lately been to the capital of Afghanistan.

"These frequent personal contacts between Soviet and Afghan leaders invariably yield good results, facilitate the further strengthening of friendly, good-neighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan."

After saying that Afghanistan was the first country to have established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Republic, the commentator says, is successfully advancing along the road of progress and prosperity. He says difference in social systems of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan does not prevent mutually advantageous cooperation between them which has particularly developed in recent years.

After giving a brief account of Soviet economic assistance to Afghanistan's independent foreign policy, the policy of neutrality and non-alignment takes great credit for its successes. Precisely this has contributed to the rapid increase of Afghanistan's international prestige.

The Soviet Union is fully determined to continue to develop and strengthen friendly relations with Afghanistan. There is no doubt that the current visit of the Prime Minister of Afghanistan to Moscow will also contribute to the consolidation of friendship between the two countries.

## HM RECEIVES IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

KABUL, Feb. 2.—Mohammad Zulfikari, the Iranian Ambassador in Kabul, whose term of office is ending, was received by His Majesty the King at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday.

Mrs. Zulfikari, was received by Her Majesty the Queen at 7:30 p.m. last night to bid farewell.

## Shalizi To Discharge Prime Minister's Duties

KABUL, Feb. 2.—According to a decree issued by His Majesty the King, and on the basis of the proposal made by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Interior Minister Abdul Satar Shalizi will discharge the duties of the Prime Minister during his nine-day absence.

## Janitor Reports Threats In Ben Barka Case

PARIS, Feb. 2, (Reuter).—The Ben Barka affair has taken another twist here with the revelation from the police that the concierge (janitor) at the apartment block of dead ex-gangster Georges Figon had told them his life was threatened.

Figon, key witness in the kidnapping of opposition leader Mehdi Ben Barka, was found dead in his apartment when police called to arrest him on Jan. 17. They said he shot himself.

## France, USSR Oppose Council Discussion On Vietnam War

UNITED NATIONS, New York, February 2, (Reuter).—FRANCE backed the Soviet Union in opposing Security Council discussion of the Vietnam war, requested by the United States Monday after it resumed bombing North Vietnam.

French delegate Roger Seydoux said that in the absence of People's Republic of China and North and South Vietnam any United Nations intervention would merely lead to misunderstandings.

The expected clash between the United States and the Soviet Union came even before the Council adopted its agenda.

The only item on it was the U.S. request for a council session. Dr. Nikolai T. Fedorenko, the Soviet representative, charged that the American decision to bring the matter to the Council was nothing but a diversionary tactic to cover up further aggression.

For the U.S., Arthur J. Goldberg accused North Vietnam of being responsible for the resumption of American bombing of North Vietnam through its refusal to reply to peace offers.

Seydoux said his government did not believe the United Nations could be the proper framework for achieving a peaceful settlement in Vietnam. Noting

the absence "in any authentic fashion" of China and of the two Vietnams, he said that should discussions proceed it would not be on a basis of equality.

"The debate in the Security Council might run the risk of resulting in the ultimate analysis only in a vain confrontation and demonstrations of a purely formal character," he said.

Goldberg said the suspension of bombing of North Vietnam, which ended yesterday after 37 days, had been undertaken against the background of Hanoi's unyielding intransigence to every peace move. The lull in air strike have been made to ascertain whether they were a decisive final barrier to negotiations or whether Hanoi shared the will to end the fighting.

He said the U.S. was not responsible for the resumption of bombing. President Ho Chi-Minh of North Vietnam was responsible by his rejection of an offer to sustain and continue it, if there had been a reciprocal reply from Hanoi.

Contact had been made with North Vietnam about the suspension of bombing before it had lasted a week, and the suspension was continued for more than 30 days.

Glodberg said the U.S. was ready for "discussions or negotiations without prior preconditions whatsoever or on the basis of the Geneva accords of 1954 and 1962."

These provided for the division of Vietnam, withdrawal of foreign troops, free elections leading to reunification, and an International Control Commission to oversee the arrangements.

The U.S. supported the ideas expressed by Pope Paul last Saturday, he said. The Pontiff suggested arbitration by neutral U.N. members—a clause contained in the American draft resolution.

The Soviet delegate, Dr. Nikolai Fedorenko, said his delegation objected to the convening of the Council to discuss Vietnam. The

(Contd. on page 4)

## China Protests U.S. Warships Hong Kong Visit

PEKING, Feb. 2, (Reuter).—China protested to Britain Tuesday over visits to Hong Kong by American warships participating in the Vietnam war, reliable sources said.

Donald Hopson, British charge d'affaires, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry by Vice Foreign Minister Wang Ping Nan.

The contents of the note was not immediately released here.

It followed yesterday's commentary in the official People's Daily which described the presence of American warships in Hong Kong as a very serious provocation and accused the British government of being an accomplice in the United States "war of aggression" in Vietnam.

## Eng. Salim Leaves For Nangarhar, Konarha

KABUL, Feb. 2.—The Minister of Mines and Industries, Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, left Kabul on an inspection tour of the industrial sites in Nangarhar and Konarha provinces.

## Agriculture Ministry Training Course Opens

KABUL, Feb. 2.—A training course in statistical studies was opened in the Ministry of Agriculture Tuesday.

The course, inaugurated by Mohammad Yasin Mayel, the Deputy Minister for irrigation, will continue for three months.

## Czech Professors Introduced To Rector

KABUL, Feb. 2.—The Czechoslovakian Ambassador in Kabul, introduced one Czech professor and one assistant professor to the Rector of Kabul University Tuesday.

Prof. Folonie who had taught in the Nangarhar Medicine College last year, will continue teaching for two months and do scientific research on psychology in the Medicine College of the same university.

## Education Minister Receives Science College Graduates

KABUL, February 2.—

THE 26 new graduates of the College of Science were introduced to the Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari Wednesday.

This is the twenty-first class to graduate from the College.

So far, 372 students have graduated in different fields of science from the college which was established 24 years ago. Out of these 14 are women.

The minister, addressing the graduates said that he finds the results satisfactory.

The minister hoped that the students would keep in touch with their field of training, so that they could "fulfill their duties in their specialised fields in a better way."

One of the students promised in reply that he and his colleagues will do everything within their power to raise the standard of knowledge of science in the country.

The students were received by the Minister in the afternoon. Dr. Abdul Ghafar Kakar, the Dean of the College was also present.

Out of the 26 students, four are graduated in maths and physics,

seven in chemistry and biology and 15 in mines.

The minister told the students that the attention of the whole nation is towards the young and educated.

Toryalai Etemadi, the Rector of the Kabul University who received the students in the morning told them that the country is on the verge of great economic and social changes and the role that the new graduates would play is an important factor in raising the standard of knowledge.

## New Group Of Assistant Nurses Graduates

KABUL, Feb. 2.—A new group of assistant nurses have graduated from the nursing school after completing their two and a half year required course.

Such courses are arranged in different parts of the country.

The seven graduates are all girls. They will be employed by the hospitals and public health institutes.

## Australia, S. Korea Support U.S. Stand On Vietnam Issue

LONDON, Feb. 2, (Reuter).—The Australian and South Korean governments Tuesday announced support for the United States decision to resume bombing of North Vietnam while India expressed deep concern.

In New Delhi, the Indian government said the bombing pause had relieved tension and raised hopes of a peaceful solution to the problem. It felt it was the task of all peace-loving countries, particularly non-aligned nations, to work to end the fighting and bring a "peace in which the Vietnamese people, free from outside interference in any quarter, could enjoy to the fullest measure their freedom and independence."

In Canberra, the Australian Prime Minister, Harold Holt, said his government felt bombing of selected targets in North Vietnam was "realistic and necessary."

The South Korean Foreign Ministry said in a statement issued in Seoul the U.S. move was inevitable to insure security of troops fighting in Vietnam.

It said the U.S. had shown the utmost sincerity and spared no effort to seek peace in Vietnam but Hanoi had not responded.



## KABUL TIMES

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FEBRUARY 2, 1966

## World Efforts

## For Vietnam Peace

For the first time the United Nations has begun to debate the Vietnam issue which as the result of recent developments has assumed a new and indeed dangerous dimension. The outcome of the UN Security Council debate on the issue is not clear, although predictions are that no results will be achieved from such deliberations.

But the fact that the world as a whole has a responsibility to see that the Vietnam war is ended cannot be denied. It should be the duty of each and every nation, within or outside the world organisation, to contribute to a settlement in Vietnam where the fighting seems to be drifting towards a general war.

There is no doubt that both sides directly concerned with the Vietnam war have spoken their minds clearly and described their stands in detail. The question is how to find a compromise point between these two conflicting stands.

It should be borne in mind by both sides concerned that the questions of world peace and the destiny of the people of Vietnam, who suffer most from this "unwanted war," are most important. It should be the duty of all nations to help bring about conditions which will first of all end the hostilities in Vietnam and then devise ways to bring about a permanent solution in Vietnam in accordance with the wishes of the people of that country.

Recently Pope Paul was reported to have suggested that the United Nations should make effort through the good offices of non-aligned nations to bring an end to fighting in Vietnam. Although, these nations once before exerted their efforts towards such an end, it is a worthwhile suggestion and we hope that once again these nations, which follow a general policy of malice towards none and good will towards all, will launch another concerted and vigorous effort to get negotiations started.

It is important that mankind, even under such gloomy circumstances, not lose hope and continue to work hard so that a ray of light may appear to save the lives of fellow human beings and bring peace and tranquillity.

## News Analysis:

## Resumption Of U.S. Bombing In North Vietnam Dashes Hopes For Early Peace

The resumption of U.S. air raids on North Vietnam means the end of all hopes for an early peace.

The U.S. peace offensive has had the outcome which sceptics had predicted: it has failed to pave the way for negotiations on a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam conflict.

Nevertheless the U.S. government regards the 37-day peace offensive as a success. It believes it has convinced a large part of the world public that Washington seriously desires negotiations and that it is alone the fault of the other side if the U.S. diplomatic action of the past few weeks has not led to a peace conference.

Washington regards the political and moral strengthening of its positions as a positive result of the peace offensive.

It remains however more than doubtful that even inside the United States criticism towards President Johnson's Vietnam policy will come to an end following the bombardment pause.

Many prominent figures have hinted that in their opinion even the 37-day bombardment pause was not long enough to bring about negotiations in view of the existing mistrust and the deep differences of opinion.

The U.S. government must therefore reckon with a continuing debate in Congress particularly about the question whether President Johnson is authorised at all to continue with hundreds of thousands of American soldiers the war in Vietnam without declaration of war.

There was discord even inside the U.S. government on whether it was useful and necessary to resume the air raids on North Vietnam now.

Nevertheless President Johnson's bombardment order had been expected for days.

One reason for President Johnson's apparent reluctance on the subject was the fact that the Viet Cong have displayed some sort of reserve in their fighting activities since the lunar new year festival with its temporary ceasefire so that they offered no easy reason to justify a resumption of the air raids.

The question is still open to what extent the American bombardment in North Vietnam will go. Last year, air raids were confined to targets in direct context with North Vietnamese supply routes to the Viet Cong troops in South Vietnam.

Militaries as well as leading Congressmen however regard that sort of limited bombardment as rather ineffective. More and more voices

have been raised recently calling for the bombardment of industrial regions of the capital Hanoi and of its Haiphong port.

Washington officials are convinced that such an escalation of the bombardment would involve a number of considerable political and military risks.

But in his television speech Monday Johnson has already warned that North Vietnam cannot forever count on certain protected areas.

Although air raids have been resumed, the U.S. government insists on continuing its diplomatic activity on the Vietnam conflict as well.

Efforts are now to be concentrated on the United Nations. There is however no great hope in Washington that the UN can find a peaceful way out of the Vietnam conflict. The main reasons for this pessimism that both China and North Vietnam do not recognise the competence of the United Nations.

The U.S. government believes however that the quiet policy of the past should be followed by a public discussion which gives the UN a chance of mediation.

In the long run the United Nations' role could only be that of supervising any possible political agreement on Vietnam—once it has been reached. (DPA)

Relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union was the title of the editorial in Tuesday's **Israh**.

One of the trends in modern diplomacy, noted the paper, is the increasing number of visits exchanged by leaders of various countries. Mankind is beginning to realise the value of such visits.

During the last half century, recalled the editorial, human beings twice witnessed world wars which created hostilities and a desire for revenge among men.

Now achievements in technology and science have laid the ground for more friendly relations between nations. By cooperation nations can work more effectively toward development of their territories and at the same time toward world peace.

Today, asserted the editorial, most nations throughout the world have already taken constructive steps toward better relations with each other because they have learned that peace is the only effective way for men to live together. Only through co-existence can civilisation be preserved.

Afghanistan has accepted this attitude as the foundation of her foreign policy and this attitude has been appreciated by other nations as an indication of Afghanistan's sincere policy.

It is natural, declared the editorial, that our neighbouring countries such as the Soviet Union consider this policy the best means of reaching better understanding. On the basis of this attitude leaders and heads of the two countries exchange visits in order to increase their understanding of each other's countries and to strengthen relations.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has begun a nine-day official visit to the Soviet Union. We are certain that this visit, too, will provide an opportunity to further the understanding between the two countries, concluded **Israh**.

Tuesday's **Anis** discussed the Vietnam situation in its editorial. Recently, the paper pointed out, the U.S. launched a peace offensive with the purpose of finding a peaceful solution for the Vietnam problem. But despite U.S. President Lyndon Johnson's statement that efforts to find a peaceful settlement will be continued, there are indications that the war in Vietnam will be further expanded.

The pause in U.S. air raids on North Vietnam, said the paper, was part of a compromise programme carried out by U.S. authorities. Sending special envoys to various capitals throughout the world to explain U.S. policy in Vietnam was also part of the peace offensive.

The leaders of North Vietnam have described the U.S. peace efforts as a political camouflage and have claimed that the United States wants to send more troops to South Vietnam. The peace efforts are only a cover-up for intended expansion of military operations, they claim.

The people of Afghanistan in the light of their love for peace would welcome any step toward the consolidation of peace. We believe, **Anis** concluded, that the 1954 agreements in Geneva on Indo-China are a good basis for negotiations among the parties concerned in the Vietnam conflict.

A letter to the editor in Tuesday's **Anis** welcomed the steps taken by the Union of City Buses to let the school children make use of city buses free of charge. But, said the letter this step has not been put into practice mainly due to the behaviour of bus conductors who do not let the children, who are shivering on streets, get on the buses.

The letter urged the authorities concerned to see that children get free rides and also see that the bus conductors do not make trouble for the children.

## Britain Proposes New Relationship To Commonwealth For Six Caribbean Islands

The following article is a British view concerning its colonial territories.

The proposals which the British government have made to the governments of six Caribbean territories offer them a new constitutional relationship within the Commonwealth. They offer to each of the territories of Antigua (population 62,000) Dominica (64,000), Grenada (93,000), St. Lucia (94,000), St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (59,000), and St. Vincent (85,000), the opportunity to become a State in association with Britain, having the right to amend its own constitution, including the right to end the association and make itself independent without further recourse to the British Parliament. While the association continued, Britain would accept responsibility for external affairs and defence.

It has been emphasised in the past by British Ministers that there is no single answer to the needs of the remaining dependencies. Speaking in February, 1965, Anthony Greenwood, the British Colonial Secretary said that "no two of our territories are alike and there is no tailor-made solution we can apply to them all. Some will go into independence on their own. Others may join with their neighbours as the next step towards independence. And others may want to remain in some form of free association with ourselves".

Since the end of the 1939-45 war, 25 former British territories with a population of some 700 million have received their independence. Some of the smaller of them joined with other countries—thus Singapore, North Borneo (now Sabah) and Sarawak attained independence by joining Malaya in Malaysia (from which Singapore subsequently seceded) and Zanzibar joined with Tanganyika after independence to form Tanzania—but the great bulk of this 700 million population is in countries which became independent as separate states.

There remain over thirty British dependencies but their population (excluding the special case of Rhodesia never directly administered by Britain and now in rebellion against the Crown) is only about 10 million. Only Hong Kong and South Arabia have populations over a million. Six dependencies have less than 10,000. Pitcairn has less than 100. Of the remainder, three—Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and British Guiana—all of which have internal self-government—are likely to become independent in 1966 under the names of Lesotho, Botswana and Guyana respectively.

A date is to be fixed for the independence of Mauritius, to be preceded by a period of full internal self-government, if a resolution in favour is passed by legislature after the elections to be held later this year. The total population of these four territories is about 2,700,000.

Whether or not the eventual destiny of any particular territory is to become independent as a separate state, its political development is carefully devised over a period of years to prepare it for whatever may be its appropriate form of self-determination. An element of effective self-government is generally introduced into the colonial administration at an early stage and then gradually extended over the years.

At the earliest stages there may be direct administration by British officials aided by advisory councils. The first legislature probably consists of senior Government officials with a minority of local people nominated by the Governor. Later, an elected element is introduced, and this is increased until it forms a majority and eventually replaces completely the official and nominated element.

Meantime, parallel changes are introduced in the executive, which at first is wholly official. Nominated non-official members are introduced;

then elected members from the legislature. The elected members gradually take over responsibility for government departments. Later, as Ministers, they are given a majority in the executive. Finally, the last officials are withdrawn leaving a wholly elected executive responsible to a wholly elected legislature—that is, full internal self-government.

During internal self-government the Governor (and through him, the British Government) continue to be responsible for the conduct of certain matters—usually defence and foreign relations—but Ministers are increasingly associated with these subjects to prepare them for taking over complete responsibility on the attainment of independence.

Parallel developments take place in local government and in the public services where, with assistance from the Britain in education and training, first the lower and then the higher grades of the administrative services are progressively filled with locally recruited people. The British civil servants working in the dependency act of course as servants of its administration which means, to an increasing degree, as servants of an executive responsible to a legislature representing the local inhabitants.

## Wilson Comments On UK Mediation On Kashmir Issue

LONDON, Feb. 2, (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said Tuesday it was impossible for Britain to mediate in the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan because she was regarded as an enemy of one of the two.

He was answering an attack by the conservative opposition leader, Edward Heath, in the House of Commons.

Heath said a statement by Wilson during the Indo-Pakistan conflict had caused deterioration of Anglo-Indian relations and made it impossible for Wilson or the government to act as an intermediary.

Wilson said his government was doing everything in its power to improve relations between ourselves and India. "But I cannot accept your statement that was the reason why it was wrong or impossible for us to act at that time".

The Prime Minister said: "With our two Commonwealth colleagues, unless you supported the one against the other you were an enemy. This made it impossible for us to act in Kashmir as mediators".

Referring to Heath's recent visit to Southeast Asia Wilson said: "You will recall that on your way to Pakistan and India you were very hopeful of settling the Kashmir case yourself single-handed. You soon realised how difficult it was".

Earlier, Terence Clarke, a Conservative back-bencher, had referred to Wilson's "abject failure", in past negotiations between India and Pakistan. Ironically, he asked if Wilson would consider asking Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, to go to Tashkent for a meeting with him.

Wilson replied: "during the fighting on the Kashmir situation, as I explained at the time, I thought I had the full support of the house."

"We felt it was important that the initiatives taken by the United Nations should be followed and supported by all of us and that any of the initiatives we might have taken ourselves should be sacrificed and subordinated to that. Otherwise, there was the gravest danger of cross-

(Contd. on page 4)



## Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

### Foreign Services, Western Music

**Urdu Programme:**  
6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62  
on 62 m band  
**English Programme:**  
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.  
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.  
**Russian Programme:**  
on 62 m band.  
Foreign language programmes  
include local and international  
news, commentary, talks on Af-  
ghanistan.

## Air Services

THURSDAY

**ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES**  
Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-0830  
Herat-Mazar-Kabul  
Arrival-1600  
New Delhi-Kabul  
Arrival-1615  
Kabul New Delhi  
Departure-0800  
Kabul-Mazar-Herat  
Departure-0900  
**Iranian Airways**  
Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-0915  
Kabul-Tehran  
Departure-1010  
**P I A**  
Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1045  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1120  
**TMA**  
Beirut-Kabul  
Arrival-0930  
**AEROFLOT**  
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow  
Departure-1030

FRIDAY

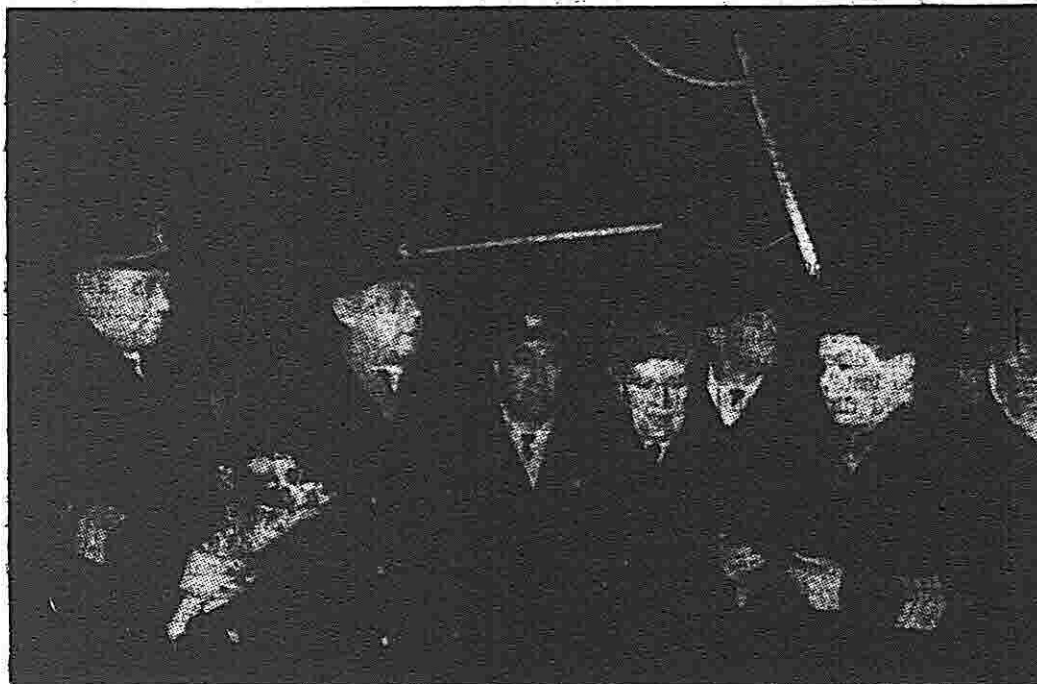
**ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES**  
Khost-Kabul  
Arrival-1050  
Mazar-Kanduz-Kabul  
Arrival-1230  
Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1605  
Kabul-Kanduz-Mazar  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Khost  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut  
Departure-1030  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1330

SATURDAY

**ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES**  
Beirut-Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-1030  
Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-1230  
Kabul-Kandahar  
Departure-0830

## Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-210122
Police	20507-21122
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24585
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank	22092
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22316
	20763
	20502



Soviet pilot Constantine Yasakov is awarded an inscribed watch and plane model after completing 30 years as a pilot. The award was made on his return from a Kabul to Moscow flight in January. Yasakov has logged over 20,000 hours of flying time.

## Banke Milli Plans To Install Modern Business Machines In Accounting Dept.

By H. Wardak

Banke Milli has just completed plans to import and install modern accounting equipment which may eventually lead to the introduction of computers in Afghanistan.

Prof. Ghani Ghausi, President of the Bank, hopes that the new equipment which is due to arrive in Kabul soon will increase the speed and accuracy with which the bank can accomplish its work. It will also enable the bank to serve its customers in a more satisfactory manner.

The decision to mechanise the bank's work was made after a detailed study of Banke Milli office procedures by Afghan and American specialists.

The equipment purchased by the bank is for use in several departments including current accounts, savings, credit, and general accounting, as well as other office operations.

In the long run, Prof. Ghausi estimates that use of the equipment will result in cutting costs. Employees displaced by machines will be employed by subsidiary companies of the bank, he explained.

A six-week course will be conducted to train personnel in the operation of the new machines. The programme will be run with the help of experts from the National Cash Register Company, manufacturers of the equipment which has been purchased by the bank.

Hakim Aziz who has had university and practical training in the United States and recently spent four months in Beirut will head the new accounting and office of Banke Milli.

Prof. Ghausi hopes that after experience with these machines, the bank may be able to introduce equipment in the computer range for the Afghan Textile Company, the Bus Service, and

other organisations, whose volume of work justifies the use of machines of such speed and accuracy.

Future plans call for the creation of a centre for computers which would be available to serve both private institutions and government offices on a fee basis.

## Engineers Construct Lift For Ships On Siberian River

Soviet engineers have found an ingenious solution to the problem of maintaining river traffic at Krasnoyarsk, on the River Yenisei, in Siberia, where the power station has created a difference of 360 feet in the upper and lower levels of the river.

They are constructing a ship-carrying "lift" to transport cargo vessels over a distance of one kilometre at a gradient of 1:10. The "lift" is a steel dock 300 feet long and 60 feet wide, supported by a wedge-shaped structure resting on bogies in the same way as a railway coach.

A vessel going upriver enters the "lift-dock" and the doors are shut in the same way as in an ordinary lock on a canal. The dock then moves up along an inclined track until it reaches the reservoir above. At the upper level a turntable has been built which turns the dock so that the gates are facing towards the reservoir.

The dock then runs along a further track the length of which varies between 180 and 310 metres, according to the level of water in the reservoir. As soon as the water level in the dock and that of the reservoir coincide, the doors of the dock are opened and the ship proceeds on its way upriver. The lift-dock is then ready to transport the next vessel down to the lower level.

The full weight of the lift-dock with water and ship is up to 6,700 tons. It is propelled by electrically powered hydraulic engines on each of the 78 support trucks whose gears engage toothed racks laid alongside each of the rails.

The railway tracks for the lift have been laid along a steep rocky bank riven by ravines. Because of the difficult terrain, the lift will pass through cuttings 300 feet deep and over ferro-concrete bridges up to 110 feet high.

The time taken to carry a ship from one level to the other is about 45 minutes, and engineers

estimate that the lift will perform from 15 to 18 "round-trips" in a day.

Some 20 Soviet scientific research bodies have been engaged in designing the dock-lift, which is the first of its kind to be built.

The rooms for the new business machines are nearing completion. Meanwhile the machines are stored in Beirut.

Right now, Prof. Ghausi concluded, our major aim is to improve our service to our customers.

U.S. READY TO HELP DEVELOPING NATIONS WITH BIRTH CONTROL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. (Reuters).—President Johnson said Tuesday that the United States was ready to help developing countries with birth control problems, but would not force any country to adopt any particular approach.

Johnson first made known U.S. willingness to help other countries control their populations to aid in the battle against hunger when he presented his State of the Union message to Congress early last month.

Today he said in his foreign aid message to Congress: "We stand ready to help developing countries deal with the population problems but we will not force any country to adopt any particular approach to this problem. It is first a matter of individual and national conscience, in which we will not interfere. In all cases our help will be given only upon request, and only to finance advisers, training transportation, educational equipment and local currency needs."

"Population policy remains a question for each nation to decide."

**Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank**

KABUL, Feb. 2.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghan.

**Buying**  
Af. 75.00 (per one U.S. dollar)  
Af. 210.00 (per one Pound Sterling)  
Af. 1875.00 (per hundred German Mark)  
Af. 1518.21 (per hundred French Franc)  
Af. 1746.21 (per hundred Swiss Franc)

**Selling**  
75.50  
211.40  
1887.50  
1528.35  
1757.86

**Czech Ambassador Meets Health Minister**

KABUL, Feb. 2.—The Ambassador of Czechoslovakia in Kabul, Zdenek Eibel, paid a courtesy call Monday morning on Miss Kubra Nourzai, Minister of Health.

## Teacher's Book Climbs Stairway Of Success Rapidly

"Up the Down Staircase," a book which was published several months ago, has slowly but steadily been moving up on the best-seller list in the United States, and has now reached the number one position. This success has catapulted the author, Bel Kaufman, from her local identity of a New York City school teacher and short story writer into the national spotlight of literary fame.

"Up the Down Staircase" is Miss Kaufman's witty, humorous and often critical account of her first year as a teacher in this city. It is an account in fifty-eight chapters, printed on three hundred-fifty pages. Almost every page is a kind of bulletin-board covered with official circulars, unofficial messages, notes from students, intra-school communications from teacher to teacher, and all sorts of clippings, memoranda and letters.

The book starts with the beginning of a new school term. Class Number 304 meets their new and exceptionally pretty English teacher, and that young and eager lady faces her students for the first time—an experience that makes her think she is setting sail on a stormy sea, course unknown. Together with Miss Kaufman, we plunge into a world of echoing hallways and crowded rooms, of blackboards and benches, books and brochures, and of paper work ranging from imaginative and ambitious lesson plans to the sobering flood of attendance sheets, absentee cards, registration sheets, absentee cards, registration minutes and what have you. It is a world in which adults grow older, helping the young to grow up, and in which the young, in the painful process of growing up, forget to appreciate fully the gift of youth.

Miss Kaufman leads us up the up staircase and down the down staircase whenever she wants to convey the need for set patterns, for rules and regulations, and her desire to adhere to them. But like some of her colleagues and many of the youngsters, she goes up the down staircase when she finds herself unable to cope with things and situations that need change and improvement. Miss Kaufman knows this world inside out. She has been a teacher for fifteen years, and she has taught at twelve different schools in New York.

Miss Kaufman came to America and began to learn English at the age of twelve. She was guided by her mother, who was also a creative artist and wrote some two thousand stories. Unlike her mother, writing was not an easy process for Miss Kaufman. Referring to a story she once wrote for a major American magazine, she said in a secret interview: "I worked on it for about three months, I did about ten revisions, and my mother said to me, very impatiently: '(Belotchka), why does it take you so long? Don't you have any talent?'"

Bel Kaufman has studied literature and, as her second subject education. When she received her master's degree from Columbia University, she wondered whether it might not be a good idea to seriously take up teaching, a decision on which she commented: "I did not realize until the first moment that I stood in front of my first live class and saw my first students, the thrill, the excitement, the awe-inspiring responsibility of having them respond to what I was saying. Then I knew: I want to teach!"

Now, fifteen years, thousands of lessons, and the number one best-seller later—what are Bel Kaufman's views of today's youth? The teacher-author thought for a while and then said: "I think it was never easy to be young."

As a whole, I would say that young people today are very much like young people of yesterday. I think their problems may be expressed differently, and the

(Contd. on page 4)



## Pakistan Asks UN Council To Consider Kashmir, Chavan Offers Comment On Tashkent

RAWALPINDI, February 2, (Reuter).—

**PAKISTAN** Tuesday called on the United Nations Security Council to tackle the Kashmir problem and said the issue must be solved to ensure a lasting peace.

President Ayub Khan suggested the matter should be taken over by the Security Council after the Feb. 25 deadline for disengaging Indian and Pakistan troops.

The withdrawals were stipulated by the Tashkent Agreement under which Pakistan and India agreed to renounce war. Ayub Khan, in a radio address, said the Tashkent Agreement offered the two nations a historic opportunity to settle their differences. It had not been possible to solve the Kashmir dispute in an acceptable manner at Tashkent, the President said, adding: "We did make it clear that an honourable solution of the problem of Jammu and Kashmir was an essential prerequisite to the establishment of the lasting peace between India

and Pakistan."

President Ayub said the peace possibility raised by the Tashkent accord could be turned into reality only if India and Pakistan stopped "this sterile discussion of who won and who lost."

The President said that if both sides continue increasing their forces, "then obviously not only the welfare of their people will suffer but peace between them will be constantly threatened."

When the border disengagement was completed by Feb. 25 according to the Tashkent Agreement, the Security Council should turn its attention to the basic political problem between the two countries, he said.

However, the outcome would depend largely on India's attitude. In Delhi Indian Defence Minister Y.B. Chavan said Tuesday that the Soviet Union did not bring pressure to bear on India to sign the Tashkent Agreement.

He said the agreement met India's interests, keeping in view its basic policy of peace with all nations.

Chavan, addressing a public meeting in New Delhi, said the Soviet Union's desire to foster friendship with Pakistan was not at the cost of India.

External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh, who also addressed the meeting, said the Tashkent Agreement strengthened India's position without compromising her basic point that Kashmir was an internal affair and not negotiable.

A little give and take, some in substance and some in words, was necessary on India's part to bring about the agreement. The declaration, though a victory for India's basic principles, should not be taken in a spirit of defeat for either India or Pakistan, he said.

Meanwhile, a Calcutta despatch said India and Pakistan Tuesday agreed to withdraw all regular troops from the border between India and East Pakistan.

A communique issued after a three hour conference here of Indian and Pakistani army commanders said it had also been agreed that defences in areas occupied during last September's conflict should be withdrawn and destroyed.

The commanders at the conference were India's Lieutenant-General S.H.F. Manekshaw, general officer commanding in chief, eastern command, and major-general Fazal Maqeen Khan, general officer commanding the Pakistan army's fourteenth division.

They met in pursuance of the recent Delhi agreement between India's chief of army staff and Pakistan's commander in chief of the army.

The object of Tuesday's meeting was to discuss means reducing tension on the Indo-East Pakistan borders.

The communique said that sector commanders have been directed to arrive at a working agreement at places which were the scene of recent firing across the border.

It added that Major-General Maqeen Khan had invited Lieutenant-General Manekshaw to visit Dacca at any time before Feb. 25 and the invitation had been accepted.

### University Basketball Team Wins Game

KABUL, Feb. 2.—In a basketball game between Kabul University and American residents of Kabul, the University team won by 14 points.

The score was 32 and 18. The game took place at the University gymnasium.

## Cold Spell Hits Eastern U.S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, (Reuter).—The northeastern United States faced more snow today after prolonged severe weather which has already caused at least 142 deaths in the eastern part of the country.

Forty people have also died in Mexico during a cold spell.

Last night light snow began to fall over Washington, still suffering from a 45-centimetre (18 inches) snowfall over the weekend.

At Oswego, a small town in New York state near lake Ontario, a state of emergency has been declared for the 22,000 inhabitants battling against two-and-a-half metres (102 inches) of snow since last Thursday.

Usually balmy Florida, which had temperatures as low as minus 12 degrees centigrade (10 fahrenheit), was back to normal, but countless acres of its citrus and sugar cane crops were ruined.

## Wilson...

(Contd. from page 2)

Wilson went on: "that is why we did not intervene until the United Nations could achieve the ceasefire which they did achieve."

"The Soviet government, well within their rights, decided to intervene. We felt it would have been wrong for us to do so and that was the view of the other members of the commonwealth who were consulted."

Emlyn Hooson (Liberal) said the fact that India and Pakistan had accepted the Soviet's good offices and not Britain's was a recognition by those countries of the facts of life east of Suez. Was it not time Wilson revised his own defence obligations east of Suez?

There was laughter when Wilson replied: "they were most ready to work with us last year over the Rann of Kutch which looked like the threat of an equally dangerous confrontation. I think you are stretching the facts too far."

## World Fishing Industry Still In Neolithic Period

The world's fishing industry is still in the neolithic period, according to Gordon Eddie, technical director of the British White Fish Authority.

"Farming fish," he says, "is at present in the same stage of development as stock-farming was when man first decided to fence in his cow instead of chasing it for miles."

But with scientists working in the knowledge that every possible means of increasing world food supplies must be thoroughly investigated, the picture is beginning to change. For instance in Ardtoe Bay, a Scottish sea loch, research workers have enclosed 5 acres of tidal water in which they have released 120,000 young plaice hatched in a marine laboratory. If the scheme is a success, it may not be long before large areas of coastal waters are enclosed by nets, electric currents or other barriers in which baby fish can be raised and harvested easily and quickly.

In Japan, marine fish cultivation is already a rapidly growing industry: fry are caught in the open sea, and then reared to marketable size in enclosed areas of the Inland Sea.

Fresh water fish farming is an old art. In Asia, fish-ponds have existed for centuries, and in Africa and Latin America they are rapidly becoming widespread. But it is the sea which holds out the greatest promise for large-scale food production in the future.

### KABUL TIMES

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## Vietnam

(Contd. from page 1)

Soviet Union supported the position of North Vietnam that the problem should be settled within the framework of the Geneva agreements. It was clear to all that the U.S. was not interested in a genuine settlement in Vietnam but was indulging in a diversionary tactic and propaganda show.

The U.S. has renewed its "barbaric air raids on the territory of a sovereign independent socialist state, the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam", he said.

Accusing Goldberg of grossly distorting the situation, he said: "They are unwilling in fact to revert to strict compliance with the Geneva accords, they refuse to recognise that a solution of the Vietnam problem can be effected only with the participation of the National Liberation Front."

Meanwhile, China Tuesday responded to the resumption of American bombing of North Vietnam with a renewed pledge of firm support to the Vietnamese people against the Americans whatever the cost.

News of the raids was published on the lower half of the front page in the main communist party newspaper, People's Daily, under the headline, "peace fraud ends in complete bankruptcy, war blackmail doomed to failure."

This was the main theme of an unusually short People's Daily editorial which accompanied the report and said the Johnson administration had "by its own deeds scuttled its painstakingly contrived big hoax of peace talks."

In Moscow a Foreign Ministry statement, quoted by the Soviet News Agency Tass, said that only the 1954 Geneva conference on Indo-China was competent to deal with United States military actions in Vietnam.

The statement was issued a few hours before the Security Council was due to convene in New York at the request of the U.S. to consider the Vietnam situation.

The statement said the U.S. again wanted to use the UN to cover its aggression in Vietnam and was trying to compel the Vietnamese people to solve the Vietnamese problem.

## Teacher's Book

(Contd. from page 3)

attempt to cope with them may be expressed differently, but the problems are pretty much the same for young people every place."

This, then, is Bel Kaufman, a writer who continues teaching and loves it more than ever, while her book "Up the Down Staircase" keeps going up the up staircase of success.

## AT THE CINEMA

### ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American coloured film **Four For Texas**.

### PARK CINEMA

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film **The World of Money**.

### KABUL CINEMA

At 1:30, 4:30 and 7:30 p.m. Indian coloured film.

### PAMIR CINEMA

At 2, 4:30, 7:30 and 10 p.m. Indian film **Samrat**.

## Queen Elizabeth Leaves For 5 Week Caribbean Tour

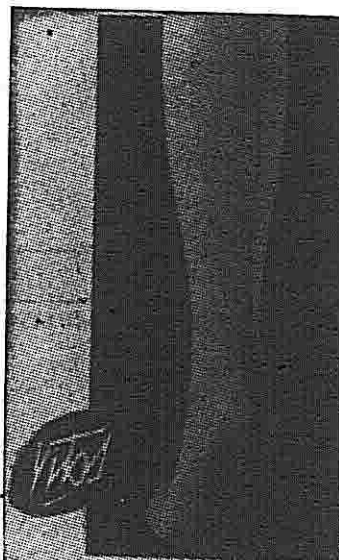
BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Feb. 2, (Reuter).—Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived here Tuesday by air from London to begin a five-week tour of the Caribbean.

## ADVTS.

### PRICE BIDS

Price bids on twelve items of movie equipment for Kabul University Auditorium have been received from Siemens by the Purchasing Department of the University.

All interested persons or companies which can offer lower prices please contact the Purchasing Department at Ali Abad.



Stockings imported straight from Paris just for you. Address: **PARICA**, Jadi Nadir Pashtoon, opposite Ariana Cinema.

## FOR SALE

**Soviet Union Magazines : Soviet Woman, Culture, and Life, International Affairs, New Times.**

You can obtain the above mentioned magazines, from the following addresses:

**Javaid Book Store, Sarayi Ghazni Bus Station**  
**Zori Book Store Chara-i-Sedarat.**

**Ebnisina-round hall, Ministry of Education. In this hall PRAVDA is also available for sale.**



## Fulbright Urges Conference Reconvening

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, (Reuter).—Senator J. William Fulbright, Democratic party chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, urged today that the 1954 Geneva conference on Indo-China should be reconvened in a new bid to achieve peace in Vietnam.

Noting, in an interview, that Hanoi and Peking had said the Vietnam question was within the competence of the conference he said: "If that is their attitude why not take them up on it?"

"There is some logic in utilising the same group which attempted to settle the war in 1954. If the effort in the United Nations fails, why not try to get the Geneva conference reconvened?"

## Czech Delegate Condemns U.S. Vietnam Policy

GENEVA, Feb. 2, (Tass).—Addressing the Tuesday's meeting of the 18-nation disarmament committee, the Czechoslovak representative Zdenek Czernik declared that the United States' actions revealed once again the real intentions of the U.S. in that area and its disregard for world public opinion.

The United States, he emphasized, shall not evade responsibility for this war no matter to what political or other manoeuvres it resorts.

The speaker stressed the Czechoslovak government's interest in the solution of the Vietnam problem.

Czernik pointed to the need of working out such a non-proliferation treaty that would block every single channel for a possible spread of nuclear weapons in any whatsoever form.

The Italian delegate Cavaletti proposed to set up an editorial commission that would compare the American and Soviet drafts of a non-proliferation treaty and prepare a report on the matter.

## Tunisia Starts Campaign Against Poliomyelitis

TUNIS, Feb. 2, (Tass).—A national campaign against poliomyelitis began throughout Tunisia today. Examining children have been set up in the country for this purpose.

At a press conference here the State Secretary for Public Health Fehti Zuhir declared that on the whole 750,000 children from three months to five years of age will be given anti-polio injections.

This is the second national campaign to combat poliomyelitis in Tunisia.

Anti-polio injections are compulsory and free of charge.