

2-22-1966

Kabul Times (February 22, 1966, vol. 4, no. 274)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (February 22, 1966, vol. 4, no. 274)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 922.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/922>

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Feb. 22, 66

WEATHER FORECAST

Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +6°C. Minimum -0°C.
Sun sets today at 5:43 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:31 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. IV, NO. 274

KABUL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1966, (HOOT 3, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Canadian ICC Member Talks With Hanoi Govt. Officials; Viet Cong Mortar Marines

OTTAWA, February 22, (DPA).—

CANADIAN sources confirmed here Monday that the Canadian member of the International Commission for Vietnam, Victor Moore, conferred during the last ten days with high North Vietnamese government officials in Hanoi.

It is believed that his discussions are connected with Canadian efforts to see whether the International Commission—composed of representatives of Canada, India and Poland—might be used as a way of getting talks going with a view of bringing Hanoi to the negotiating table.

According to informed sources Canadian Foreign Minister Paul Martin has informed U.S. secretary of state Dean Rusk about Moore's discussions in Hanoi.

The last time that the Canadian member of the International Commission had talks with officials in Hanoi was last May 31.

Meanwhile, the Viet Cong mortars rained bombs on U.S. marines and South Vietnamese government troops in four separate assaults around Da Nang late Sunday night and early Monday morning.

The Viet Cong lobbed about 25 mortar bombs into a marine artillery battery and an infantry battalion headquarters roughly 10 km South of Da Nang, causing light casualties. They followed up the barrage by firing light weapons, first reports said.

Viet Cong mortarmen bombarded the South Vietnamese government subsector post at Ithong with about 100 bombs before unleashing an attack on the outpost by an estimated 100 men. They inflicted moderate casualties.

A third mortar attack occurred near Chu Lai, 84 km. South of Da Nang, where marines reported killing three of their assailants and themselves suffering light casualties.

In Washington John Gardner, United States Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, announced Monday he would leave with a team of experts early next month to make an on-the-spot survey of South Vietnam's education and health needs.

The Secretary participated in the Honolulu conference with South Vietnam's leaders two weeks ago when the groundwork for his trip was laid.

He declared that the United States was making a serious and vigorous effort to help the Saigon government carry out its development plans.

In Tokyo, Japan and the United Arab Republic have agreed to work together if necessary to help bring peace in Vietnam, Shojiro Kawashima, special envoy of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, said last night.

The 73-year-old envoy told Japanese reporters on his return from a three-week tour of several Middle East and Asian countries that the understanding was reached during his meeting with president Nasser of the UAR.

Fulbright Supports Coalition Proposal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, (Reuter).—Senator J. William Fulbright, influential chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Monday backed Senator Robert Kennedy's call for the Viet Cong to take part in a South Vietnam coalition.

He told a press conference that the coalition proposal was a matter for eventual negotiations with the Viet Cong.

"I don't think it would be helpful to exclude this possibility", he said.

The idea of including the Viet Cong in a coalition was advanced by Senator Kennedy on Saturday. It was rejected by top administration officials Sunday.

Health Ministry Sends Vaccinators To Balkh Province

KABUL, Feb. 22.—A team of 10 vaccinators left Kabul Monday for Balkh to vaccinate the people there against cholera.

The Department of Communicable Diseases at the Public Health Ministry said this was a precautionary measure against possible outbreak of cholera in the area.

De Gaulle Announces France Will Quit NATO By 1969

PARIS, February 22, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Charles de Gaulle in his first press conference since his re-election said Monday that by April 4, 1969 any foreign troops on French soil will be under command of Frenchmen. He also declared that NATO no longer suits present day needs and therefore France intends to continue withdrawing units from the organization.

In 1969 the 20-year NATO treaty expires.

However, he stressed, France would remain within the framework of the western security system, but at the same time would strive for more practical agreements with member nations based on mutual talks.

In Washington, the U.S. State Department has so far refused to comment on President Charles de Gaulle's various statements on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey declined to say

anything on this issue in his press briefing last night.

However, other officials point out that the U.S. is, and always has been, receptive to fresh ideas about the Atlantic alliance and the NATO organization.

These officials went on to say they were not aware that France had presented the U.S. with any specific proposals concerning re-camping the defence organization.

The General's news conference statements on the NATO Monday morning added nothing to what was known already, the officials said.

Tidal Wave Sinks 40 Boats In Moroccan Atlantic Port

SAFI, Morocco, February 22, (Reuter).—

A TIDAL wave carried death and destruction to this Moroccan Atlantic port Monday sweeping away an unknown number of sleeping fishermen as the rush of water sank at least 40 boats.

Seven more vessels were flung on to the quayside when the wave struck—at 0300 GMT—one of the world's most important sardine fishing centres; it is just one month before the start of the season.

Safi port authorities described the damage brought by the wave as disastrous. They also said an exact count of fishermen believed drowned would not be available for some time.

The number asleep aboard the boats was not known.

The sardine fleet at Safi, lying 225 kilometres southwest of Casablanca, totals about 115 boats, it was estimated that 80 per cent of it was put out of action.

Mountainous waves caused damage all along the Moroccan, Portuguese and Spanish coasts.

At least 24 fishermen died when wild storms lashed the northwest coast of Spain and flooded towns, according to reports reaching

Madrid.

Twelve men were missing, presumed drowned from the fishing vessel Océano Atlantico, which ran onto rocks off the Spanish island of Salvoira.

One seaman in the crew of 13 survived when the vessel Jose Antonio last struck rocks off Mugla in Spain and sank.

In Portugal, villagers at the seaside resort of Caparica, about 10 kms south of Lisbon, abandoned their homes after high waves vaulted a dyke and flooded buildings.

At Cascais bay, about 30 kms from Lisbon, 40 small fishing boats were lifted out of the water and hurled onto a seaside road.

At Tangier, on the northwest tip of Morocco, harbour installations were damaged, shipping office buildings flooded and a breakwater and railway line damaged.

Census Now In Coding Stage; Last Year's Survey Shows 449,000 Live In Kabul City

KABUL, February 22.—

THE Kabul census is now in its second stage. Last summer census workers found the population of the capital city was 449,000 people much larger than the estimated 300,000.

The survey was made through questionnaires which census-takers assisted each householder in filling out.

The questionnaire included 34 items requesting information on the number of children in the family, education of the children and the parents, family income and so forth.

With the filling out of all the questionnaires the first stage of the survey was completed.

In the second stage the data collected is being edited and coded, said Salem Emadi, a specialist working in the Census Department.

The second stage of the census survey, which includes punching the coded information and processing it by computer will take a period of six months, said Emadi.

After this period, more detailed and accurate information will be published in a book form, he said.

Referring to the importance of detailed information on the census, Emadi said it is enough to note that the Ministry of Planning, Kabul Traffic Department, the Municipal Corporation and some other institutes are already making use of the findings of the first stage of the survey in estimating the food stuffs needs of Kabul, the number of buses and taxis required and other such purposes.

The Census Survey Department was established two years ago in the Ministry of Interior. Apart from Afghan census specialists the department is being helped by two United Nations experts and a number of Indian specialists.

Kabul students who cooperated with the department in distributing and overseeing the filling out of questionnaires are also helping now in editing and coding the data.

New Constitution Grants Freedom For Bechuanaland

LONDON, Feb. 22, (Reuter).—

A new constitution under which Bechuanaland will become the independent republic of Botswana on September 30 was signed here Monday.

Lord Longford, Britain's colonial secretary, and Seretse Khama, Prime Minister of the Southern African territory, put their names to the documents.

Lord Longford announced at the ceremony, held at the end of a week long independence conference, that princess Marina, duchess of Kent, would represent the queen at the independence ceremonies in Bechuanaland.

Benawa Becomes President Of Radio Afghanistan



KABUL, Feb. 22.—Abdul Raouf Benawa, director of the Afghan Information Office in Cairo has been appointed president of Radio Afghanistan.

Benawa embarked on his career as a member of Pakhtu Academy in 1940. Later, he was appointed director of the academy.

In the last 20 years Benawa has served in various capacities including the presidency of Radio Afghanistan for several years.

He received his post in Cairo three years ago.

Benawa is an outstanding Pakhtu poet and prose writer and has many works at his credit.

He has traveled extensively in Asia, Africa, Europe and America.

Helmand Resident Gives Land, Building Costs, Furniture For New School

BOST, Feb. 22.—Half an acre of land for construction of a school and the money needed for the building and equipment were donated by Mula Amin, a resident of the Khaw village, Nauzad Woleswali of Helmand province. The school will be built in Khwai village.

KABUL, Feb. 22.—Hayatullah Khrosh, a Kabul Theatre Arts performer, who had gone to Moscow to study acting, returned to Kabul Monday after two years.

Wilson Looks For Way To Start Easing East, West Tension During Moscow Talks

MOSCOW, Feb. 22, (Reuter).—H. Wilson, first British prime minister to visit USSR in seven years, said in an arrival statement here Monday:

"We shall not, I think, get any final settlement of anything this week, but we want to start things off, to get away from the present situation where things are bogged down, into a position for movement."

"And that, I hope, is what we are going to achieve".

"I want to get some of the differences which have been dividing east and west eased off", Wilson told reporters, as the Soviet Prime Minister stood at his side.

"At the moment there are many great differences between us, which are well understood by Kosygin and myself".

"I think both of us want to see if there are points where we can start to make contacts", he said.

Earlier, the Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin made a quick dash around Moscow on treacherous icy roads Monday to catch up with Harold Wilson as the British Prime Minister's aircraft was suddenly diverted to another airport.

Kosygin was already waiting at Nukovo airport, a V.I.P. landing field south of the city, when traffic controllers reported bad weather conditions and ordered the British Comet-4 airliner to land at Sheremetyevo to the northwest.

Wilson, here for a four-day visit, told reporters we are now going to explore and see what basis there is for moving forward.

The British leader started discussing Vietnam, disarmament, trade and other problems with Alexei Kosygin and other leaders of the Soviet Union today.

RUN-AWAY TRUCK DRIVER IDENTIFIED

KABUL, Feb. 22.—The run-away truck driver who hit a bicycle rider in Yak Lenga Pass, between Kabul and Mahipar Saturday has not yet been caught.

However, his identity has been established, according to traffic department.

He is a resident of Sultan Khel, Wardak and his name is Abdul Kudas.

He was driving Hochtief truck No. KBL 2272 when the accident occurred.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
THE KABUL TIMES
PUBLISHING AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
S. Khalil

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

Telephones:
Editor: 24047
For other numbers first
dial switchboard number
24026, 24028, or 23043.
Circulation and Advertising:
Ex. 59.

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200

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

Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
or local currency at
the official dollar exchange
rate.

Printed at:—
Govt. Printing House

FEBRUARY 22, 1966

Increasing Handicraft Sales

An exhibition of handicrafts will be opened in Kabul soon. A sales office will be set up at the display to handle orders for the items on exhibit.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries which is sponsoring the display deserves congratulations for having made the arrangements to open this showroom in an attempt to improve the marketing of handicrafts made in the provinces.

Handicraft emporiums make large sales in some countries and also employ many people. In India, for example, over two million work for the handloom organisation while another 200,000 work in textile factories.

Based on the experience gained at this exhibit, the Ministry can take steps to help cottage industries redesign their products so as to satisfy a larger market.

Among the items which should have an especially large sale are pusteenchas, old rifles Nooristani hats, Kandahar embroidery, and Herat silk. Lapis lazuli which is mined here and will soon be better polished with the assistance of experts from the People's Republic of China will also attract many buyers. Marble, too, has a large potential market at home and abroad.

The showroom to be set up by the Mines and Industries Ministry should sell products at a fixed price close to that on the market. Good quality handicrafts should be sold in order to win the buyers' confidence and make them permanent customers.

A strong organisation should be formed to collect more data on cottage industries in Afghanistan. Then arrangements should be made to give them financial help and to purchase their products to be sold in a central location. The organisation should also contact foreign buyers and by selling handicrafts abroad, earn foreign exchange.

The purpose of handicrafts and distribution of advance money to help the workers should be handled by a bank.

We hope the new handicraft exhibits and salesroom will prove to be a successful first step in enlarging and improving cottage industries in Afghanistan.

CPSU Central Committee Unveils Draft Of Next Five-Year Plan For Soviet Union

Draft directives of the 23rd CPSU Congress for the five-year economic development plan of the USSR for 1966-1970 have been adopted at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU which was held in Moscow on Saturday (23rd Congress of the Communist Party will open in Moscow March 29).

The rational income is to increase in the five years by 38-41 per cent. Real per capita incomes will grow approximately 30 per cent. Measures will be envisaged to narrow down the gap between the living standards of the rural and urban population.

The total volume of capital investments in the national economy in the five years will be 310,000,000,000 roubles (or 47 per cent more than in 1961-1965), including 152,000,000,000 roubles for the development of industry, transport and communications, 71,000,000,000 roubles for construction and acquisition of machinery for agriculture.

Gross industrial output in the USSR will be increased approximately 50 per cent. Agricultural output will grow substantially.

The five-year plan is to guarantee the further growth of the Soviet Union's defence capacity.

Scientific research, particularly into nuclear physics and space will be developed substantially.

Labour productivity in industry is to go up 33-35 per cent, and in agriculture—40-45 per cent. Per worker consumption of electricity in industry will increase 50 per cent, and will approximately treble in agriculture.

Electric power output in 1970 will reach 840-850 thousand million kilowatt-hours (507 thousand million in 1965). To be built in the main are huge thermal power plants.

Within the five years the production of oil is to increase to

345-355 million tons or exceed the present level by over 40 per cent. The output of natural gas is planned to be increased at an even faster pace.

In 1970 the Soviet Union will produce 124-129 million tons of steel (91 million in 1965). It is planned to approximately double the production of mineral fertilisers and chemical fibres. The output of motor vehicles will increase more than 100 per cent. Moreover, the production of passenger cars will approximately quadruple.

Agriculture will be supplied with 1,790 thousand tractors, 1,100 thousand lorries, and 550 thousand grain combine harvesters.

Average annual grain production is to increase 30 per cent.

Average annual grain production is to increase 30 per cent.

It is envisaged to raise the wages of factory and office workers by not less than twenty per cent, and collective farmers' incomes in cash and kind on the average by 35-40 per cent. Salaries and wages will be increased primarily to low-paid categories of workers.

The draft directives envisage a 40 per cent increase during the five-year plan period. The output of television sets, for instance, will be more than double and that of household refrigerators—more than treble.

Per capita consumption of meat is to increase on the average 20-25 per cent, milk—15-18 per cent, vegetables—35-40 per cent, fruit and grapes—45-50 per cent, fish—50-60 per cent.

75,000,000,000 roubles will be spent on home building, communal, cultural, and service facilities.

The introduction of universal secondary 10-year education for the young people will be com-

pleted in the main by 1970. It is planned to train approximately seven million specialists with a higher and secondary education during the five years.

The draft directives also envisage special tasks in the development of external economic relations of the USSR. It is provided, specifically, for the expansion of foreign trade relations and economic cooperation with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is planned to increase trade with these countries by expanding the export of machinery and other types of industrial production which they need to create their national economy, and also by a corresponding expansion of the import from these countries of agricultural products, industrial goods and raw materials.

The Soviet Union will continue rendering technical assistance to the developing countries in the creation of their national industry, scientific and designing organisations, building industry, modern means of transport and communications, in geological surveying and prospecting, in the training of specialists and skilled workers.

"The Soviet Union, as the other socialist states," the draft directives say, "has deemed and deems it to be its internationalist duty to render support to the peoples fighting for national and social liberation, to the young developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, who are upholding their political and economic independence."

The draft directives envisage the all-round development and specialisation of the economy of the constituent national republics. They ensure a new powerful upswing of the productive forces and living standards of the population in all these republics.

(Tass)

Humphrey Describes Honolulu Conference

The recent Honolulu Conference of South Vietnamese and American leaders, U.S. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey said in Wellington Sunday, was "a recommitment to the Vietnam war not only on the military front but with equal importance upon the social and economic front."

"There were no secret agreements, no secret understanding," the Vice-President said. Speaking at a dinner in his honour at the New Zealand House of Representatives, Humphrey described the Honolulu Conference as "a dateline from whence we shall measure progress in the economic and social frontiers" planned for a peaceful Southeast Asia.

The "battle sounds" in South Vietnam, he said, are due to the necessity of the occasion. "The objective," he emphasised, "is a new life for millions and millions of people that for all practical purposes have been denied the blessings of life."

"Life alone," he said, "is not enough. Life with liberty makes life meaningful and life with liberty makes possible the pursuit of happiness."

The American Vice-President added: "mankind is supposed to have

something besides flesh. He is supposed to have spirit and soul."

The people of South Vietnam, Humphrey said, "want to be left alone to build their lives and their nation. That is all they want—the right of freedom of choice."

The allied objective in Vietnam "is to thwart the aggressor, to see to it that aggression does not succeed," Vice-President Humphrey emphasised.

He added: "If aggression can succeed in Vietnam it can sometime succeed in New Zealand. Make no mistake about it, this battle is over the right of little nations to survive."

The American Vice-President, who came to New Zealand from Australia, one of several other countries visited on his extended tour of Asian capitals to further the decisions reached at the Honolulu Conference, said on his arrival that he had seen some of the artillery and medical troops New Zealand had sent to South Vietnam as he had noted in Australia. Humphrey said in Wellington that the battle in South Vietnam is not the first time that Australia and New Zealand forces have fought together in defence of freedom and to repel aggression.

The war in South Vietnam is a war "of international oppression, not liberation", as the Chinese contend, Humphrey told his dinner audience. "If the so-called war of national liberation advocated by the communists succeeds in South Vietnam it can succeed in Thailand or Burma or someplace else—Malaysia or Venezuela or Brazil."

One of the reasons the United States has committed its resources in Vietnam, Humphrey pointed out, is that we believe that the greatest single force for world peace today is the integrity of the American commitment under its treaties and its obligations.

"We believe what would happen in Western Europe today," he continued "if you were to read in tomorrow morning's newspaper that America no longer felt it needs to keep its commitment in Berlin, and what is different between Berlin and Saigon."

Vice-President Humphrey whose tour has taken him in recent days to Pakistan and India, cited the Tashkent agreement between those two countries as an indication that the basic sense of decency of mankind can lead to agreements under which differences can be solved.

Islah's editorial Monday discussed the industrial conference planned by the Ministry of Mines and Industries. This conference, is aimed at encouraging an exchange of views between industrial leaders on the best ways of developing Afghan industry.

Although the investment by private enterprises is very limited in this country since the government has taken the major responsibility, there are numerous projects which are being carried out through private investment, said the paper.

The exchange of views between the officials of the Ministry of Mines and Industries and the chiefs of industrial projects will provide an opportunity for the Ministry to learn the problems of private industrial projects and see that these problems are solved, concluded the paper.

In the same issue of Islah, a letter to the editor said that one method of increasing cooperation between the government and the people is to encourage people to express their views about the problems of their country. The creation of a sense of cooperation between the government and people is a necessity, taking into consideration the present economic development of the country, added the writer, Engineer Abdul Sabour Afzal.

If our people do not show interest in their country's affairs and problems, this apathy demonstrates our people's intellectual weakness, asserted Afzal.

The writer suggested that as the people are encouraged to express their views on the country's problems the government should see that the people's views are welcomed and their criticism considered.

Another letter in the same issue of Islah suggested the well-to-do class in the country should help the government in carrying out development projects.

The time has come, said the writer Abdullah Raufi, for our wealthy people to put their unused capital to work and start investing in industry and other projects which are of interest to the people. If our wealthy people follow this practice this will not only lessen unemployment but will also help develop the country's industry, added the writer.

In an article in Islah, Abdullah Kakar discussed the question of levying a duty on imported books.

After giving his views on the importance of imported books, Kakar proposed the following four points:

1. Scientific, educational and ethical books should be imported without charging custom duties.
2. The import of detective novels and fantasy books should be either banned or the present customs regulations should be applicable to such books.
3. Authors and writers should be encouraged to publish more books within the country to meet the people's needs.
4. Some conditions should also be put on the import of movies to prevent films which have no educational and moral value from entering the country.

In Monday's Anis a letter to the editor recalled that the new graduates of the medical college have promised to serve their country men selflessly.

There are doctors who, after entering practice, keep their word, but this number does not include the majority. Most of our medical doctors have forgotten their promises and do not serve the people in the way they should. For instance there are some doctors who refuse to visit patients late at night or in emergencies.

The responsibility of medical doctors, said the letter, requires that they should devote themselves to discharging their duties with utmost sincerity, honesty and selflessness, concluded the letter.

News Analysis:

New Nigerian Govt. Plans Policy Changes

Large changes in home and foreign policies are expected to be carried out by the new military regime in Nigeria that came in power after the coup of January 15, this year.

The Constituent Assembly should be called to meet together as soon as possible and entrusted with drafting a new Constitution guaranteeing to the representatives of all federal units that they would take part on an equal footing in the jobs done by parliament, the federal government and all federal state institutions.

Revisions are believed to be made in the current six-year plan, transfer of profits by foreign companies in Nigeria, and in solving the burn-

ing problems of unemployment and nationalisation of firms dealing in farm produce.

Demands to this effect have been heard in Lagos from all sides, but the military government is on a watchful lookout for them at least for the time being. Executive committees were formed to do all routine jobs of state in the provinces and to put into practice policies defined by the central military government. These bodies are made up of a military commander, a police commissioner and three administrative experts each.

All earlier chosen and appointed officials of local authorities have been relieved of their duties and

administrative bodies controlled by military authorities have been empowered to replace them.

Political circles and commentators in Lagos believe that recent events in western Nigeria were bound to cause the fall of Balewa's government and lead to a shift at the helm of the state anyway.

Recently the local press revealed the causes for the overthrow of the government. It said it did not give enough care to national interests and passed over corruption, nepotism, tribal intolerance, estrangement among provinces and regions.

The overthrown cabinet is also reproached with doing nothing to prevent the explosive situation hang-

(Contd. on page 4)

JOZJAN

A Noted Jozjani Of The Past

Minhaj Siraj of Jauzejan, in northern Afghanistan, was brought up in the entourage of the Afghan court of the Ghuri emperor.

Due to the Mongol invasion, Minhaj left Khurasan and settled in the capital of the Turko-Afghan sultanate of Delhi. Under Iltutmish, the second sultan of Delhi, he became the judge of the capital and the head of the religious department (1232). He also stayed for some time in Bengal but returned to Delhi when Nasiruddin Mahmud ascended the throne.

Minhaj Siraj was also a poet, a mystic, and one of the best Arabic scholars. In his History, the author describes the accession of Raziyya, the daughter of Iltutmish, the second sultan of Delhi, and her short rule.

Youngest Provincial News Paper Is Published In Jozjan

The newest of the twelve provincial dailies is published in Sheberghan.

Daiwa (the Lamp) is edited from a new two-storey building in the growing Jozjan capital which is, not only a governmental seat but also a livestock and oil prospecting centre.

The light, clean building includes the pleasant editor's office

with typewriter on the desk, a camera on a hook and a variety of publications from many countries on the desk; a well-ordered library of Dari and Pakhtu works which is open to the public; the radio room; and the extremely well-maintained pressroom.

Cooperating with the public and taking part in civic affairs are an important part of the editor's role as editor Parwani believes. And the townspeople realise the value of a good newspaper, too, and so have cooperated in providing it with a good building.

Parwani was busy helping decide what kind of kebabs should be served at a town banquet the morning before Pakhtunistan Day but he had time to check with town leaders to get the latest information on schools and hospitals as well as the kind of horses found in the region for a visitor. The rapidity with which he found such information showed how well he knew the major news sources in the town.

It is not only the news sources he knows. He is also one of the few provincial editors who takes pictures of town events and develops them himself. One member of his staff has also worked out his own method of making a kind of woodcut to be used in the paper.

Daiwa has been a daily only since June 1965. It started as a weekly in 1961 and became semi-weekly in 1963. It is delivered to its 1300 subscribers in the morning.

Residents of Sheberghan have now grown used to seeing the glow from the burning gas well 30 kilometres from the town. The glow can be seen for four hours before reaching the capital on the road from Mazar. The picture shows how it appears from in front of the Hotel in Sheberghan.

In late March 1964 the gas well in Yatim Takq, near Sheberghan caught fire. Several attempts have been made to bring the well under control but so far they have not succeeded.



Sites Of Intensive Search For Oil, Gas Are Situated In Sare Pul, Sheberghan

Although the oldest city in Jozjan province is Sheberghan, the provincial capital, visitors find Sang Charak and Sare Pul more pleasant. Sheberghan is larger and busier since it has government offices and gas and oil project headquarters for the area but it is situated in an almost desert-like locality.

The city of Sheberghan and the surrounding areas are greener now that as more water is available. In recent years people have dug wells and used pumps, and recently deep water wells have also been dug, and that has been well-used but the whole city is like a small oasis surrounded by a vast desert. As a result the days are sometimes unpleasantly warm and dry, although night breezes make evenings cool.

Sare Pul and Sang Charak, on the contrary, are highland areas. More trees grow there, the lands are greener, and pastures are thickly covered with grass. It is in this area that families from ghanistan are made in this prov- various parts of Jozjan camp during the summer months.

The rivers which provide water

to the farms in Jozjan province are Chashma Shafa and Siah wa Safid (black and white) rivers. Chashma Shafa river has its headwaters in Balkh province and reaches to Ming Jig woleswali. Siah wa Safid river starts in the mountains from Sare Pul mountains.

The city of Sheberghan, was an important city in the past, as it is today. The Arab Geographers, including Yakut, called Sheberghan one of the three main cities of Jozjan, the other two being Yahudia (Maimana) and Faryab.

Arab historians have noted that the ancient name of Sheberghan was Shayurgan. Yakut has referred to city by the names of Sheberkan, Shefrokan and Shebergan. He says in the year 1220 B.C. the city of Sheberghan was a sizable prospering city.

Baihaqui has also mentioned the name of Sheberghan in his history in chapters dealing with Sultan Masoud's siege against Toghrul, the Seljuk king.

Soon after one passes the ruins of the old city of Balkh one enters a plain, where it is sometimes hard to keep track of the road since the wind covers it with sand dunes. This is where one enters in the territory of Jozjan province. The ground in the plain is soft and the sand has almost turned to dust.

The whole area can be turned into green pastures, cultivated plots and gardens if sufficient amounts of water are available. The cities of Akcha and Andkhoy and other towns where water is available show this.

Akcha, like Sheberghan, is fast-growing Jozjan city. Five years ago plans were prepared for a new city there and they are being implemented rapidly. There have been many new buildings,

office and residential, built under the plan. A new cinema, mosque and public park, which were included in the plans, have also been built.

The population of the province of Jozjan is estimated at about 400,000. It is bordered on the North by the Soviet Union, on the east by Balkh province, on the west by Faryab and on the south by Ghor and Bamian.

Some of the best carpets in Afghanistan are produced in this province, and both Andkhoy and Akcha are great centres for the trade and production of carpets.

Many of the entrepreneurs who deal in purchasing and exporting of carpets in Kabul also come from Jozjan's cities of Sheberghan, Andkhoy and Akcha.

About one third of the karakul sheep in Afghanistan are raised in this province. Many other people in this province are engaged, apart from those who raise the karakul sheep, in collecting sorting and processing karakul pelts.

In the last few years the karakul breeders have gotten together and formed karakul cooperatives to protect themselves against businessmen. The experience, according to the Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture, is a success and the karakul sheep growers have made more money in the last two years.

Oil and gas prospecting has been going on in Jozjan for more than four years. Sizable reserves of gas has been found there but a point where oil can be extracted economically has not yet been hit.

Christmas trees have been installed on several gas well and they will go into production late this year when the pipelines for export of gas to the Soviet Union, (Contd. on page 4)

Prisoners Learn Carpentry Work

About 400 men and 30 women prisoners from Jozjan province are doing carpentry work, weaving cotton, cloth and carpets, and making ornamental concrete blocks for walls in a workhouse run by the provincial police in Sheberghan.

The workhouse was established five years ago, according to manager Mohamad Omar. Now the prisoners, the majority of whom have five-year terms, learn new trades and provide products which are sold in shops in Sheberghan as well as in a display room in the workhouse itself.

In the carpentry men make chairs, couches, cabinets. In another long room three men seat on each of five large frame made of wood making cotton rugs. It takes the three men 25 days to make one 9 by 15 metre rug. In another room men knot woolen rugs on three frames.



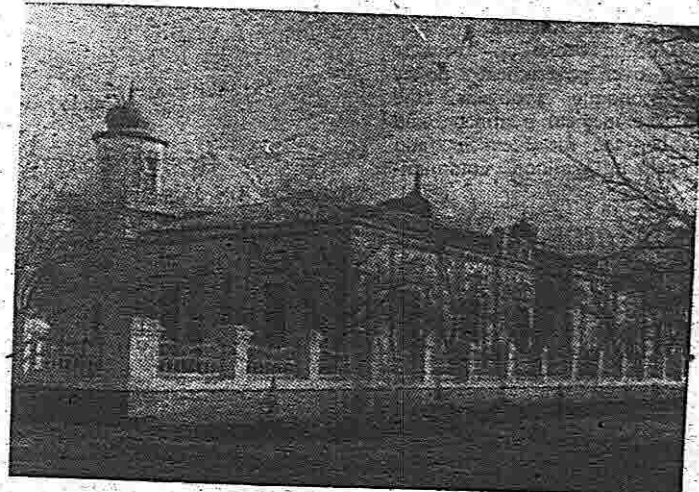
The biggest sports events in Sheberghan and other cities in Jozjan province are the buz-kashi games played during the winter months.

The season is now almost over but this week two games were played. Sunday's game was played between the teams from Akcha and Mordian, two districts in Akcha Woleswali of Jozjan.

The Buz was taken to the winning circle by Pahlawan Tokhta, a member of the Akcha team.

On Saturday a game was played between the teams of Menga Jig Proper and Char Changhou village of the Menga Jig Woleswali. It was won by the Menga Jig team.

The player who won the game for the Menga Jig team was Allah Bairam pahlawan.



A view of the grand mosque of Sheberghan.

Nkrumah Urges Occupation Of Rhodesian Coal Fields

LONDON, February 22, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana today urged the military occupation of Rhodesia's Wankie coal fields to topple Ian Smith's white-minority regime.

The Ghanaian leader, writing in the British magazine *Punch*, declared that the only effective answer to Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence was "the forcible overthrow of the regime which conceived it".

He did not believe the Smith regime would be destroyed by sanctions and felt the only remaining course was military action.

Such action, which should be carried out by the Organisation of African Unity under the authority of the United Nations, did not necessarily involve the occupation of the whole country.

"Sixty-three per cent of the power on which the colony depends is derived from coal, mined in the coal fields which lie close to the Zambian and Bechuanaland frontiers," he stated.

Completely successful oil sanctions would deprive the Smith regime of only 27 per cent of its power requirements.

"But the military occupation of the Wankie coal fields would cripple Rhodesia economically," he declared.

President Nkrumah said the exercise of political power in Rhodesia by the African majority was inevitable.

"When a social system becomes as diseased as that of Southern Rhodesia a point is reached where the only alternative to constitutional change is a violent revolution".

A return to the 1961 constitution

Belgium's Parties Agree To Form Coalition Govt.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22, (Reuter).—Belgium's social Christians (Catholics) and Socialists agreed Monday to try to form a new coalition government.

Premier-designate Paul Willem Segers announced this at a press conference reporting to King Baudouin that a solution to the current political crisis was in sight.

The previous coalition of the Catholics and Socialists—Belgium's two strongest parties—collapsed 12 days ago. Segers was appointed by the king last week to try to break the resulting deadlock.

The two groups agreed Monday to set up a joint committee to try to work out a policy programme for the new two-party government that would be acceptable to both, Segers said.

The 64-year-old Christian socialist leader said the committee would be composed of nine Christian Socialists and nine socialists working under his chairmanship, as from Wednesday.

"Our aim is to draw up a national programme, of which our country stands in need," he declared.

The programme must aim at solving all the major problems facing the country—political as well as economic and above all that of unity of all the Belgians, he stressed.

Segers said a committee of experts had been appointed to make a report on the strained state of Belgium's public finances. It will be led by the governor of the national bank of Belgium, Ansiaux.

The coalition broke up because of a split over government policy on the economic problems, the issue of free medical treatment, and rivalries between the Flemish and French-speaking Walloon communities.

Home News In Brief

KALAI NAU, Feb. 22.—The municipal corporation of the provincial capital of Badghis, Kalai Nau, has planted 10,000 saplings along the streets of the city during the last 25 days.

KABUL, Feb. 22.—Ghulam Mohammad Sulaiman, Afghan Ambassador designate to Karachi, returned from Cairo to Kabul Monday.

Prior to his appointment to Pakistan, Ambassador Sulaiman was stationed in Cairo.

Ky Reshuffles His Govt., Refuses To Meet Viet Cong

SAIGON, February 22, (AP).—

SOUTH Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky Monday announced a reshuffle of his government.

The most important appointment is that of Vo Long Trieu as Economics Minister. His task will be to strengthen the country's economy and to stabilise prices in order to stop the inflationary development.

Ky added two new portfolios to his cabinet: A Minister for the Refugees and a Minister for the

Montagnards.

At a press conference Ky stressed that South Vietnam must make the greatest efforts to become independent of foreign economic aid. "We ourselves are responsible and we must end social injustice."

Ky warned that the poor should not think they would own a car and a house in a year. "This, of course, is impossible. But it will be possible to stabilise our economy in a decade," Ky said.

Speaking on the military situation Ky said reports that the alleged North Vietnamese troops had withdrawn from South Vietnam territory were false. The North Vietnamese troops currently were lying low because they had used up their ammunition and other equipment, he alleged.

He stressed that 1966 would be a year of success for the South Vietnamese troops. South Vietnam did not want a further escalation of the war, Ky said, "But we are prepared to fight with all our heart. We are not the aggressors. We have been attacked."

Ky rejected all suggestions of negotiations with the Viet Cong and the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong. "They are one thousand per cent communist," he said.

Clay Will Get To Defend Title, Draft Board Says

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, Feb. 22, (Reuter).—Cassius Clay definitely will not be called up before he defends his world heavyweight championship against Ernie Terrell on March 29, the chairman of his draft board said Monday.

J. Allen Sherman, chairman of the draft board, said the quota for March had been received and Clay would not be included in it.

Earlier Monday, in Chicago, Clay apologised for all unpatriotic remarks he made last week after the board found him fit for military service.

Jozjan Province

(Contd. from page 3) and for bringing gas to Mazari-Sharif thermal power plant are built.

The industries, apart from handicrafts and weaving done at home, include oil extracting and cotton ginning and pressing.

To promote handicrafts the provincial government launched a plan to train prisoners in learning a craft.

Indonesian Defence Minister Replaced

SINGAPORE, Feb. 22, (Reuter).—Indonesia's Defence Minister General Abdul Haris Nasution has been dropped from the cabinet in a surprise move by President Sukarno.

The move was part of a cabinet reshuffle announced Monday over radio Djakarta. Implications of the shakeup were not immediately clear.

Economists Make Proposal To Reduce Payments Imbalances

NEW YORK, February 22, (AP).—

A GROUP of 27 economists from eight countries is proposing that international exchange rates be allowed to fluctuate more widely than they do now as a step in eliminating imbalances of payments, the New York Times reported Monday.

The Times said the group recommended that the present international rules be changed to permit currencies to swing 4 or 5 per cent either side of par, instead of the present one per cent.

They said this would go far in solving the problem of adjusting future imbalances of payments, according to the Times.

They also proposed that rules in the future permit nations "unilaterally to change the present value of their currencies by no more than 1 or 2 per cent of the previous year's par value," the

Times said.

The newspaper said the proposals were disclosed to it and several newspapers in Europe. The signers included 15 Americans. The others were from Western Europe.

The economists argued that, in current discussions of international monetary reform, too much stress had been placed on the future sufficiency of world reserves, or liquidity, and not enough on the "no less important issues of exchange rates."

TRUCKS, CARS FOR SALE

The government Monopolies has imported a number of 8, 10, and 12 ton diesel trucks which are for sale. The Monopolies also has Russian-made jeeps, regular and station wagon Moskovitch cars ready for delivery.

Individuals and institutions can purchase trucks and cars for cash at the Government Monopolies here.

World Briefs

VIENNA, Feb. 22, (Reuter).—Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-Lai is to visit Rumania early next month, well-informed Hungarian sources said in Budapest Monday.

The exact date of the visit was not immediately known but it would take place in the first ten days of March.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, (Reuter).—The United States has almost exhausted its trained and ready military forces, the New York Times military correspondent reported Monday.

All available forces were spread dangerously thin in Vietnam and elsewhere, Correspondent Hanson Baldwin wrote, and all the services were becoming concerned.

MOSCOW, Feb. 22, (Tass).—Valery Tarsis has been deprived of Soviet citizenship "for actions discrediting a Soviet citizen".

Tarsis was deprived of Soviet citizenship by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR under Article 7 of the law "on citizenship of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" of August 19, 1938.

The article says that deprivation of citizenship can take place "under a special decree issued by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet for each particular case".

The 60 year old Tarsis is the author of "works" full of anti-Soviet ravings. Sometime ago he left Moscow for London.

KARACHI, Feb. 22, (Reuter).—A \$2,700,000 United States loan was signed here Monday for the expansion of natural gas transmission to Karachi.

The loan will enable the Sui Gas company of Pakistan to install a 1500 horsepower compressor to enlarge the capacity of the line to Karachi to meet a rising consumer demand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, (Reuter).—The condition of 70-year-old President Cemal Gursel of Turkey, who has been in a coma at Walter Reed army hospital for two weeks, remained unchanged Monday, Turkish embassy sources said.

The President has been seriously ill since suffering a stroke at the hospital Feb. 8.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 22, (Reuter).—A tram driver admitted in court Monday he was reading a book on road safety when his tram smashed into the back of a stationary car.

The driver, Earland Robert Gilow, 32, pleaded not guilty to a charge of having driven a tram in a dangerous manner.

He was fined 20 Australian dollars.

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Indonesian Film Show On Dances And Sports

1. Date: February 26, 27, 28, 1966.
2. Hours: 10:00 a.m.—12:00 a.m.
3. Place: Public Library.
4. Every one is welcome, especially Afghan students and scouts boys and girls.

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