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Kabul Times (September 20, 1965, vol. 4, no. 145)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +28°C. Minimum 9°C.
Sun sets today at 5:10 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:43 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at
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VOL. IV, NO. 145

KABUL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1965, (SUNBULA 29, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Kosygin Invites Ayub, Shastri To USSR For Peace Talks; UN Resolution Reported Near

Kosygin's Offer:

MOSCOW, Sept. 20, (AP).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin has invited Lal Bahadur Shastri of India and Ayub Khan of Pakistan to meet in the Soviet Union to discuss their differences, the Tass agency said Sunday.

Kosygin offered to participate in the meeting if both Prime Minister Shastri and President Ayub attended, Tass said.

The Tass announcement did not say when the offer was made but said Kosygin's messages to the two leaders of the Indian sub-continent will be published today.

A Reuters report from Rawalpindi said the Soviet Union and Britain moved on the diplomatic front yesterday with letters to President Ayub Khan.

The messages from Premiers Alexei Kosygin and Harold Wilson highlighted diplomatic activity in

UN Resolution:

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 20, (AP).—The U.N. Security Council was reported near agreement Sunday on a resolution that gives India and Pakistan 72 hours to stop fighting and indirectly tells the People's Republic of China to keep out of the conflict.

The reported accord came while members of the 11-nation Council were in private consultation on a proposal drafted by Dutch Ambassador J.G. De Beus.

Diplomats involved predicted the Council members would agree on the text and adopt it.

The resolution says the Council will decide that a ceasefire will take effect at a specific hour to be designated, "and calls upon both parties to issue orders for a ceasefire at that moment."

It further calls for a withdrawal of armed personnel to the positions held before August 5, when the current outbreak of fighting began in Kashmir.

According to official sources, the resolution says in part:

"The Security Council, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on his consultations with the governments of India and Pakistan.

"Commending the Secretary-General for his unrelenting efforts in furtherance of the objectives of the resolutions of the Security Council of September 4 and 6 having heard the statements of the representatives of India and Pakistan,

"Noting that India has declared itself prepared for a ceasefire and Pakistan has declared itself in accord in principle but that, in fact, no ceasefire has come into being,

"Convinced that an early restoration of peace between the two countries is essential as a first step (Contd on page 4)



Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi with Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf during talks at the Prime Minister's residence this morning.

CHEN YI MEETS PREMIER DURING BRIEF STOPOVER

KABUL, Sept. 20.—The Vice Premier and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, Marshal Chen Yi met Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf this morning during a brief stopover on his way back to China.

Chen Yi after an official visit to Asia and Africa, while on his way from Damascus to China, arrived at 6:15 a.m. in Kabul Airport.

An authoritative source said Afghan officials knew about the passage of the aircraft and the possibility of a brief stopover of the Chinese Foreign Minister. (Contd on page 4)

UN "Demands" Halt To Indo-Pak Fight Wednesday Morning

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 20, (Reuters).—The Security Council today demanded that a ceasefire between India and Pakistan take effect on Wednesday at 0700 GMT (11:30 a.m. Afghan Standard Time).

The deadline set by the Council will expire only a few hours before the extended Chinese ultimatum to India to move from the Sikkim-Tibet border. That ultimatum runs out at 1600 GMT Wednesday (8:30 p.m. Afghan Standard Time).

The resolution was adopted 10 votes to none with Jordan abstaining. It called on both governments "to issue orders for a ceasefire at that time and subsequently withdraw all troops back to the positions held by them before August 5, 1965."

It was on that date that the latest troubles in the Kashmir dispute began.

the wake of China's ultimatum to India to dismantle military installations on the Sikkim-Tibet border.

Official sources confirmed that the USSR Charge d'Affaires met President Ayub Khan, but refused to say what the delivered letter contained.

British High Commission sources also refused to reveal what Wilson's personal communication held.

Diplomatic sources speculated that the Kosygin letter to President Ayub was similar to one given to the Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in New Delhi Saturday. It was reported here that Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, was offered as an Ayub-Shastri summit venue.

Wilson's letter, according to reliable sources, was similar to the one handed to Shastri Saturday by Britain's High Commissioner in New Delhi, John Freeman.

The Pakistan Foreign Ministry has so far refused to comment on the Chinese ultimatum to India.

Steeves Meets Premier

KABUL, Sept. 20.—John Milton Steeves, U.S. Ambassador in Kabul, met Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf at 2:30 p.m. yesterday.

A source close to the Foreign Affairs Ministry said that the situation arising from the military operations between India and Pakistan was discussed.

Prime Minister Yousuf Received By His Majesty

KABUL, Sept. 20.—Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf was received in audience by His Majesty the King at 11 a.m. Saturday in Gulkhana Palace, according to an announcement by the Department of Royal Protocol.

Provincial Vote Totals Received

MAZARI-SHARIF Sept. 20.—In the second constituency of Shor Taipa 505 people voted, between September 16 and 17. Polling in the second constituencies of Balkh province finished on Saturday. In the third constituencies polling began yesterday.

In Bamiyan province 3,317 people voted on September 16, 17 and 18 in Sheinel and Saighaz districts.

In Meeterlam district 1,644 people voted on September 17.

In Jozjan province 5,873 people voted on September 17 and 18.

In Parwan province 8,993 people voted on September 17, 18 and 19.

Nyerere Threatens To Pull Tanzania From Commonwealth Over Rhodesian Issue

DAR-ES-SALAAM, September 20, (Reuters).—

PRESIDENT Julius Nyerere Sunday pledged himself to withdraw Tanzania from the Commonwealth if Britain grants Rhodesia independence under minority rule.

At a mass rally, the President said he would take his action "whether Rhodesia becomes a member of the Commonwealth or not."

His statement received a standing ovation.

He said if the Tanzanian Parliament refused to pass such legislation, he would dissolve the National Assembly and hold new elections.

President Nyerere said he had got no reply to his questions in London on this problem.

Speaking in Swahili, he said: "We sit in the same Commonwealth as Britain; that is why we want to know exactly the situation in Rhodesia."

Recalling that Tanganyika had threatened before gaining independence in 1961 not to join the Commonwealth if South Africa was admitted, President Nyerere added: "If Rhodesia takes its independence by force, this situation will be understood by us. We will not quarrel with Great Britain."

Rhodesia would then be outside the Commonwealth and it would be possible for the Commonwealth to stand together and examine the situation.

But, the President warned, "if Britain gives independence under minority rule to Rhodesia, Tanzania will withdraw from the Commonwealth whether Rhodesia is in it or not."

China Says Three Indian Soldiers "Intruded" Border

PEKING, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—The New China News Agency claimed Sunday that three Indian soldiers crossed the Den-Cho River Saturday and "intruded" into the vicinity of the village of Demchok on the Chinese side of the 1959 line of actual control in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary.

NCNA said: They reconnoitred and harassed the area."

The agency said there had been two other "intrusions" by Indian soldiers, on September 11 and 16, into the territory near the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary.

"The Chinese authorities concerned are closely watching and are on greater guard against the intensified Indian acts of aggression in defiance of the numerous protests of the Chinese government," NCNA said.

Erhard, Christian Democrats Win West German Elections

BONN, West Germany, Sept. 20, (Reuters).—

THE governing Christian Democratic Party today won an impressive victory in the West German Federal elections and a personal triumph for Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, who emerges with his position greatly strengthened.

The Christian Democrats had 47.5 per cent of the vote, improving their 1961 election performance by 2.2 per cent, according to Voice of Germany radio.

They won 243 seats in the Bundestag, compared to 242 in 1961.

Of the 38.5 million registered voters, 86.8 per cent actually voted.

The Chairman of the German Social Democrat (SPD) Parlia-

Papandreou Calls For Elections Even If Govt. Succeeds

ATHENS Sept. 20, (DPA).—Former Greek Prime Minister George Papandreou is determined to continue his merciless struggle for fresh elections even if the new government of Stephanos Stephanopoulos should obtain a vote of confidence in Parliament.

Papandreou, who is chairman of the Greek Centre Union Party, told over a hundred thousand cheering supporters here Sunday night that only dissolution of Parliament and new elections could solve the present political crisis.

He described as a "violation of the Constitution and an abuse of royal privileges" the history of the three governments formed since his resignation on July 15.

Papandreou said the 43 Centre Union Parliamentarians who had gradually splintered off from the Union since the three governments were formed were the "booty" of the royal operation to split the Centre Union.

But it was vain to hope that this would also split the voters of the great Democratic Party, he added.

Chief Minister Of Indian State Dies In Air Crash

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20, (Reuters).—Balvantrai Mehta, Chief Minister of the Indian State of Gujarat, died in an air accident Sunday.

According to official information, the aircraft in which he was travelling crashed southwest of Bhuj in the Kutch area killing all five aboard.

Besides Mehta, the dead included the pilot and Mehta's wife.

The plane was carrying the party from Ahmedabad to Mithapur.

China's Ultimatum Viewed "Seriously" Says Wilson

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, (AP).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said Sunday his country views China's ultimatum to India "seriously" but he added: "We're not panicky about it."

Wilson was interviewed on the National Broadcasting Company's "Meet the Press" television programme while he was in London and his interviewers were in Washington. His message was beamed to the U.S. by the Early Bird satellite.

Wilson said: "Britain has always had an obligation to come to the aid of her Commonwealth partners when they are attacked or when they ask for assistance."

He said, though, that England did not want to act unilaterally at this time.

He said England did not want to "cross the wires" as far as what the United Nations Security Council may do about the situation.

British sources in Rawalpindi said their High Commissioner in New Delhi has presented a note to Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

An unconfirmed report said that the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Rawalpindi similarly has handed a note to President Ayub Khan.

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KABUL TIMES

SEPTEMBER 20, 1965

Women's Page

The importance of the role of Afghan women in the social, economic and political spheres has increased enormously in recent years. In an effort to inform the readers of the Kabul Times of these developments we have decided to publish a special page once a week dealing with women and their problems. As space permits we hope to devote more attention to the activities of women.

This is the second special page being introduced in this newspaper this year. We hope to introduce other sections soon providing information about other sectors of Afghan life. The Kabul Times has been trying to give a realistic picture of events within the country and throughout the world. But our primary responsibility has been and is to give an objective account of events and developments inside Afghanistan.

These special pages have involved a great deal of planning and effort and we feel that they are a positive contribution to the development of journalism in Afghanistan.

The Kabul Times is grateful to Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis for her very kind and gracious message. Her Royal Highness is playing a leading part in the advancement of Afghan women. So is Her Majesty the Queen. From the very early days of the establishment of the Women's Institute, Her Majesty has been taking keen interest in the progress of the organization and the welfare of women.

In the women's page we wish to introduce Afghan women, their life, their activities and their ambitions, to talk about their present and past achievements and the problems they face and have faced in taking on a new role in society.

To achieve this aim we need the co-operation of our women readers as we need readers' co-operation in starting other pages to be introduced in the future. We have tried our best to make these pages as interesting and as informative as possible. But a newspaper's development depends as much on the interest shown by its readers as on the hard work by its staff.

The United Nations After Twenty Years

The 20th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which opens on September 21 will be attended by representatives of 115 nations, more than twice the number of those who signed the Charter at San Francisco on June 26, 1945. The overwhelming majority of the new members are African and Asian countries who have attained their independence since the end of the war.

The great growth in the number and influence of these Afro-Asian countries is reflected not only politically, in the resolutions endorsed by the General Assembly, but in the emphasis that has been given to the social and economic problems of the developing countries. Revision of the Charter to give greater Afro-Asian representation in the Security Council by increasing the membership of that body from 11 to 15 members is at present in process of ratification.

The 20th session of the Assembly will begin its work in more hopeful circumstances than appeared probable a few months ago as the financial deadlock which was responsible for the paralysis of the Assembly in the earlier part of 1965 has now been broken. The beginning of its resolution came in June with a British move which involved the pledging of a sum equivalent to \$10 million as an unconditional pledge without prejudice to the issue of principal involved.

Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden took similar action at the same time. The end of the crisis came on August 16 with an announcement on behalf of the United States that it would accept the fact that there was not a consensus in favour of enforcing the provisions of the Charter in this matter.

During the bleakest period of the ensuing "cold war", the United Nations was able to take action against war in Korea and, subsequently, use has been made of the "Uniting for Peace" procedure under which the Assembly may play a role in the preservation of peace should the Security Council be prevented from exercising its primary responsibility in this matter.

Possible Action By UN In Indo-Pak Conflict Is Legal Under World Body's Charter

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Sept. 20. (Reuters). The Charter of the UN Charter referred to by U. Thant, the Secretary General, in his statement on the Indo-Pakistan conflict fall under Chapter Seven entitled "Action With Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression."

The first four articles read: Article 39: The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations or shall take such measures as it deems necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40: In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41: The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the members of the United Nations to apply such measures.

ter.

The problem, however, remains, and underlay the recent financial crisis of the United Nations.

Given this financial difficulty, the United Nations has played a greater role in the preservation of peace than might have been expected. Since the exception of Korea its role has largely been what its late Secretary-General, Hammarskjöld, described as "preventive diplomacy." Describing this concept in his report for 1964-65 and citing as examples the action taken in regard to the Suez crisis (1956-57), the Lebanon and Jordan (1958), Laos (1959) and the Congo (from 1960) he described it as being intended to fill a "power vacuum" and "forestall differences which might draw specific conflict, openly or actively, into the sphere of power bloc differences." United Nations troops (UNFICYP) are at present serving in Cyprus, under a mandate renewed every three months, to prevent a resurgence of conflicts between the Greek and Turkish communities.

Speaking of the function of the peace-keeping forces employed by the United Nations, in such cases, Hammarskjöld's successor as Secretary-General, U. Thant, has distinguished them from the use of force by the United Nations of armed force to counter aggression, which he said, now seemed "rather impractical" and observed: "They are essentially peace and not fighting forces and they operate only with the consent of the parties directly concerned." The problem of authority for these forces remains and a Special Committee of the United Nations, authorised by the 19th session of the Assembly is considering the problem. In February, the British Government announced a standing commitment of logistic backing for a UN force of up to six infantry battalions.

Apart from the preservation of peace the principal aim of the United Nations is, in the words of the preamble to its Charter, "to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples." Here it would be no exaggeration to claim that it has

been principally through the United Nations and its agencies that the principle of the responsibility of the richer countries to aid the poorer has come to be generally accepted over the last twenty years. Apart from its effect on world opinion, the United Nations has itself carried out aid programmes.

These began with the specialised agencies and the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance (EPTA), whose total expenditure amounts to \$450 million. UN programmes were taken beyond the field of technical assistance by the Special Fund started in 1959 which finances pre-investment and feasibility surveys and assists training institutes and research in developing countries. Financial aid has been channelled through the World Bank, most of whose lendings, of over \$8,500 million, have been to developing countries.

The increasing foreign indebtedness of developing countries led the World Bank to set up the International Development Association (IDA) with powers to lend for long periods at very favourable terms; its commitments already exceed \$8,800 million.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) represents a further success for the United Nations, in that it has provided a framework for the rapid growth of international trade since 1948. However, to aid more specifically the trade of developing countries, the UN Trade and Development Board has been set up (in 1965) while GATT's own activities and structure are likely to be altered by the present Kennedy Round of trade negotiations.

The scientific work of the United Nations—with its consequent benefits to developing countries—is carried on through such agencies as the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and, in research, through the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and through the UN Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication and the severance of diplomatic relations. Article 42: Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the United Nations.

Peking Editorial Assails USSR For "Anti-China Campaign"

THE Chinese government has published an attack on Soviet leaders and accused them of "being responsible to a grave extent for the Indo-Pakistan armed conflict."

An editorial on the front pages of Peking newspapers and repeatedly broadcast here, said: "All indications show that Soviet leaders dream of using this opportunity to start another anti-China campaign in the world."

The editorial—which the Communist Party organ, "People's Daily", printed under a banner headline—accused the United States of being an "arch-enemy" emboldening Indian reactionaries to unleash aggression against their neighbouring countries.

Two-thirds of the 3,000-word editorial was devoted to the theme that Soviet leaders "in this respect are not one whit inferior to the United States imperialism." The editorial accused the Soviet

In an editorial entitled "Hoarding" Sunday's *Islah* said one of the bad habits of the people in developing countries is profit-seeking and this habit is one of the biggest obstacles in the path of progress.

In under-developed countries, said the editorial, to earn a little profit greedy persons play with the security and tranquillity of the country. By their illegal actions, aimed at making money, such persons encourage pessimistic feelings among the people. Hoarders are always looking for opportunities to sell their goods at higher prices. During World War II there were many who exploited the circumstances. By hoarding and later selling goods at high prices they made big gains which enabled them to live in luxury.

Because of shortage of supplies petroleum products were rationed a week ago. The hoarders, who are always looking for such a chance, exploited the situation and sold their stored supplies at five times the usual price.

It is the government's responsibility to enforce laws and regulations and prevent illegal actions. Realising its responsibility the government at a recent session of the cabinet discussed the draft of a law to ban hoarding. We hope, said the editorial, that the law after due processing will be put into effect as soon as possible.

In the same issue of *Islah* a letter to the editor urged the use of pre-fabricated material to build houses. In accordance with the government's instructions, the municipality recently distributed a number of plots to homeless people. Some other plots are to be distributed in the future. This is no doubt a welcome move. But how can shelterless people, with small incomes ranging between Af. 1,000 and Af. 1,500, and large families, afford to build houses? To begin with there were reports that houses will be built with pre-fabricated material and then sold to people who could pay back in monthly instalments. If the pre-fabricating plant has not been of help in meeting the housing shortage, it can be described as useless.

We hope, said the letter, that the municipality and those in charge of the pre-fabricating plant will pay attention to the problem and homeless persons entitled to them will be given houses. Otherwise the well-to-do will exploit this opportunity and make themselves the owners of more houses and the have-nots will continue to be homeless as they are today.

"Our Sluggish Music" was the subject of the editorial in Sunday's *Ans*. As a developing country, it said, Afghanistan has to make progress in all fields. According to some of our musicians, music has ancient roots in our country. In this connection they mention the music of Luger (southeast of Kabul) as an example of pure Afghan music. Since we have our own music we must do everything to improve it.

Musicians believe that the secret of development of western music lies in improving musical instruments. It was because of changes made in the instruments that new movements began in the world of western music. We however have not taken any step in this direction. We have been confining ourselves to a few old instruments of our own.

In the East there are many countries which, like Afghanistan, have not taken any initiative and have a limited number of musical instruments, but to improve their music they have made use of other countries' instruments.

If we use our own instruments along with western instruments and increase the number of instruments in our orchestra, our music will also be enriched.

Message From Princess Bilquis

The Afghan woman has had an important role in family affairs, in cottage industries, in farm work and even in social matters throughout history. With new social changes the possibilities of services to be rendered by Afghan women to society have also increased. The development and progress in the education of women during past decades, particularly the change in 1953, when the veil was discarded by enlightened and educated women in the country, and the declaration of equal rights for men and women in the 1964 Constitution have brought about practical and legal possibilities for women to have increased participation in economic, social and cultural activities. These changes have given Afghan women a chance to continue their efforts side by side with men in fulfilling the sincere aspirations of the progressive leaders and people of Afghanistan in a most hopeful manner.

These changes are of interest to the Kabul Times readers who are mostly foreigners, particularly foreign women staying in Afghanistan as well as those interested in making a study of Afghanistan and the changes taking place here. They are following the changes taking place in our country with utmost interest and sympathy and since it is difficult for them to read the newspapers published in our own languages, this new section in the Kabul Times will certainly be of interest to them.

Therefore I congratulate the Kabul Times for starting this section. Now that hundreds of girls graduating from girls' schools are becoming ready to serve their families and society and to learn about their duties as mothers; and now that our women are working or studying in the university and working in factories and offices and the services of the first group of our women doctors, journalists and teachers are yielding fruitful results; at this moment when our women are entering parliamentary life and the opportunities are gradually increasing for them both in urban and rural areas, this new section in the Kabul Times will serve as a good means of introducing Afghan women and their efforts towards the progress of the country.

Bilquis



A Woman Working Hard To Develop Women's Institute

Mrs. Saleha Farouq Etemadi, who has been president of the Women's Institute since 1962, is a graduate of Mahalal High School and the College of Letters.

She has also served as Principal of Mahalal Girls' High School for ten years. In 1960 she attended the 11th conference of UNESCO in Paris as a member of the Afghan delegation. In 1959 she went to France to visit educational and women's organisations.

At the invitation of the U.S. government she headed a delegation there and on the way back paid a visit to Iran.

All About Women



Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis.

19 Year Old Women's Institute Aids Freedom, Enlightenment

During the 19 years of its existence the Women's Institute has been taking effective steps to emancipate and enlighten the women of Afghanistan. Educational training, handicrafts, publications and administration and accounting have been its main spheres of activity.

The institute has been trying to improve Afghan women's knowledge as well as their economic standard.

Originally called the Women's Welfare Society, it was financed by some institutions and individuals. A year after its establishment it was taken over by the government which accepted the responsibility of meeting half of its annual budget. The other half was paid by the Afghan National Bank. Her Majesty the Queen became its patron. In 1963 the organisation was made a part of the Ministry of Education.

Educational Training: The organisation started a course of adult education for women who for one reason or another could not go to school in their childhood. The course was free and any woman could attend it.

Handicrafts and Needlework: The institute has collected 80 types of needlework from Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif, Ghazni, the Hazarajat and the eastern parts of the country. The aim is to improve the art of needlework in the country and to help women improve their economic status.

Training and Publications: The institute has been publishing a magazine called "Merruno" (The

(Contd on page 4)



In a course launched recently by the Institute, women learn about flower decoration.

Marriage Customs In Afghanistan Are Colourful

In this series of articles Mrs. Jamila Seraj will give a description of various customs and traditions in Afghanistan. This article is about marriage customs in Kabul which will be carried in several instalments.

In Afghanistan when a boy is of marriageable age, the parents look around for a suitable bride. Having spotted a good girl, the parents of the boy visit that family on some pretext or another and have a look at the girl. From then if they should be pleased with what they see and after having visited the family several times they ask permission that their boy should be accepted in that family as a "ghulam" (slave).

Then the family of the girl, who know the reason for the continued visits, should agree they will serve sweet tea to the would-be in-laws. And then the girl is brought in to kiss the hands of her in-laws and on the same day a time is set for the "shirini-khouri" to take place.

On the day of "shirini-khouri" (taking sweets) which takes place in the girl's house, all women relatives of both sides are invited. Usually this gathering is an afternoon affair and tea and sorts of sweets, cakes and cookies are served.

After tea the bride, dressed in a new dress, is brought into the presence of the guests. Then the gifts that have been brought by the groom's family are laid out in front of the bride. They include beautiful pieces of clothing, a shawl and ring. If the groom should be wealthy other pieces of jewellery are also included.

The clothes which are brought in a "khuncha" (a big wooden oblong tray decorated with silver,



A modern Afghan couple on their Shirini-Khouri

gold and coloured paper and flowers) are taken out one by one by someone from the groom's family and shown to all present and admired. Then the ring and shawl are put on the girl. This ceremony is called "mshny", which means that the girl is betrothed or is marked as the future bride of the boy.

Then another khuncha is brought from the bride's side, which is covered with sweets and among the sweets is a beautiful embroidered kerchief filled with sugar. A sugar cone covered with gold paper. If the family should be wealthy a gold plate is included.

After the tray is brought in an elderly man from the bride's family comes into the presence of the guests and taking the sugar cone breaks it with a sort of hammer called "kani shekan" and calling the name of the girl says that he has given the girl to the boy.

After the sweets from the

(Contd on page 4)

Anas Returns From Congress On Illiteracy; Says Project Offered By Afghans Approved

KABUL, September 20.—Dr. Mohammad Anas, Education Minister, returned home yesterday after attending the international congress on the campaign against illiteracy organised by UNESCO in Tehran.

The congress, in which the education ministers of many countries took part, continued for ten days.

Dr. Anas, who headed the Afghan delegation, said that Afghanistan presented to the Congress a project for complete eradication of illiteracy and for international assistance required for the purpose. Thirty countries of the world have joined the project. It was approved by the conference unanimously.

The education ministers of 86 countries and altogether 600 delegates participated in the congress.

Mohammad Aref Ghausy, President of the Board of Planning, Mohammad Ibrahim Sharifi, Secretary to the Minister of Education, and Aziz Hamid, an expert on educational association of schools, were members of the Afghan delegation.

"The Iranian Literacy Corps is of practical utility for the spread of education and literacy, development of rural areas, and the education of youth," Dr. Anas said.

In Afghanistan, for the last 40 years teachers and those desiring to teach have been exempted from military service if they put in six years' service as teachers. Use has also been made of the Afghan military for development work in the country, Dr. Anas told the congress.

Besides adult education, the improvement of schools, the spread of primary education and the implementation of a literacy project for military men are some of the ways by which illiteracy can be wiped out, Dr. Anas said. Literacy courses have also started for women by the Women's Institute, which is establishing branches throughout the country.

Afghanistan and Iran will exchange experiences for wiping out illiteracy, Dr. Anas added.

Reports prepared by different countries, documents relating to the advancement of literacy and campaigns against illiteracy, speeches made in the conference and the resolutions of the conference are some of the sources for the campaign against illiteracy which UNESCO will provide, Dr. Anas said.

The education ministers attended the 25th anniversary of King Reza Shah Pahlavi's accession to the throne. They also visited the campaign against illiteracy project in Qasween.

U Thant Reports To Council



U Thant, U.N. Secretary-General, tells meeting of the Security Council in New York Friday of his efforts to end the fighting between Pakistan and India. At right, Arthur J. Goldberg of United States, Council President for the month, listens to Thant's report.

Chen Yi In Kabul

(Contd. from page 1)

Chen Yi was received at the airport by Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, the Minister of Press and Information, on behalf of the Afghan government. Similarly the Governor and Mayor of Kabul and Rawan Farhadi, Director General of Political Affairs, Ataulah Nasser Zia, the Chief of Protocol in the Foreign Ministry and others welcomed the Chinese Foreign Minister. The Chinese Ambassador and embassy staff were also present.

After a brief stay at the airport Marshal Chen Yi went to meet Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf at his residence. During the meeting Maiwandwal, Rawan Farhadi were present from the Afghan side and Khum Shang the Deputy Minister of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and Chen Feng, the Chinese Ambassador in Kabul were present from the Chinese side.

A Foreign Ministry source said later that during the meeting, the Prime Minister and Marshal Chen Yi exchanged views on the situation which has deteriorated in this part of the world as a result of the Indo-Pakistan military operations.

Afterwards Chen Yi left for the airport and was seen off by the same group who welcomed him.

Chen Yi told a Bakhtar reporter that his talks with Prime Minister Mohammad Yousuf took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Shirini-Khouri

(Contd. from page 3)

"khuncha" are given to all present the kerchief with its sweets, gold plate and broken sugar cone pieces are given to an elderly woman of the groom's family to be taken home.

When the sweets in the "khuncha" are being passed around a handful of them are thrown over the head of the bride and all the women present who have a prospective bride in mind pick up some pieces to be given to their sons.

However in modern Kabul families this whole business takes place in a glittering party in the presence of bride and groom. The picture on page 3 shows a couple during their "Shirini Khouri".

Wool Products

(Contd. from page 3)

wand and near the American Embassy.

4. Numerous little shops that carry a few bolts of imported wools. For example, Azizi's next to the Usha Company in Shari Nau, not far from the Blue Mosque (Masjed-e-Haji-Yaqub).

For the casual and sporty minded a trip to Steinbeck's shoe store, located on Cnarraye Sedarat at the end of the green bazaar (Jaday-Weloyat) might be in order to enquire about leather for trim which can be purchased either on order or from available materials.

Women's Institute's Aims Summarised

(Contd. from page 3)

Women's Institute for the last 12 years from a quarterly publication is now turned into a monthly. The magazine, the first to be published by Afghan women, contains information about the activities of the institute and Afghan women in various fields. The publication carries articles on social, educational, historical, literary and artistic subjects. Having attracted the attention of enlightened women all over the country it had no difficulty in getting contributions.

Zainab Cinema has been built inside the premises of the institute where educational films are shown for women free of charge. The cinema has been named after the late Miss Zainab Enyat Seraj who was president of the institute for a number of years. Ten years ago a theatre section was started in the institute to stage social plays. The department has trained a number of theatre artists.

A department of cultural relations has also been set up in the institute to establish contacts with local cultural departments and international organisations.

Some changes have been made in the charter of the institute to enable it to make better use of its revenues. These amendments have enabled the institute to open branches in some provinces of the country. The Kandahar branch works on the same lines as the institute in Kabul.

On the basis of satisfactory results achieved by the institute in Kandahar, similar branches were set up last year in Mazar-i-Sharif, Baghlan and Herat provinces.

The institute intends to set up a department of carpet-weaving in Mazar-i-Sharif to help improve this ancient industry.

In 1965 the institute set up a department of public guidance to train women in home management, child care, cooking and nutrition, social behaviour and balancing the domestic budget.

The department has been working in the following spheres:

- 1—Campaign against illiteracy through adult education.
- 2—Publication of articles relating to everyday life and social and

institute where condolence meetings can be held for women. With the assistance of the municipality a number of other centres will also be opened in different districts of the city to facilitate condolence meetings.

7—The possibility of joining the International Council of Women has already been discussed and the institute intends to join it in the near future.

8—Converting the present Zainab Cinema into a modern movie theatre.

9—Reviving the theatre of the institute to stage cultural and educational plays for women.

10—Further expansion of the institute's club as an active centre for holding meetings and exchange of views between women and constructing a well-equipped new building for the club in the vicinity of the institute.

11—Starting of music courses for women.

12—Because of rapid development of the institute and establishment of new departments it is planned to build another modern building within the compound of the institute.

13—Holding of educational and social meetings.

14—Campaign against superstitions through articles in daily newspapers.

15—Arranging educational and social radio programmes for women.

16—Provision of scholarships and fellowships within the country aimed at establishing closer contacts among women in different parts of the country.

17—Assignment of women in groups to study social activities.

18—Explaining the country's laws for women and acquainting them with the government's different development programmes.

19—Study and analysis of women's spiritual attitudes and problems between husbands and wives to seek ways of solving them on the basis of scientific principles and within the framework of Islamic teachings.

20—Guiding unemployed women to get work and to campaign against unemployment among women.

Courses of flower decoration and hairdressing have also been started.

Last year the Afghan Women Volunteers' Association was set up under the chairmanship of Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis to support the movement for a better status for women.

The institute plans to implement several other programmes for further development. The highlights are as follows:

1—Establishment of social centres in different areas to guide families in solving domestic problems and to campaign against illiteracy, hunger and disease.

2—Setting up of committees to guide women in election affairs.

3—Establishment of emporia for expansion and development of cottage industries.

4—Co-operation for the expansion and development of the carpet industry in the northern parts of the country where carpets are produced by women.

5—Construction of a building for a maternity centre in the vicinity of the Women's Institute building.

6—Selection of a big hall in the

UN Resolution

(Contd. from page 1)

towards peaceful settlement of all their outstanding differences, in particular the question of Kashmir:

1. Decides that a ceasefire should take effect on (date to be filled in) at (hour to be filled in) and calls upon both parties to issue orders for a ceasefire at that moment and the subsequent withdrawal of all armed personnel back to the positions held by them before August 5, 1965.

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary withdrawal of all armed personnel;

3. Calls on all states to refrain from any action which might aggravate the situation in the area;

4. Decides to consider, as soon as the Security Council's resolution 210 of September 6 has been implemented what steps it would take to assist towards a settlement of the political problem underlying the present conflict, and meantime calls on the two governments to utilise all peaceful means, including those listed in Article 33 of the Charter, towards a settlement of the problem, having particularly in mind the joint statement by the two heads of government of November 29, 1962.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to exert every possible effort to give effect to this resolution, to seek a settlement, and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Diplomats said the deadline to be written into the resolution would be 72 hours from the hour the Council acted. The resolution did not mention China which has threatened India with grave consequences unless fortifications on the China-Sikkim border are dismantled before midnight Wednesday but it "calls on all states to refrain from any action which might aggravate the situation in the area."

The resolution made no mention of possible economic or military reprisals against India and Pakistan in case they disobeyed the ceasefire call as Secretary-General U Thant has suggested.



Turkish Envoy Arrives With Note From Gursel

KABUL Sept. 20.—Nurruddin Vergin Supreme Advisor to the Turkish Foreign Ministry, arrived here from Ankara Sunday.

A Foreign Ministry source said that Vergin carries a friendly message from General Cemal Gursel, the President of Turkey, to His Majesty the King. Vergin has served as Turkish Ambassador to several countries.

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