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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +29°C. Minimum 11°C.
Sun sets today at 7:07 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:41 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, NO. 75

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1965, (SARATAN 2, 1344, S.H.)

NEWS STALLS

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

PRICE Af. 1

KABUL TIMES

25 Nations Represented At Algiers Meeting Of Foreign Ministers; Riots Continue

NEW rioting flared up in central Algiers Tuesday night as the new strongman regime was going ahead with plans for the Afro-Asian conference. About 25 nations were represented in Algiers or had delegates on the way to the Foreign Ministers' meeting to be held tomorrow.

A crowd of several hundred youths sought to march toward the centre of town shouting "yahya Ben Bella" (Long Live Ben Bella) for the second straight day.

The army wheeled out its water-tank trucks and doused the youths under streams of water.

The crowd dispersed and sought to form again near the main post office. The water trucks circled the main place there, chasing the youths under jets of water.

Police In Control

At one point the youths set up a makeshift street barricade with a chain of garbage cans. Police and troops moved in and removed the cans.

At another point on the main shopping street the youths lifted a civilian policeman to their shoulders and shouted "La Police avec Nous" (The Police are with Us) while the officer squirmed uncomfortably and sought to regain his footing.

Several of the demonstrators were reported to have been injured in one clash with the police.

An earlier report said Algeria's new strongman regime Tuesday went ahead with plans for the Afro-Asian conference with increased confidence in its ability to maintain public order.

Colonel Houari Boumediene held the capital and key points of the nation in the steady grip of thousands of well-equipped and apparently well-disciplined troops against any further outbreak of rioting by supporters of the deposed former President Ahmed Ben Bella.

Cairo Talks

Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika suddenly arrived by plane in Cairo amid speculation that he intends to meet with Chinese Premier Chou en-Lai in connection with plans for the Afro-Asian summit meeting.

China has been the outspoken opponent of any Soviet participation in the summit. China also feels that the Algiers conference must be held according to the original schedule. Bouteflika may be seeking a compromise on the Soviet participation issue.

Bouteflika may also wish to discuss with Chou en-Lai the proposal by the Afro-Asian Prime Ministers at the London Commonwealth conference that the summit meeting should be postponed.

Meanwhile, Nasser and Chou ended their talks Tuesday afternoon and a UAR spokesman said they reaffirmed the necessity of holding the Afro-Asian conference on schedule.

They also discussed the conference agenda and agreed on general principles to be adopted on the talks, the spokesman added.

The Boumediene regime officially admitted for the first time Tuesday that Ben Bella and five of his chief lieutenants were under arrest. An announcement in the government newspaper "Algerce Soir" claimed there were no other arrests anywhere following the army takeover.

Despite this denial, there were persistent unofficial reports that as many as 200 people had been arrested since the Saturday coup. These reports could not be confirmed.

The announcement said that Ben Allah, former President of the National Assembly, was among those arrested. Ben Allah earlier had been reported killed in a scuffle while resisting arrest.

ALGIERS, June 23, (AP).—

Troops carrying rifles, sub-machineguns or teargas grenades lounged in the afternoon sun at the approaches to the Palais du Gouvernement and other public buildings.

They seemed in a generally relaxed mood. Soldiers who late Monday lined the principal streets at intervals of four or five feet, were withdrawn to their barracks.

The government reopened most news communications for outgoing dispatches. International telephone and telegraph services were restored. Officials moved ahead with requisition orders for hotels earmarked for Afro-Asian conference delegates on the assumption that these will be arriving within the next 48 hours.

Many newsmen were forced to move to quarters in the "university city," student hostel beyond suburban el Biar.

Officials went ahead with arrangements for the Foreign Ministers' conference which is scheduled to begin Thursday in the Algerian National Assembly building overlooking the water front in downtown Algiers. The ministers are supposed to lay the groundwork for the Afro-Asian summit conference due to open on June 29.

Postponement Possible

The Boumediene military regime clearly would like both conferences to proceed on schedule to bolster the prestige of the new government.

But several factors may force Boumediene to accept a postponement of the summit session:

1. The constant threat of a new upsurge of rioting on behalf of Ben Bella until Boumediene finally consolidates his position.
2. Lack of a full Algerian government aside from Bouteflika in the foreign affairs post and the appointment of Ahmed Medeghri as Interior Minister and acting Finance Minister the composition of the nation's new "Revolution-

(Contd. on Page 4)

Afro-Asians Urge Peking, Hanoi To Receive Mission From Commonwealth States

LONDON, June 23, (Reuter).—**SEVERAL** Afro-Asian leaders at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference here are pressing China strongly to receive its Vietnam peace mission in Peking, a well-informed source said Tuesday night.

This is being done both through diplomatic channels in Peking and in personal talks with the Chinese Charge d'Affairs here, Hsiung Hsiang-Hui.

China and North Vietnam have both launched bitter attacks on British leadership of the four member mission.

Neither government has yet officially refused to receive it, but it is virtually certain they will not accept a mission led by Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The Commonwealth conference spokesman rejected suggestions that Wilson might stand down.

He said Wilson had been accepted as head of the mission by the majority of the conference, "virtually the whole of the conference, in his position as its neutral chairman."

He added: "There has been at no stage any mention in the conference that he might stand down."

Even if Wilson did stand down, conference sources said, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers might be unable to agree on a substitute leader. Nor was there any evidence that the mission would be acceptable to Peking and Hanoi even if it had a different leader.

The conference spokesman said that South Vietnam was the only nation which had so far replied to the mission's request to visit its capital for talks to see if a Vietnam peace conference can be called.

Replies are also awaited from Moscow and Washington, but President Johnson has already welcomed formation of the mission.

Whatever the answer from the three communist powers, the mission plans to visit Washington and Saigon and also to go to Geneva for a meeting with U Thant, United Nations Secretary-General.

Nejat Wins Kabul Sports Cup



The Minister of Education, Dr. Mohammad Anas (far left) presents the sports cup to the Nejat High School team. BAKHTAR PHOTO

Hundreds Receive Awards For Excelling In Athletics

KABUL, JUNE 23.—

A student from Nejat School received 11 cups yesterday from the Minister of Education. The student, Mohammad Asif Askariar, had won the first place in 11 athletic contests and races.

Askariar was among the hundreds of students who yesterday received medals and cups for their performance in last year's tournaments and athletic contests.

From among the schools of Kabul Nejat with 156 marks stood as the champion school of the year, Habibia with 107 marks was second and the School of Physical Education with 92 marks was third. Nejat received the Ministry of Education's grand cup.

If a school hold its championship for three consecutive years it can keep the grand cup permanently. Otherwise the cup goes to the next champion.

So far none of the Kabul Schools has held the championship for three years.

Cups were also presented to the Habibia and Physical Education School teams. Cups and medals were presented to individual sportsmen who distinguished themselves in athletics during the autumn and spring tournaments. The largest number of prize winners came from Nejat, Habibia, Rehman Baba, Khoshal Khan, Physical Education and Lik Au Shmer Schools.

Distribution of prizes was preceded by matches, contests, parades and speeches.

There were boxing contests, gymnastic shows, wrestling and a football match between the Habibia School and a team of Germans living here.

In a short speech the Minister of Education suggested that the Afghan Olympic Association should form its own professional teams to face international teams at home or abroad. He said the purpose of the Ministry's sports programme is physical fitness of students. They should not be confused with professional players and athletes even if they turned out to be good.

The Minister asked students to consider sports as part of their education because physical fitness contributes towards mental alertness and good health.

The function, which took place in Pohaney Stadium, near Kabul

Cinema, was attended by some cabinet members, high ranking officials and some members of the foreign community.

Group Surveys Chapa Dara Forest

KABUL, June 23.—A survey of the Chapa Dara forests of Nangarhar province will be conducted by the Forestry Department and the green units of the Ministry of Agriculture. This is the first time that a forest is to be surveyed for the purpose of exploitation.

Mohammad Hasam Kashtyar, President of the Forestry Department, Ministry of Agriculture, said in order to select useful forests for extension work a group composed of local and foreign experts of the Forestry Department left for Chapa Dara yesterday.

Farhadi Leaves For Algiers Meeting

KABUL, June 23.—Dr. Abdul Ghaffour Rawan Farhadi, Director General of Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left Kabul for Algiers yesterday to attend the Afro-Asian Ministers' conference scheduled to meet on Thursday.

Afghanistan's UN Representative, Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, will head the delegation to the Foreign Ministers' meeting.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that the government of Afghanistan has been considering its participation in the Afro-Asian conference since the coup in Algeria. If the majority of the member nations express their readiness to attend the conference to be held in Algiers on June 29 Afghanistan will also take part in it.



M. Osman Sidqi, newly appointed Counsellor Minister of the Afghan permanent delegation to the United Nations in New York.

Afghan Delegate Urges ILO To Expand Its Programme In Developing Countries

Following is the text of a speech by A.M. Zakarya which he delivered recently at the International Labour Organisation meeting held in Geneva.

May I first of all welcome the delegations of the countries which have recently joined this organisation and congratulate them most sincerely in the name of the Royal Government of Afghanistan. It is with real pleasure that my delegation sees Malawi, Malta, Yemen and Zambia represented here.

The accession of these countries to independence is a triumph not only for their peoples but also a victory for the other members of our organisation. We are most happy to see the number of members increase so that the organisation approaches the universality at which it aims. We are certain that the new members will reach us much by explaining to us their experience in the social field.

During the last session the government delegate of Afghanistan spoke on the impending political and social reforms and of a new Constitution which was being prepared. This Constitution was to be based on the principle of democracy stemming from the very spirit of our people and from their conviction of the respect which is due to the principles of equality, dignity and freedom of man and social justice.

out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The new Constitution of Afghanistan bases our future economic system on solid foundations and creates an atmosphere which enables the individual to participate more fully in the national development efforts.

I will now go on to the Director-General's Report. This document is devoted to the programme and structure of the ILO and stresses the need for human resources, utilisation, the development of social institutions and the improvement of conditions of life and work.

Although most of the Asian, African, Latin American and Near East countries have drawn up economic and social development plans, employment still raises serious problems for them. The fact that a large number of persons can find employment for only a few days a year or not at all leads to a certain degree of social instability—a matter which indeed has also affected developed countries in the past few years.

The employment problem is rendered more delicate as a result of the growth in population following the progress of modern science which has to a large extent succeeded in mastering epidemics.

The fall in the death rate while the birth rate remains constant has caused a large increase in population, and an exodus towards the rural population.

As a representative of a developing country, I should like to ask the ILO urgently to expand its operational activities programme. Afghanistan has appreciated the importance of achieving and maintaining full employment, which is one of the essential factors of economic stability in our case economic development is planned through two five-year economic promotion programmes.

The first began in 1956 and ended in September 1961; the second began in September 1961 and will end in 1966. The major pre-occupation of the authors of the first five-year plan in Afghanistan was to lay the basis for future development, particularly

by improving the roads, building hydroelectric power stations, often combined with irrigation dams. The construction and improvement of several airports permitted air traffic to be intensified.

The main objects of the second five-year plan include expansion of agriculture and the development of arable land in order to produce not only food products but also the raw materials required for industry and the development of an export trade. Furthermore, the second five-year plan provides for the development of industries, construction of roads and telephone lines, progress in education, etc.

From the social point of view, the construction of low-cost housing for the workers, and of markets for the purchase of food and other consumer goods, is soon to be undertaken. The markets and housing estates will be near their workplaces. Furthermore, welfare and recreational centres are being established to encourage a better outlook among the workers and to help them with their education and general cultural advance.

The standardisation of sickness and invalidity insurance schemes and the establishment of funds for retirement pensions are being continued and soon more ample developments will be given to this aspect of the protection of labour at the national level. At the same time, it will be possible to intensify our action in the field of industrial safety and health.

I have tried to summarise the efforts we are making to improve the employment situation, and the development of social institutions and conditions of life and work in our country. In undertaking such efforts we place our hopes to a large extent on the activities of the international agencies from which we expect valuable assistance.

I should like to conclude, by expressing the hope that the work of this session of the conference will be successful, and that our organisation will continue increasingly to the progress of mankind and to the establishment of a better world in which there will be peace and justice and happiness for all.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis editorially suggested that an explanatory supplement should be issued with every law that is promulgated. It would not be far wrong, it said, if we referred to the years 1964 and 1965 as the years of legislation in Afghanistan. During this period the government of Dr. Mohammad Yusuf under the guidance of His Majesty the King has been able to push through a number of vital legislative measures. Besides the Constitution, which is a great national document, the Electoral Law has been promulgated. The Press Law is soon to be approved and the law to regulate the organisation of political parties will be passed by the first Parliament elected under the new Constitution. Other laws have been and are being drafted by the Ministry of Justice even while it is busy introducing judicial reforms.

Expressing appreciation of the legislative work done by Dr. Mohammad Yusuf's government, which during the interim period has the powers of Parliament, the editorial suggested that when a law is promulgated a supplement to it should be issued to explain its provisions. Most laws contain ambiguities and points requiring clarification. Such supplements are necessary because, on the one hand, they will make the enforcement of the law more practical and, on the other, will save the legislative authorities' time which may be wasted in dealing with people asking for explanations.

For example, said the paper, if the Electoral Law had a supplement, it would have greatly facilitated the process of voting. As it is, there are many points requiring clarification.

Both Anis and Islah carried news about elections and names and pictures of a number of candidates from Kabul city. The two papers have started publishing biographies and views of the candidates as advertisements.

Yesterday's Islah commented on the government's move to number houses in the capital. The Ministry of Interior, it said, has been busy for a year and a half making preparations for taking census in Kabul. Much of the preliminary work has already been done. Numbering of houses, which is part of the programme, will soon begin. Numbering of houses is in fact the final phase of the preliminary work.

With the launching of new development plans and setting up of industrial institutions during the past few years the population of Kabul has been rising at a rapid rate. This necessitates the provision of facilities such as motels, hotels and restaurants and the regulation of food supply. This cannot be done without proper statistics. That is why efforts made so far to meet some of the city's problems have failed. A questionnaire prepared by the Ministry of Interior to be used in taking the census is very elaborate. Besides other things, it seeks information as to whether a person has completed his military service and what his sources of income are. The editorial called on the people to extend their fullest co-operation in answering the questionnaire. The more accurate the information obtained the more successful will be our efforts to regulate the procurement of food and the construction of houses in the city. The editorial expressed satisfaction over the fact that over 100 students, both boys and girls, have volunteered to help the census officials in their work.

Five Countries Make Contributions To UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York, June 23, (Reuter)—Britain, Iceland and the three Scandinavian countries Monday pledged \$13,730,000 in "unconditional" voluntary contributions to the United Nations in an effort to ease its financial difficulties.

Britain pledged \$10 million, Sweden \$2 million, Denmark \$1 million, Norway \$700,000 and Iceland \$80,000.

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KABUL TIMES

JUNE 23, 1965

Misuse Of Funds

We carried yesterday a thought-provoking article by a contributor on our housing plans. The author criticised the Mortgage and Construction Bank's decision to lend to the Ministry of Public Works Af. 5,000,000 to build "resort" houses along the Kargha lake. This money, according to him, should be utilised for providing proper houses to people who live in miserable conditions in wretched dwellings.

The question of how we should spend the money allocated for houses and public buildings has been debated in the press for a long time. Public opinion has been clear on this issue. Yet, disregarding everything, a certain authority has on its own initiative decided to do exactly what the public has warned against. The allocation of Af. 5,000,000 to the Ministry of Public Works to build villas can in no way be justified.

We hope that the authorities concerned will revise the decision before it is too late. We do need holiday resorts around our big cities. But we also need houses for hundreds of thousands of ill-housed people. Maybe the villas along the Kargha lake will be built by private individuals. But it would be a tragedy if we were to allow wealthy individuals to misuse their resources. Faced as we are with a host of problems we have to tackle them on the basis of priority.

The government has already undertaken a project to build low-cost apartment houses. The plan is ambitious and we have to find resources to ensure its success and to benefit as large a section of our population as possible. Decisions like the one announced last week cannot be of help in accomplishing this aim. If both government funds and private capital are diverted to providing bigger and better houses for the few or catering to their comforts, the majority will have to continue to live in dingy dwellings in an environment of squalor.

At this 49th session of the International Labour Conference I am glad to be able to say that the new Constitution has been adopted. It reflects the national life of the Afghans in the light of the requirements of our time and of the general law of human society. The Constitution provides for justice and equality for all and establishes political, economic and social democracy. It ensures the freedom and welfare of the Afghan people and aims at the eventual evolution of a prosperous and progressive society careful to respect the dignity of man. It is based on democratic principles only; it is in conformity with the principles and the spirit of the United Nations Charter and the Constitution of the ILO; and it respects the rights of man as set

Hungary's Premier Stresses Readiness To Improve Relations With United States

Premier Janos Kadar of Hungary granted recently an interview to Associated Press correspondent Preston Grover in Budapest. Here Grover reports Kadar's views on relations with the United States and gives some insight into the thinking of the Hungarian leader.

"Premier Janos Kadar of Hungary says he is 'ready' at any time to go any place to improve relations with the United States and to promote general understanding and peaceful co-existence. But he has not been invited to visit the United States, and he added that both the invitation and approval by his own government and party for him to take the trip were necessary plus a lot of preparation."

His comment came in response to a question at the end of an interview that for the hours range over the Vietnam war, the question of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, Hungarian economic developments, and what he described as a new era in commercial relations between the East and the West.

He seemed calm and assured about his future, and the future of Hungary although he said the socialist camp and some of those who look to it for guidance are experiencing a measure of unrest. "Our intention and endeavour," he said, "is ultimately to establish normal and even good relations between the United States and the Hungarian People's Republic. It is not our task to change the social order of the United States, and not the task of the United States to change ours."

He said he did not imagine that

normal relations with Hungary are of vital interest for the United States," but he added that most of his life he had lived under capitalism and had worked for capitalist firms.

"Clever business people know what they are doing, and realise perfectly well that they must count on every customer, the small one just as well as the big one."

He said direct Hungarian-American trade had been near rock bottom for 20 years but Hungarian goods were sold to the United States through agencies in West European countries, and American goods came to Hungary through the same channels.

"Anybody could say what is more rational, to pay a percentage to the intermediary or to eliminate the intermediary?"

Kadar then said the era of industrial construction had largely passed and it was time to start buying and selling what each could produce best, not only in the socialist camp, but between the East and the West.

"We had to industrialise, come what may," he said.

Some Westerners argue that Hungary has a long way to go. Kadar himself conceded that "now efficient management has been placed on the agenda" and that, in addition, Hungary is willing to listen to offers from the West to build up joint enterprises in Hungary.

But to a suggestion that these East and West might bring about large changes in communist society, he commented: "You have

strummed a string to the effect that when the monolithic unity of the communist countries is ended, what is left? The fact is that the relations among socialist countries are naturally developing along with the development of the socialist countries themselves. It was always an erroneous brain-fgment to think that there was ever a kind of contact where a button could be pushed in the Soviet Union and certain forces would start jumping up in various parts of the world."

Instead, he insisted, each respects the other's sovereignty and it is the ruling party in Hungary or the Hungarian government which decides, and it rests on its own decision."

Jordan Proposes Yemeni Solution

BEIRUT, June 23 (DPA)—King Hussein of Jordan has submitted proposals on a peaceful solution of the Yemeni conflict to King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and President Abdullah Sallal of the Yemen, according to reports from Amman.

The proposals are said to provide for an armistice and a joint conference of royalists and republicans, similar to the so-called Erkwit conference in October last year.

At this conference in Erkwit, Southern Sudan, both sides declared their readiness to take part in a "reconciliation conference of the Yemenis". Neither an armistice nor a conference ever came about.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services,

Western Music

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

Russian Programme:
9:00-9:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on 62 m band.

Arabic Programme:
9:30-10:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on 25 m band.

German Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 9635 Kcs on 31 m band.

The above foreign language programmes all include local and international news, commentary, articles on Afghanistan, and Afghan and western music.

WESTERN MUSIC
Daily except Friday 1:05 p.m.—1:30 p.m.
Friday 12:30 p.m.—1:00 p.m.
On short wave 41 m band.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-0955

Herat, Kandahar, Kabul
Arrival-1530
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-0800

Kabul-Kost
Departure-0730
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
Departure-0830

AEROFLOT
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow.
Departure-1030

P I A
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

IRANIAN AIRLINES
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-1000
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1130

T M A
Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

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Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24569
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	22082
	20703
	20502
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20892
	22238
	22501

Lufthansa	22300
Aeroflot	22300
ASTCO	26550-21504
TMA	22255
PIA	22155-22855-22866
CSA	21022
KLM	20997
Iranian Airways	24734-21405
Indian Airlines	22327
BOAC	20220

Pharmacies

Ahmad Shah Baba	20807
Afghan	Phone No. 22919
Barl	Phone No. 20532
Pashtoonistan	Phone No. 20528



All Mohammad Zakarya, head of the Afghan delegation, delivering his speech at the International Labour Organisation meeting held recently in Geneva. (Full speech on page 2)

Afghan Characteristics

Women's Position Changes

Following is the fourth part of Mohammad Ali's description of Afghan customs and manners from his new book *The Afghans*.

In Afghan society the woman occupies a subordinate position, but these social customs are being undermined by a number of forces. Her position in the old society was to attend to her husband, to respect him, and to look after his needs. From this attitude sprang such customs as the wife's walking behind her husband in public and never eating with her husband or his friends. In spite of this, she held a respectable position as the head of the domestic establishment. As a mother she was adored by her children; as a wife she was often venerated by her husband; as a sister she was dearly loved. Her childhood was often happy; during married life she was important as wife and mother.

The wife in the Afghan society of today is really the mistress of the household, usually yielding great influence over her husband and the younger members of the family. Women are no longer considered inferior. Husband and wife discuss their family matters in an atmosphere of extreme friendliness and arrive at mutual decisions. The husband assumes dominance in certain spheres, usually in finances and business arrangements, while the wife looks after the children and other household affairs. The fact that the family atmosphere is healthy is evidenced by the lowest divorce rate in the world.

In former days marriage was looked upon as a kind of sale in which, after the consent of the parties had been given, the husband made to the wife's father a payment of money called *Walwar* or *Shirbaha*. Village marriages have kept this ancient form to some extent; but dowry (*Mahar*) is assigned to the wife and is considered as an indemnity for the sacrifice of her person.

The Afghan family circle is usually a genial one. All the members of the house sit around a big sheet of cloth (*dastarkhan*) spread on the floor for a plain but nourishing meal. In winter the whole family gathers round the *Sandali* (a kind of stove covered with a big quilt) and chat, children often listening to their mother or grandmother, who usually is an expert storyteller. If a family can afford it, the top of the *sandali* is packed with dried fruits of various kinds to which everyone has equal access.

On account of conservatism and strict segregation of the sexes,

marriages among Afghans are usually arranged by the parents. The prospective bride and bridegroom have no part in the negotiations except in the educated sections of society. Before their marriage the young couple seldom meet each other except possibly incidentally. It is considered highly improper for a young man or woman to take the initiative in the matter of his or her marriage. A well-bred boy is expected to abide by the decisions of his parents in the matter of his marriage. Educated young men and women are beginning to show an independent spirit in connection with their marriages. Even among this class those who go against the wishes of their parents are few. The young couple's confirmation is but formal, and if they have complaints, they are usually coaxed or bullied into submission, and it is rare that a marriage once fixed by the parents breaks up.

Infant and child marriage is uncommon. The usual age of marriage for males is 20 to 25 and for females 18 to 22 years. Overtures may commence by a visit from

the mother or aunt of the boy to the house of the girl's parents. The father of the girl is usually a proud person, difficult to approach. There are also professional match-makers, mostly widows, who have easy access to womenfolk. They give wide publicity regarding the beauty and virtues of the girl. If the agreement is arrived at, the respective fathers of the bride and the bridegroom meet to discuss the final terms of the marriage. The amount of *mahar* (dowry) is settled. A day for betrothal is then fixed when sherbet and sweets are distributed to the guests and formal acceptance of engagement is announced. This ceremony is called *Shirinkhori* or *Namazdi* (sweet-taking or naming). The betrothal ceremony is more or less a solemnization of the forthcoming marriage contract. In certain cases a written contract is drawn up, in others a promise by word of mouth is considered sufficient. Once the betrothal is performed, the parties are expected to stick to the contract, but under extraordinary circumstances it can be broken.

The team, headed by W.G. Solheim, Chief of party, consists of fellow University of Wyoming (U.S.) professors Dr. L.C. Parker, Dr. Dale Hawes, Dr. Lloyd Pickett and Dr. Wayne Rollins; E.R. McKellar, Colorado State University, Dr. R.K. Harlan, University of Arkansas, Dr. Mac Kummer, Oregon State College, Dr. G. Gerald Nielsen, University of Wisconsin, and Dr. A.D. Kantz, Stanford University.

They teach 18 subjects, conduct experiments in 10 laboratories, a greenhouse and 50 acre farm, and operate an extension service.

Subjects are: Field Crops, Animal Husbandry, Animal Nutrition, Entomology, Plant Pathology, Veterinary Science, Plant Nutrition, Soil Nutrition, Irrigation, Fruit Crops, Vegetable Crops, Ecology, Genetics, Agricultural Economics, Dairying, Poultry Raising, Farm Mechanics and Micro-Biology. Experiments in Micro-Biology,

the mother or aunt of the boy to the house of the girl's parents. The father of the girl is usually a proud person, difficult to approach. There are also professional match-makers, mostly widows, who have easy access to womenfolk. They give wide publicity regarding the beauty and virtues of the girl. If the agreement is arrived at, the respective fathers of the bride and the bridegroom meet to discuss the final terms of the marriage. The amount of *mahar* (dowry) is settled. A day for betrothal is then fixed when sherbet and sweets are distributed to the guests and formal acceptance of engagement is announced. This ceremony is called *Shirinkhori* or *Namazdi* (sweet-taking or naming). The betrothal ceremony is more or less a solemnization of the forthcoming marriage contract. In certain cases a written contract is drawn up, in others a promise by word of mouth is considered sufficient. Once the betrothal is performed, the parties are expected to stick to the contract, but under extraordinary circumstances it can be broken.

The team, headed by W.G. Solheim, Chief of party, consists of fellow University of Wyoming (U.S.) professors Dr. L.C. Parker, Dr. Dale Hawes, Dr. Lloyd Pickett and Dr. Wayne Rollins; E.R. McKellar, Colorado State University, Dr. R.K. Harlan, University of Arkansas, Dr. Mac Kummer, Oregon State College, Dr. G. Gerald Nielsen, University of Wisconsin, and Dr. A.D. Kantz, Stanford University.

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Dr. Solheim says that people are welcome to come to the College or any of the research stations at any time for information or advice. The department is housed in its own building on the eastern edge of the campus.

The world situation was tense and aggressors were thinking of starting a new war, President Tito said.

Physicists Harness Super Pressures

The tiniest mosquito, almost invisible to the eye, drives its sting into man's skin with a force of several ten thousand kilograms per square centimetre. For centuries, nature has been unable to outdo itself in its performance by building up a still greater pressure. It was only in the early 40's that physicists were able to investigate various materials under a pressure of a hundred thousand atmospheres on a stationary rig.

Although every step in this field involves a host of difficulties, a team of Soviet researchers under Leonid Vereshchagin, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has obtained a static pressure of several hundred thousand atmospheres.

Theoretical physicists have described the properties of various materials under a pressure of the order of several hundred million atmospheres and at a temperature of a thousand degrees. Under such conditions many chemical elements and compounds lose their entity, the outer electron shells collapse, and a homogeneous gas is produced. However, it is extremely difficult, if possible at all, to predict the density of, say, iron or silicon under a pressure of three or five million atmospheres.

Yet many scientists are interested to know the behaviour of material under exactly such pressures which are produced, for example, by explosions. They exist in the Earth's insides. According to the latest data, at a distance of 2,900 kilometres from the surface, i.e. at the boundary of the Earth's core, the pressure is 1,400,000 atmospheres, while in the Earth's centre several thousand degrees. A still greater pressure exists in the depth of the major planets within the solar system. Without knowledge of the behaviour of matter under such conditions, you cannot solve many problems of geophysics and planetary astronomy.

Instead of stationary rigs in which the high pressure of built up in vessels, a group of Soviet scientists have used the shock waves produced by a detonation of high explosives. The shock waves accelerate a thin steel plate. The plate strikes the largest of the material under test at a huge speed. On impact, the plate is slowed down, and the kinetic energy is converted to pressure.

In experiments, the speed of the plate projectile was as high as 14 kilometres per second, which is greater than orbital velocity. Using electrical transducers, the scientists have been able to investigate the density and other properties of many materials under transient pressures from several ten thousand to several million atmospheres.

The new method of obtaining super-high pressures has made it possible to "peep" into explosion zone, determine the rate of propagation of shock waves, and learn what pressure is produced by an explosion of TNT and other high explosives. These findings can help with the solution of practical problems related to the use of high explosives.

Under very high pressures, the density of the material under test more than doubles instantaneously. For example, the specific gravity of copper exceeds that of lead and even mercury under normal conditions.

President Tito of Yugoslavia spoke of past "misunderstandings" and called for greater unity with the Soviet Union at mass workers' rally at Sverdlovsk Tuesday, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Tito Calls For Greater Unity With Soviet Union
MOSCOW, JUNE 23, (Reuter)—President Tito of Yugoslavia spoke of past "misunderstandings" and called for greater unity with the Soviet Union at mass workers' rally at Sverdlovsk Tuesday, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank
KABUL, June 23.—The following facilities for enforcing the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

Selling	
Af. 71.50 (per U.S. dollar)	72.00
Af. 200.20 (per one pound sterling)	201.60
Af. 1787.50 (per hundred German mark)	1800.00
Af. 16664.73 (per hundred Swiss franc)	1676.37
Af. 1447.37 (per hundred French franc)	1457.49



"Sanqabazi" By Naheel

Institute Displays 100 Paintings By Afghan Artists

The gallery of the Institute of Fine and Performing Arts is now the scene of impressionism, expressionism, and sensitive realism with the opening today of an exhibition of paintings by young Afghan artists.

Artists Naheel, Shirzad, Nazif, Negah, Raboni, and Remington (a Peace Corps Volunteer) explore emotion and form with oil, charcoal, pastel, and water colour in the 100 paintings on display.

From finished looking pastel portraits to expressionistic designs, the show is full of variety, splashed with local colour, sprinkled with excellent technique, and dotted with professional looking paintings.

Although some paintings lack sophistication and polish in the areas of technique and handling of media, the talent of the self-taught artists is evident in form and structural design.

The aspirations of the artists, who have an average age of 21 years, are shown in the prices they are asking for their paintings. All the paintings are for sale. After the exhibition is over unsold paintings will be available on loan.

The exhibition will run two weeks until July 7 and will be open daily from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. on the 5th floor of the Press Ministry building.

Delegation Studies Development In Pakhtia Province

KABUL, June 23.—A high-ranking delegation left Kabul for Pakhtia province yesterday to study the progress of work on the plan for the economic development of the area. The delegation consists of Abdullah Yaftali, Minister of Planning; Mohammad Hussain Masa, Minister of Mines and Industries; Lt. Gen. Mohammad Azim, Minister of Public Works; Abdul Wahab Malikyar, President of the Rural Development Department; and Mohammad Hasan Keshtyar, President of Forestry in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Plans for the economic development of Pakhtia province will be implemented in stages. In the first stage special attention will be paid to the development of forestry, agriculture and education.

The delegation is reported to have inspected the work done by the units of the Labour Corps in Shawak, Jadran, and visited the forests at Kundo. Later, the delegation left for Jaji woloswalai.

Accompanying the delegation were Dr. H. Hoff, Charge D'Affaires of the Federal Republic of German Embassy in Kabul, and a number of German forestry experts.

The Federal Republic of Germany will help the Pakhtia development plan by providing experts and machinery.

Former Airport Chosen As Site For New Suburb

KABUL, June 23.—A new suburb township name Akbar Khan Maina will be built on the site of the former Sher-Pur Airport, Kabul.

Akbar Khan Maina is divided into two areas. The first covers 190 acres of land located between Bebe Mahro and the Shahabuddin hills. The layout for this area has been prepared by the Town Planning Department of the Ministry of Public Works and approved by the authorities concerned.

Abdullah Breshna, President of the Town Planning Department, said yesterday the plans prepared for Akbar Khan Maina include all facilities of a modern suburb. Besides housing apartments, it will have mosques, schools, markets, recreational centres, and kindergartens.

The layout for the second part of the township will also be ready soon, he said.

The land in the area has been divided into plots of varying sizes which will be distributed among the people by a committee composed of officials from the Ministries of Finance and Public Works and the Kabul Municipality.

The owners, he added, will have to build their houses according to designs prepared by the Town Planning Department.



"Yesterdays Women" By Nazif

ALGERIA

(Contd. from Page 1)

ary Council" is still a mystery. 3. The proposal of the Commonwealth countries that the Summit be postponed—a position already taken by Japan and perhaps other nations as well.

4. The simple material factor of conference facilities. Although hundreds of men are working day and night on the conference hall and a whole new complex of villas for the heads of delegation at the Club Des Pins about 20 kilometres west of Algiers, it is unlikely they will be ready in time.

A Reuter report from London said, the fate of next week's Afro-Asian Summit Conference hung in the balance, but by Tuesday night about 25 nations were represented in Algiers or had delegations on the way for Thursday's preparatory Foreign Ministers' meeting.

Two of the invited countries—Burma and Malawi—had said they would not attend. Almost 40 other Afro-Asian nations had not signified their intentions or were waiting for clarification of the political situation in Algeria.

Delegates in Algiers

The following countries were represented in Algiers Tuesday night: Algeria, China, Ethiopia, Indonesia, North Korea, North Vietnam, Syria and India.

Fifteen other countries have promised to send delegates to the Foreign Ministers' meeting. They are Cambodia, Ceylon, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Morocco, Philippines, Somalia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic and Yemen.

Doubtful or waiting for developments were: Afghanistan, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Iran, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Vietnam, South Korea, Sudan, Tanzania, and Zambia.

Students' Demand

According to an AP dispatch from Moscow, a group of Algerian students in Moscow called Tuesday for the overthrow of the regime headed by Colonel Houari Boumediene and restoration of President Ahmed Ben Bella.

Ariana Inaugurates Weekly Flight Between Mazar, Herat

KABUL, June 23.—

ARIANA Afghan Airlines has inaugurated a new service between Mazar-i-Sharif and Herat. Every Saturday and Monday a Convair plane will fly from Mazar-i-Sharif to Herat and back. The flight from Mazar to Herat takes one hour and 30 minutes.

Welcoming the invited passengers on the inaugural flight, Ata Mohammad Nakhbandi expressed pleasure over the new service which will link Mazar and Herat more closely. He also expressed satisfaction on behalf of the people over Ariana's recent decision to reduce fares for domestic flights.

New British Ambassador To Kabul Named

KABUL, June 23.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said today that the Afghan government has agreed to the appointment of Sir Gordon Whitteridge, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., to succeed A.J. de la Mare as British Ambassador in Kabul. Sir Gordon Whitteridge, who is at present British Ambassador in Rangoon, is 56. He has previously served in Thailand, the former Netherlands East Indies, the Soviet Union, West Germany, (as Consul-General at Stuttgart), the United States (as Consul-General at Seattle) and Turkey (as Consul-General at Istanbul).

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