

2-6-1966

## Kabul Times (February 6, 1966, vol. 4, no. 260)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## 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

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. IV, NO. 260.

KABUL, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1966, (DALV 17, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2



## S. KHALIL Khalil Returns As Editor-In-Chief Of Kabul Times

KABUL, Feb. 6.—Sayed Khalil, the editor of Anis, has been appointed Editor-in-Chief of the Kabul Times. Shafie Rahel continues as editor.

Shafie Rahgozar, formerly the assistant editor of Anis has been appointed editor of Anis.

Prior to his appointment as the Editor of Anis Sayed Khalil was Editor of the Kabul Times for four years.

Mohammad Osman Sidqi, the Minister of Press and Information, said that the Ministry wants the Kabul Times henceforth to be published by its own organisation. The paper, has previously been published by Bakhtar News Agency.

At the beginning of the new year, (March 21) the Ministry hopes to publish the paper in a larger format.

Sidqi added that the Afghan Publicity Bureau which has been part of the central organisation of the ministry and has similar aims to that of the Kabul Times, will become a part of the paper's organisation.

Sidqi thanked Sabahuddin Kushkaki, President of Bakhtar News Agency, for founding and editing the Times and for rendering sincere and valuable services to the paper during the last four years. He wished him further successes in his future.

Saturday afternoon, Sayed Khalil Editor-in-Chief of the Kabul Times, Rahgozar Editor of Anis and Bariman Editor of Heywad were introduced to the staff of their respective papers by Mohammad Najim Arya, Deputy Minister for Press and Information.

## UN Representatives Promote Reopening Geneva Conference

UNITED NATIONS, February 6, (Reuter).—

SECURITY Council delegates engaged in backstage efforts to promote peace in Vietnam are thinking in terms of working for the reopening of the Geneva conference of 1954 and 1962, diplomatic sources said Saturday.

Britain has declared itself ready to reconvene the conference, but there has been no similar response from the Soviet Union as the other chairman of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indo-China, Nikolai Fedorenko, the Soviet delegate, told the Council this week that the Vietnam problem could only be solved within the framework of the Geneva accords.

The chances of a favourable outcome have not been improved by stern Soviet opposition to any Council debate on Vietnam. As far as is known, the Soviet Union has not taken part in any of the private consultations which the Council agreed to undertake after putting Vietnam on the agenda.

The informal talks are only in a tentative stage and delegates are considering various alternatives, the sources said.

They added, however that there appeared to be a trend to think of Geneva as the one possible, although admittedly slim, chance of progress.

According to a Reuter despatch from Geneva high-level Swiss officials here and in Berne, the capital, Saturday disclaimed all knowledge of any moves that might be under way to hold a conference in Switzerland to end the Vietnam war.

Speculation about the possibility of such a conference has been renewed following the Swiss government's statement Friday.

He was replying to a message from Pope Paul suggesting neutral mediation of the conflict under United Nations sponsorship.

The Vatican was confident that

Switzerland would not fail to use its good offices should a suitable occasion arise, the message added.

Willi Spuehler, the Swiss Foreign Minister, said in Berne that his government was always ready to offer its good services and to welcome, at any time, a conference on Vietnam in Switzerland.

## U.S. Lawyers, Teachers Urge Changes In Vietnam Policy

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, (Tass).—

PROTESTS against the escalation of war in Vietnam are continuing in the United States. A large group of American lawyers sent President Johnson a letter emphasising that the policy of the United States administration in Vietnam did not accord either with the constitution of the United States or the Charter of the United Nations.

The American lawyers declare that the attempts by the United States administration to cover up armed intervention in Vietnam by the United Nations Charter are untenable because no article of the Charter permits the United States to conduct military operations in Vietnam.

United States armed intervention in Vietnam, the letter says, does not accord with the constitution of the country either. The letter urges the President to stop bombing North Vietnam and to state in public the desire of the United States to negotiate with the South Vietnam National Liberation Front.

The letter to Johnson was sent by the committee of lawyers for a study of American policy in Vietnam. This organisation includes over 4,000 American lawyers.

150 Princeton University professors and other teachers sent a message to a group of senators including Fulbright and Williams, calling for an end to the bombing of North Vietnam.

A meeting was held at Yale University in protest against American policy in Vietnam. A protest demonstration against the resumption of bombings of the territory of North Vietnam was held in New Rochelle by the "Women Strike for Peace Organisation."

According to the New China News Agency the North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has issued

## Air War, Ground Fighting Continue North Of Saigon

SAIGON, February 6, (Reuter).—

THE U.S. army's first cavalry division, sweeping through the coastal plains 300 miles northeast of Saigon, Saturday reported killing more than 500 Viet Cong in 11 days of fighting.

As the operation went into its 12th day only sporadic contact was reported between the 15,000 U.S. troops and pockets of guerillas.

In addition to 518 Viet Cong killed, 120 more had been wounded and 582 suspects detained.

Further north along the coastline of Binh Dinh province, thousands of American marines reported that light contact over

the past 24 hours had brought to 116 the total number of guerillas killed in their sector.

Nearly 20,000 American troops are now strung out along the centre of Vietnamese coastline. Deployment of the first air cavalry marks the first time that a U.S. operation has been conducted at division level.

Scattered fighting was reported throughout Vietnam Saturday between South Vietnamese and allied ground forces and the Viet Cong.

In the air war, U.S. air force thunderchiefs swept to within 40 miles of the North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi Saturday, bombing bridges and strafing road traffic.

Air force phantom jets also dropped leaflets in the Hanoi area.

Air force planes hit five bridges near Thanh Hoa, about 75 miles from the capital of Hanoi and roads and a bridge near Binh.

Naval aircraft from the U.S. seventh fleet also flew raids into the north Saturday.

In the South, giant B-52 bombers of the strategic air command based in Guam pounded suspected guerilla positions about 40 miles North of Saigon.

## Johnson In Hawaii

Meanwhile U.S. President Johnson is in Hawaii for a consultation. (Contd. on page 4)

## Pakistan, India To Install Direct Telephone Link Soon

NEW DELHI, February 6, (Reuter).—

THE first direct telephone link between Indian and Pakistani capitals will be installed when communications between the two countries are restored in two days time, the chairman of the Indian posts and telegraphs board, L.C. Jain said Saturday.

The announcement follows speculation that a "hotline" would be set up between New Delhi and Rawalpindi, but Jain said the telephone link was for commercial traffic. He had received no instructions to install a hotline, he said.

India has agreed to a Pakistani proposal that overflying rights should be restored to civil aircraft on either side.

An official spokesman said Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi conveyed the decision in a letter Friday to President Ayub Khan.

In the letter Mrs. Gandhi also stressed her determination to implement fully the Tashkent peace agreement normalising relations between the two countries, the spokesman said.

Since the Indo-Pakistan conflict broke out last September, Pakistani aircraft have flown between

Dacca and Karachi via Ceylon and Indian planes have been obliged to take circuitous routes to reach Moscow and Afghanistan.

## Eng. Ahmadullah Arrives In Kunduz

KUNDUZ, Feb. 6.—Engineer Ahmadullah, minister for public works, and Abdul Ahmad, Commander of the work corps, now on an inspection tour of construction projects in the northern parts of the country arrived Friday evening in Kunduz from Balkh.

The minister had a meeting with Faqir Nabi Alefi, Governor of Kunduz, Abdul Majid Jabar Khel, deputy governor, Habibullah, chief of the project for asphaltting the Doshi-Shir Khan Bander road; and Ghulam Sarwar Naser, President of the Spinzar Company.

The Minister exchanged views with them about the plan for the new city of Kunduz.

The minister told them that the government gives priority to strengthen the economic foundation of the country and seeks to implement construction and other projects economically. It was on this ground, added the Minister, that the new project for the city of Kunduz takes due consideration of the financial potential of the people and their primary needs.

The minister also inspected the construction on the Shair Khan Bander including the residential quarters for the governor which occupy three and a half acres.

Earlier on Friday the Minister inspected the Ministry's depot for equipment which is stored there for use in building the Puli-Khumri-Mazari Sharif road.

## Atmosphere, Ionosphere, Magnetic Field Won't Hinder Outerspace Study On Moon

MOSCOW, Feb. 6, (Tass).—In a radio session held on Feb. 4 between 18.30 minutes and 19.55 Moscow time, the "Luna-9" station transmitted to earth a round panoramic scanning of the moon landscape. Besides, on radio signals from the ground space communications centre, at the selection of scientists, a detailed scanning of separate sections of the moon surface was effected.

The quality of the pictures received on earth is good. The information received is being analysed by scientists and will soon be published.

According to another despatch

Soviet scientists claim that pictures issued by the Jodrell Bank observatory from lunar surface were distorted. An observatory spokesman said this may well be since only the Soviets knew the focal length of equipment on "Luna-9".

The "Luna-9" station, located at a point of the lunar surface with the coordinates of seven degrees eight minutes northern latitude and 64 degrees 22 minutes western longitude, continues fulfilling the set progress of lunar research.

A radio session was held at 4 hours on Feb. 5 to receive telemetric information from the station. The station has shown that the parameters on board the station (pressure, temperature, tension of supply sources etc.) are within the set limits. The next radio session was held on Feb. 5 at 19 hours Moscow time.

This session will complete the fulfilment of the set programme for lunar research by the automatic station "Luna-9".

The constructors of the "Luna-9", automatic station are satisfied with the design of the television system which uses one thousandth of the energy television systems consume on earth. Of great importance is also the earth surface equipment of remote cosmic communications at the centre of the "Luna-9" radio control.

Specialists describe the sensitivity of the surface systems as fantastic indeed—signals from the station's transmitter are distinguished at a distance of almost 400,000 kilometre. (Contd. on page 4)

## Shalizi Congratulates Kosygin On Luna-9 Successful Moon Landing

KABUL, Feb. 6.—Abdul Satar Shalizi, the Acting Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior has sent a telegram to Alexi Kosygin, the Prime Minister of USSR, congratulating him on the successful soft landing of Luna-9 on the moon.

## Podgorny Congratulated By His Majesty On Luna-9 Soft Landing On Moon

KABUL, Feb. 6.—His Majesty the King has sent a telegram congratulating Nikolai Podgorny, the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on the successful soft-landing of Luna-9 on the moon.



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Shafie S. Rahel

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## New Step In Space

There is no doubt that the soft landing of Luna-9 on the moon by Soviet scientists will take its place in the annals of outer space exploration as one of the most important landmarks. Ever since 1959 when a Soviet satellite took pictures of the dark side of the moon, scientists have been making new discoveries about the earth's nearest neighbour in rapid succession. Luna-9 has signalled large amounts of information to earth which will help immensely in landing a man on the moon.

Prime Minister Mr. Maiwandwal was right when he said that the successful soft landing was a triumph not only for the Soviets but one of which the whole world can be proud and which can profit all mankind.

The direct contact with the moon established by Luna-9 will help scientists in many fields find answers to mysteries which have long puzzled them about the satellite.

At the same time, the Afghan Prime Minister was also right when he spoke of the need to give more thought to problems here on earth. In particular he mentioned the deadly race in armaments. He implied that the energy and money spent in this field should be used to improve the living standard of peoples in all parts of the world.

Not only it is time we gave a second thought to the way we are spending our money and energies on earth but it is also high time to establish a real basis for international cooperation in the field of space exploration which, if shared between nations, would not only lower the cost but enable man to penetrate into the mysteries of the universe more rapidly.

Peaceloving nations also urge the nations engaged in outer-space exploration to continue to refrain from using these areas for military purposes. Those nations involved in space exploration have pledged in a UN Declaration to use outer-space for peaceful purposes only and we hope that in the future they will not be tempted to make military use of their discoveries.

## 65,000 Workers Employed To Carry Out Fifteen Major Development Projects Here

By A.G. MALIKZADA

One of the aims of planned economy is to insure full employment for the whole working age population on the one hand, and to utilise to the full extent the existing labour force in all sectors of Public and private economy on the other. This idea was enunciated by the government of Afghanistan when the second five-year plan was drafted. Attempts have been made since then to develop statistical background and to obtain information regarding employment, unemployment, underemployment and other statistical data related to labour activities.

In Kabul employment market studies continued at half-year intervals. The study of employment was also extended to some other towns plus dam, canal, tunnel, irrigation, road and major development projects.

At the beginning of 1344 (1965), manpower situations and the wage systems were also studied in the main towns of 16 provinces by the Ministry of Planning. The Ministry of Mines and Industries carried out regular surveys of volume of employment at all registered industrial establishments. On the basis of these studies which form the main source of information, the total number of employed in Afghanistan came to 3.74 million workers with the following distribution by sectors of the economy:

| Economic Sector  | Million Workers |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Agriculture sector  | 2.90            |
| 2. Non-agricultural activities in rural areas (religious workers, trade, etc.) | 0.40            |
| 3. Industry, construction, geological surveys, transport and communications    | 0.12            |
| 4. Social Services (education, health, etc.)                                   | 0.12            |
| 5. Handicraft industries   | 0.20            |
| Total  | 3.74            |

It will be observed from the above table that agriculture workers form the biggest single group of workers in the country. It means that in rural areas the main source of employment, is agriculture and pastoral activities. The family is closely knit by custom and tradition and everyone has to work. The specific character of agriculture in Afghanistan also provides the possibility for involving all able-to-work family members in agricultural activities. Thus, nearly all males of working age are engaged in work, and even the old and young have to take their places in the ranks.

It should be mentioned also that other sources of employment

in the rural areas are religious teaching, industries such as wood-work, metal work, trade, etc. Additional parttime or full time employment is available in home crafts like carpet or textile weaving, embroidery of cloth and skins, and pottery making. The above table also revealed that the religious workers, trade and handicraft workers come next in the order of importance for employment.

Considering the total number of 3.74 million persons employed in all sectors of economy in Afghanistan by 1343 (1964-65) represents almost full employment of the economically active population.

Incidence of employment of women in urban areas, varies from town to town depending, mainly, upon the social advancement made on the locality after the reforms of 1959 which brought emancipation to women in Afghanistan. Kabul, the capital with an estimated female labour force of 63,000 is the most socially advanced area in the country. About 2,900 women were reported to be employed there in the various occupational groups in September, 1962. The employment of women in Kabul is, therefore, somewhat higher than may be expected in other urban areas of Afghanistan. However, it is to be hoped that as the social advancement takes stronger root, and education among women becomes more popular, women will find employment in ever increasing numbers as was the case in Kabul, where the volume of employment of women rose from 1,400 in March 1960 to 2,900 in September 1962, and to 3,000 in September 1963.

The role of women in rural areas is confined to the home. When they are free from their household chores, they work in some cases as part-time unpaid family workers on the farms or in the family enterprises such as carpet or textile weaving. The contribution of the women in the farm or family may be considerable, but still they cannot be regarded as full participants in economic activity.

Information relating to the employment of industrial workers and major development projects luckily is available. On the basis of this information 20,403 workers were employed in 74 industrial establishments in 1343. (1964-65) While the number of employed workers in 15 major development projects reached 65,679.

In the industrial establishments, the textile industry had the greatest employment which numbered 11,338 persons. The number of employment in the same industry in 1342 was 11,133 which shows an increase of 205 workers. The second and third greatest number employed workers in industrial establishments in 1343 (1964-65) were metallic products, 1,945 persons, and food manufacturing 1,731 persons, as against 1,781 and 1,488 persons in 1342 (1963-64).

The employment of 65,679 persons on major development projects in 1343 (1963-64) could be distributed as follows:

| Projects                           | Workers |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar Road      | 13,759  |
| Salang Tunnel                      | 9,314   |
| Jalalabad Canal                    | 13,978  |
| Naghlu Hydroelectric Plant         | 7,200   |
| Bridge Project in Nangarhar        | 2,152   |
| Sardeh Dam                         | 1,162   |
| Kabul-Kandahar Road                | 3,326   |
| Puli-Charkhi Workshops             | 2,468   |
| Housing Plant in Kabul             | 600     |
| Kabul-Torkham Road                 | 3,175   |
| Doshi-Shirkhanbader Road           | 4,679   |
| Kabul-Jabel-us-Seraj Road          | 2,182   |
| Pul-i-Khumri-Mazar-Shiberghan Road | 886     |
| Road in Pakhtia                    | 885     |
| Shir Khanbader                     | 93      |
| Total                              | 65,679  |

In addition to the above mentioned development projects, there are some other private construction agencies in operation such as Hochtief, Afghan Construction Co., eight Afghan Construction firms in Kabul. Thus taking into account the number of workers employed by these private agencies the total number of workers employed might come to 75,000 persons.

However, it should also be mentioned that at the beginning of 1344, (March 1965) the Ministry of Planning carried out a manpower situation study in 19 towns of the country. The purpose of this study was to discover the position of employment of different fields of economic activity, the occupational composition and existing payment systems. Unfortunately the data has not been analysed and processed yet, but only preliminary employment estimates show that about 171,000 workers totally were employed in the public and private sectors of economy only in urban areas in 1343 (1964-65).

The employment of 171,000

(Contd. on page 4)

## News Analysis:

## U.S. Views UN Council's Role In Vietnam

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 6.—The new phase in U.S. efforts to move the Vietnam conflict from the battlefield to the conference table is now in full operation at the United Nations.

But it hardly had the Security Council recessed Wednesday after placing the Vietnam case on its agenda before members started a round of intensive private consultations. On Thursday those informal talks were in full course.

Diplomatic sources expect the United States to explain in further detail, during these talks, its purpose in bringing the matter to the Security Council.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg already had pointed out that the United States does not expect the Council itself to settle the whole problem of Vietnam.

"What we want", he said, "is only that the Council lend its tremendous weight and prestige by calling for immediate discussions, without preconditions, among the appropriately interested governments to arrange for a conference looking toward the application of the Geneva accords of 1954 and 1962".

Goldberg also had pointed out that the U.S. draft resolution would only have the Council for such a conference, recommend that its first order of business be arrange-

ments for an effectively supervised ceasefire, and offer appropriate assistance, such as provision of arbitrators or mediators.

A Council decision along those lines, Goldberg emphasised to the council, "would not inhibit or prevent any government or governments from seeking to promote negotiation or conciliation through other channels".

According to well-informed sources, the U.S. approach to the Security Council was designed to stimulate fresh efforts by anyone and virtually everyone to get peace negotiations started. It is continuation of the U.S. peace drive of recent months. As Goldberg has already put it, the United States went to the UN Security Council to give "a new dimension" to the peace initiative.

Whether or not a formal Council action results, the more important thing is to stimulate new peace initiatives, according to diplomatic sources at the UN. As one diplomat put it, the council's function in maintaining international peace and security is not restricted to passing resolutions.

The U.S. decision to raise the Vietnam issue in the Security Council was made only after Ho Chi Minh, in letters to various governments last week, had rejected all

the efforts that had been made over many months to get negotiations going.

President Johnson's decision to ask for a Security Council meeting was made on a joint recommendation by Secretary of State and Ambassador Goldberg, according to well-informed sources. It took into account the possibility of a Soviet veto of any substantive Council decision, as well as the known French opposition to Council consideration of Vietnam.

It also took account of a feeling among some Council members that the difficult matter should not be now put before the Council. But it was concluded, according to the same sources, that a Council debate focussing on efforts to move the problem to the conference table could help stimulate further peace efforts, whether or not the Council reached a decision.

Some small signs pointing in that direction have already arisen in the preliminary Council debate, in the opinion of some diplomats. They caution, however, against exaggerating their meaning at this stage.

During the current private consultations, no date has been set for another Council meeting, although, it is expected to be held in due course.

## PRESS At a Glance

Saturday's *Islah* considered the debate on price control which has been taking place in the nation's press and among the people. The interest is not surprising, the editorial pointed out, because the question directly affects the lives of all the people. If prices are stable, consumers can easily budget their salaries to meet the week's or month's expenses. The present instability of prices upsets the way people plan to spend their money.

There are many ways to apply fixed prices, said the editorial. Some people suggest price tags on all goods is the most satisfactory method. In this way consumers can be sure that the prices they are paying are those fixed by the authorities.

In any case, *Islah* urged, some concrete steps should be taken to make sure the buyers are not overcharged by the shopkeepers. The paper asked its readers and the authorities to propose ways to bring prices under control.

The Cabinet's recent approval to sell gasoline and oil on a commission basis was the subject of the weekly *Zhwandun's* editorial.

The decision will help the Government Monopolies keep a more accurate account of the sales of gasoline and it will also speed up the distribution, said the magazine. The Government Monopolies should, however, check to make sure its agents do not cheat the consumers by measuring it unfairly, suggested *Zhwandun*. And the gasoline should be analysed from time to time by lab technicians to make sure it is pure.

In the same issue of *Zhwandun* a complaint about the *Sherkate Servis* was printed in the column called "Observation." The writer said the schedule is so irregular that one must frequently wait twenty minutes for a bus. He asked the authorities to adhere to a schedule and thus not inconvenience so many people.

Saturday's *Anis* urged the forming of a peace committee for Vietnam. During his visit to the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal expressed the concern of the government and the people of Afghanistan over the deteriorating situation in Vietnam. The Premier suggested the formation of a peace committee to solve the Vietnam conflict, *Anis* noted.

Similar suggestions have also been made by heads of other countries as well as by Pope Paul VI in the Vatican. Switzerland has offered to have the headquarters of such a committee in that country. U Thant, UN Secretary-General, has confirmed the necessity for such a committee. A list of possible participating countries has been made which includes Afghanistan.

As the Prime Minister suggested, said *Anis*, the members of such a peace committee should be nations acceptable to all parties concerned in the conflict.

The editorial hoped that the peace committee would be formed in the spirit in which it was proposed and that through its good offices a solution to the conflict might be found as soon as possible.

Mir Sayed Bariman, the new editor of *Heywad*, who began his job on Saturday, gave a brief account of the paper's 17 years of publication in his first editorial.

While pledging himself to work harder to further improve the paper, he invited the *Pakhtu* writers to increase their contributions so that the paper can better serve its people.

The daily *Heywad* is published in *Pakhtu*.

In Saturday's *Anis* a letter to the editor complained about the overcharging by shopkeepers.

Some time ago, said the letter, the Ministry of Commerce announced that the new imported commodities will be given price tag in accordance with their quality.

But unfortunately this announcement, asserted the letter, was never put into practice.





A group of more advanced students refine their techniques on string instruments.

## Khatak Gave Pakhtu Much Of Beauty That It Lacked

By Prita K. Shalizi

Khushal Khan Khatak was born in 1613 A.D. in Seraj Akhora, a village in the Indus-Nowshera tract. He inherited a long-standing feud with the Yusufzais who had been ousted from this area, their homeland, after it had been presented to Malik Ako of the Khattaks, (Khushal Khan's great-grandfather) by the Mogul Emperor Akbar. As chieftain of his clan during troublous times Khushal Khan developed into a fearless warrior.

The sword can win all there is to win—  
Kabul or Kashmir.  
The brave man is the one who is remembered  
In ballad or in dirge.  
That your portion will be the sword, Khushal,  
All men have known for years;  
Have not your seven forbears, each in turn,  
Perished by sword or shot?

He led his people against other tribesmen when necessary. He fought in Balkh and Badakhshan for the Emperor Shahjahan, whom he admired greatly and later rebelled against the hypocrisy and tyranny of the Emperor Aurangzeb.

I'll not profess obedience  
To kings and emperors  
Because the Caliph of the age

Is infidel at heart.

Though the name of Khushal Khan generally evokes, among the Pakhtuns, pictures of dazzling bravery and war-like deeds, this was not all there was to the man. He had many facets to his personality. He loved poetry and wrote prolifically.

Just as an arrow needs  
An archer's bow to give it flight  
So poetry requires a skill  
That only a magician has.

When Khushal first began to write  
Poetry in his mother-tongue  
He gave the Pashto language much  
Of beauty that it lacked before.

He was a man of strong moral calibre, forthright in his denunciation of all evil, no matter where it was to be found.

The man whose word of mouth is one,  
His heart's meaning another,  
Will find his face blackened in shame  
On both sides publicly.

Abandon greed and leave desire,  
Covet no thing or person more,  
Then you will need no other name—  
You'll name yourself the king of men.

Khushal Khan was a staunch patriot, and when all others were busy fashioning poems in Persian, the Court language, to keep in favour, he decided that:

Since Pashto is my mother-tongue  
In Pashto I will sing.

No other Pashtun do I see  
Who understands it well.

Like many a Pakhtun, he was an ardent hunter and a good sportsman...

The stubborn gambler may repine  
And tire of gambling in the end,  
The drunkard also may repent  
And swear off alcohol at last,  
But I, Khushal, will never leave  
The sport of falconry behind.

Khushal Khan never tired of admiring beauty, not in nature but in human beings...  
I'll never even try to stop  
Myself admiring lovely faces!  
And was always in rapture over feminine pulchritude...  
With great bright eyes, long curling lashes  
With eyebrows arched and wide,  
With honey lips and rosy cheeks  
And foreheads like the moon.

Throughout his life he sang of love, was constantly 'in love' and was never ashamed to admit it. He considered to love and to be loved one of the greatest joys of life.

Love can bowl an old man over  
Faster than it can a youth;  
Does a full-grown tree not kindle  
Better than a juicy sapling?

Affectionate, gentle and innately kind, Khushal Khan found that for him life was never to be quiet and pleasant. A respected chieftain assigned the important task of keeping the Khyber Pass open between India and Afghanistan under the Emperor Shahjahan, he found himself out of grace when Aurangzeb seized the Mogul throne...

When Shahjahan was Emperor  
I held  
A place of honour, even in his heart,  
But now in all his folly,  
Aurangzeb  
Sees fit my former fortune to reverse.

Nor was this all. Within his own family trouble brewed constantly. In accordance with the prevalent custom Khushal Khan had a number of wives and concubines, and consequently at least sixty sons and thirty daughters. Some were always loyal and true, but here is his comment on those who joined forces against him...

To me my relatives are reptiles,  
These I've helped repay with trouble.  
Both my uncles are unworthy.  
Like Abu Jahl and Bu Lahab.  
They betrayed me to the Moguls  
Gaining thereby rank and khanate;  
They accepted all such bribes,  
Having sought them day and night.

My eldest sons—the devil take them—  
Have caused me trouble by the score.

(Contd. on page 4)



A singing class practicing at the Music School.

## Enrolment In Music School Reaches Eighty

"Our main aim is to give students a good grounding in the fundamentals of music," says Walter Fleischman, head of the Music School.

"The students learn the techniques of playing a musical instrument but also the way in which the music itself is written", he explains. "As the result of this training, we hope our students will be able to create Afghan music of real value and significance. We believe they will be able to reinvigorate Afghan music with the help of the techniques they learn here".

More than 80 students are now studying with Fleischman, his wife, cello, accordion, guitar, mandolin, or one of the other three Austrians rumpet, flute.

on the faculty.

The courses are planned to train the students in the discipline of classical music. Music should be idealistic, it should have some kind of philosophical meaning. Fleischman says. Of course, it can be enjoyed, but music should not just be an accompaniment to dancing or learned only for a materialistic purpose.

During the first weeks of the course, students are taught to read music and then they are allowed to choose the instrument which they would like to learn to play. The choice includes violin, piano, viola.

Instruction is also

given in tambor, rabab, drums and jaltam.

The students get private lessons after they have shown sufficient interest are allowed to take an instrument home to practice. Until then they have certain hours to practice at the school. The most popular instrument with the students is the accordion.

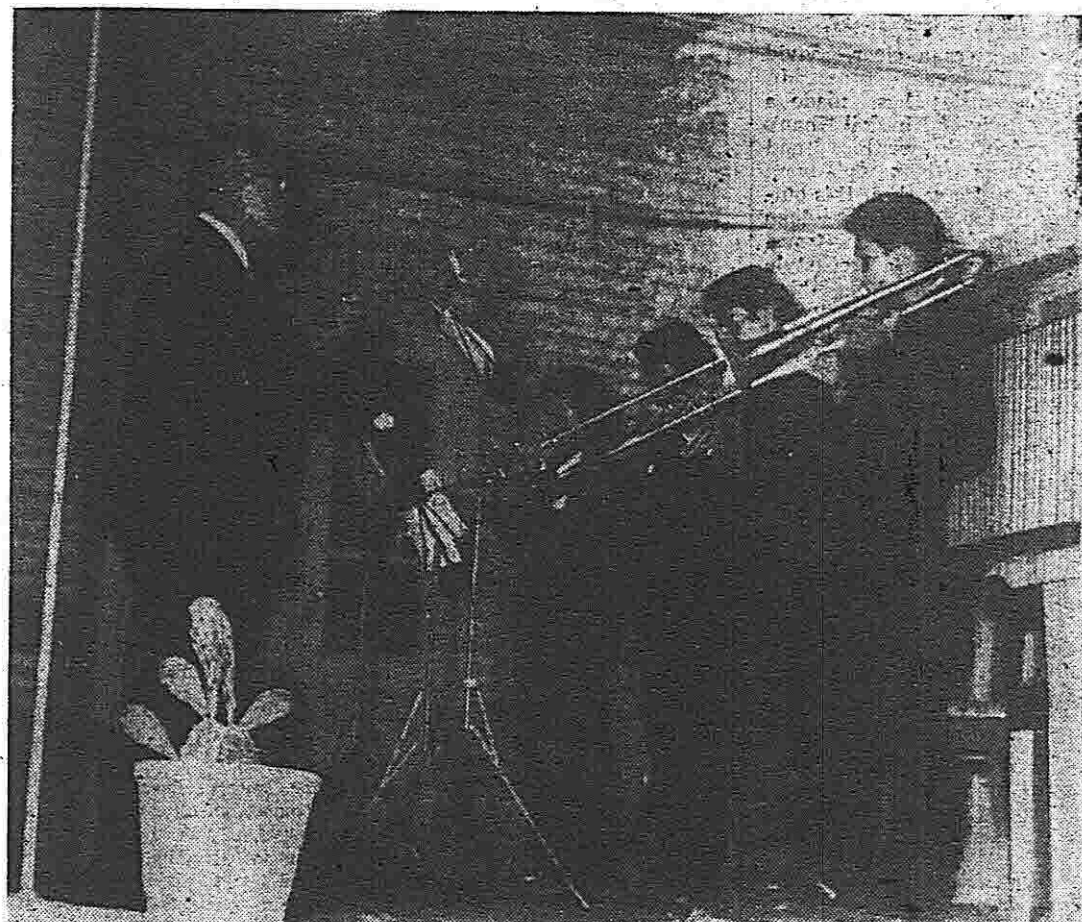
The music and instruments as well as the teachers have been provided by Austria. Several students have been sent to study music in Austria, too, after showing special talent in their lessons here.

Courses start at 9 in the morning and last until 5 or 6. The theoretical subjects are taught by class rather than in private lessons. The students learn in these classes about the history of music, the different types of instruments, harmony, and orchestration. Music from different countries is played on a tape recorder or record player so that students become familiar with many types of music.

Students have an opportunity to put their theoretical and practical training to use in a 20-member orchestra. Smaller groups of students have performed for Jeshan celebrations and also on Radio Afghanistan.

The Music School started special music classes taught in Habibia, Nejat, Istiqlal, Ghazi and Ibn Seena in April 1961. Taught by Austrian teachers, these classes were just for twelfth grade students. In October 1961 a special school was formed instead of holding music classes in different high schools. Students were admitted after taking an aptitude test.

The school is open only to Afghans. Any student may register between 9 and 5 at the school's office in Nejat School (the first compound on the right past Shah Do Shamshera Mosque on the road to Karte Char).



Trumpeters and a trombonist try coordinating their efforts in a brass ensemble.

## A Handful Of Dari Proverbs

The next day you meet you are friends

The next day you meet you are brothers.

There is a way from heart to heart.

No rose is without thorns.

A tree does not move unless there is wind.

A river is not contaminated by having a dog drink from it.

A tilted load won't reach its destination.

(Contd. on page 4)



## His Majesty Sends Ceylon Congratulations On National Day

KABUL, Feb. 6.—On the occasion of Ceylon's national day a message of congratulation has been sent to Colombo on behalf of His Majesty the King to the Governor General of Ceylon.

## Khushal Khan

(Contd. from page 3)

Not only were there troubles but there were also betrayals. As a result of one of these, he was unjustly imprisoned in 1664 in India for some years. Embittered by the treachery of his family, the Governors of Kabul and the Mogul dynasty, Khushal Khan on his return home, joined the Afridis and the Mohmands in their struggle against the oppressors. However, here too, he encountered unhappiness...

Whether it be sages or fools,  
Or honest men or thieves,  
I do not see a single one  
Willing to share my road.

Their sovereignty they have renounced (the Pashtuns)  
Preferring Mogul gold.  
They seem to have but one desire,  
To seek for Mogul titles.

His son Bahram gave him no peace, setting trap after trap for him. However, time and again Khushal Khan evaded them successfully. Bahram was to Khushal Khan what Aurangzeb was to Shahjahan...

Not Shahjahan the Emperor  
Lies captive—in whose bonds?  
Think on his fate and learn from it  
The lesson of the times.

Khushal Khan finally found refuge in Afridi country where he died in 1689 at the age of 76.

The poems in the Divan are not arranged in chronological order and hence they give no indication of when they were written with the exception of a few in passing of years or to some event, which there is a reference to the date of which is known. Therefore, it would seem that despite the vicissitudes Khushal suffered he retained the amiability of his nature, the forthrightness of his character and his love for his fellow Pashtuns.

This volume contains many selections from the Divan (Collected Works) of Khushal Khan Khattak, comprising lyrics, odes and quatrains with the beautiful Hamd (Econium) for its opening.

For those unacquainted with the poet, there is a good introduction which gives a clear, vivid picture of his life and times. Mr. D.N. Mackenzie has made a thorough study of Khushal Khan's poetry and of the writings and translations of others who were interested in the work of this outstanding Pashto poet. He has done an excellent piece of work translating the verses in a free style the original, according to those which has kept the essence of who read both Pashto and English fluently. I feel no better recommendation for this book can be given or is needed.

## Dari Proverbs

(Contd. from page 3)

Don't stop a donkey that isn't yours.

Even if there is only bread and onions, still one can have a happy face.

God said, "Eat and drink", but he didn't say, "Gorge to the full (up to your throat)".  
A mother won't give milk to her child until he cries.

A new servant can catch a fleeing deer.

Stretch your foot only to the length of your carpet.

The sieve says to the strainer, "You have holes".

## Afghan Poets To Attend Amir Khisro Anniversary



Three Afghan poets and scholars who are in Delhi to attend the anniversary celebrations of Amir Khisro. They are: (right to left)

Mohammad Ibrahim Khalil, Mahmud Farani, Mayel Herawi. During their two-week stay in India they will also visit Deobund, Chandigarh, Nagal, Ambala, Sarhind, Agra, Aligarh and Lucknow.

## Soft Landing

(Contd. from page 1)

It was resolved to land the station on the visible side of the moon in order to reduce the size of the apparatuses, and to cut power expenditures for heating and lighting. However, there still remained many difficult problems, according to a scientist, who took part in the design of the television equipment.

It was necessary to conform accurately with the size and weight which were calculated to a precision of millimetres and grams.

The sensitivity of the television apparatus on the station must be rather large, since lunar rocks badly reflect light: they are evidently black and dark-brown in colour and look very dark.

Because lunar rocks reflect light well only in one direction, the side from which light rays fall upon them, a round, panoramic scanning of the lunar surface was envisaged which makes it possible to view the locality around the container also in that direction where objects will be distinctly visible.

A television set has been designed and built which weighs little and has a rather good "sight", says an article in Komsomolskaya Pravda on the "Luna-9" radio control centre.

The success of the "Luna-9" flight and its soft landing brings closer the implementation of the plans which quite recently seemed fantastic, such as the establishment of an observatory on the moon.

What can be yielded by lunar automatic stations for science, what problems can be solved?

Prof. Boris Levin believes that seismic investigation could produce many interesting results. This will make it possible not only to confirm that the moon must be seismically calmer than earth, but also to find the real distribution of density inside the planet, to ascertain whether it has an iron nucleus.

Vitaly Ginzburg, corresponding member of the Academy of the Sciences of the USSR, says that the instruments carried to the moon, where nothing interferes with study of outer space, will help to overcome three barriers which hamper the work of terrestrial investigators: atmosphere, ionosphere and magnetic field of the earth.

Prof. Yakov Glembofsky, the biologist, pins great hopes on the finding of micro-organisms on the moon. This would prove that life can adapt itself to cosmic conditions.

A report from Jodrell Bank expressed the opinion that the Soviets would send a man to orbit around the moon in the near future.

Meanwhile, the latest space exploit of the Soviet Union has been in the spotlight of the world for the second day. The reports on the soft-

## Tremor In Central Greece Kills One, Destroys Villages

ATHENS, February 6, (Reuter).—

AN earthquake Saturday destroyed four villages, killed one woman and injured scores of people and left thousands of people homeless in central Greece.

The government declared a state of emergency in the area as troops and rescue teams arrived to aid the stricken villagers and search the debris for casualties.

Social Welfare Minister Michael Galinos said all 750 houses in Krenti, Fourni (also known as Kerassohor), Klistos and Vraha had crumbled.

Police feared that three other villages—Agrafa, Granitsa and Prosu—may have been hit. Communications have been interrupted since the tremor at 0412 local time in the morning.

Galinos said medical supplies, food and blankets had been sent to the wrecked areas. He was flying there immediately for Athens.

## Civil Insurance Joins Public Health Ministry

KABUL, Feb. 6.—The civil servants health insurance Department is now under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Health. Before it was under the Ministry of Finance.

The decision was taken in a meeting Saturday presided over by Finance Minister Abdullah Yafali. Chiefs of public health organisations were also present at the meeting.

landing of the Soviet "Luna-9" automatic station, on the establishment of stable radio communications and the transmission of pictures of the moon and other scientific information to earth are prominently featured in the world press.

For years now we have looked forward for the time when man would succeed in landing instruments on the moon that would continue to send back information. A very great step forward was achieved, says Bernard Lovell, the director of Jodrell Bank, in a statement published in the London "Daily Express".

Soviet scientists will now have such information about the lunar surface, the Washington Post says, which 17,259 photographs made by American probe "ranger" could not produce.

The Soviets have accomplished the most difficult exploit in space exploration, says London Times.

The soft landing, the "Philippine Herald" says, dispersed apprehensions of scientists on a soft structure of the lunar landscape and created firm confidence in the accomplishment of manned moon flights.

Russia's moon station finished its research programme last night.

## AT THE CINEMA

### ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film, starring Charlie Chaplin, 30 YEARS OF FUN

### PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. American film, starring Charlie Chaplin, 30 YEARS OF FUN

## Air War...

(Contd. from page 1)

tion with South Vietnamese leaders covering economic, agricultural as well as military problems.

The President's calling of the Honolulu conference follows an intensive review in Washington three weeks ago of plans for rural reconstruction in South Vietnam and eventual elections.

Premier Ky, of South Vietnam in a speech on Jan. 15, said that the emphasis of his government this year would be on pacification and reconstruction in hostile parts of the countryside.

President Johnson said last night that the United States would emphasise in every way it could economic and social plans "in line with the very fine pronouncements that the Prime Minister has made concerning his desires in the field of education and health and agriculture."

"We want to be sure that we have our best planning and our maximum effort put into it. That will occupy a substantial part of the conference."

## Employment

(Contd. from page 2)

workers occurred in the following levels:

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Kabul                                | 67,600  |
| Puli-Khumri                          | 5,300   |
| Chari-kar                            | 6,200   |
| Baghlan                              | 3,270   |
| Kunduz                               | 5,800   |
| Fizabad                              | 2,000   |
| Samangan                             | 2,760   |
| Mazari-Sharif                        | 12,500  |
| Shibergan                            | 3,610   |
| Maimana                              | 3,600   |
| Kalanau                              | 1,400   |
| Herat                                | 20,500  |
| Farah                                | 1,600   |
| Bost (inc. Helmand Valley authority) | 20,500  |
| Kalat                                | 1,100   |
| Kandahar                             | 20,500  |
| Jabel-us-Seraj                       | 2,360   |
| Gulbahar (textile factory)           | 5,000   |
| Total                                | 171,000 |

## Violin Concert

(Contd. from page 3)

Radio Afghanistan Concert Hall proved its suitability for this kind of occasion. One hopes that someday soon Radio Afghanistan will take advantage of the presence of star performers on its premises by broadcasting (or taping for broadcast) these beautiful Friends of Chamber Music concerts, and present them to a wider audience.

## WANTED:

Gentleman with perfect English, good typing and experience in Airline wanted for attractive salary for Czechoslovak Airlines. Applicants should deliver their written applications before March 15 to CSA office in Hotel Spinzar.

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