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## Kabul Times (October 4, 1965, vol. 4, no. 157)

Bakhtar News Agency

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OCT 20 1965  
COPY

NEWS

Oct. 4, 65

## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature  
Max. +23°C. Minimum 5°C.  
Sun sets today at 5:55 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:57 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

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VOL. IV, NO. 157.

KABUL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1965, (MIZAN 12, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## Pakistan Says India Tortures Prisoners; Allegations Denied

RAWALPINDI, October 4, (Reuter).—

PAKISTAN alleged Sunday that the Indian army had tortured and killed a number of Pakistani prisoners.

A government statement released here said a number of dead bodies of Pakistani soldiers had been recovered in the border area of Fazilka, 60 miles south of Lahore. Their hands had been tied behind their backs and their stomachs cut open, the statement said.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman said such treatment of prisoners was in utter violation of the Geneva Convention which, he said, Pakistan was following strictly.

"Let it not be forgotten by India that Pakistan is holding more Indian officers and other ranks as prisoners as compared to Pakistani prisoners held by India, and they can also meet same fate", he added.

An official Indian spokesman described the reported Pakistani allegation that India was mistreating Pakistani prisoners as "completely false".

Prisoners were being treated

well, he said.

Meanwhile Indian Defence Ministry spokesman said Sunday. Pakistan is keeping the entire ceasefire line from Kashmir to Rajasthan "tense and alive in utter disregard of the ceasefire agreement".

He said Pakistani troops are trying to move slowly forward in the Sialkot and Lahore sectors to improve their position while their planes fly over Indian-held areas.

These violations had been brought to the notice of the United Nations observers and protests lodged with them, he noted.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister Z.A. Bhutto, returned to Rawalpindi Sunday night from his trip to the United Nations and told newsmen he thought it "very likely he would have to return to New York".

Bhutto said such a return was dependent on the results of discussions he would have with President Ayub Khan and Pakistani Ministers, presumably beginning this morning.

Bhutto, looking quite haggard and reported not to be feeling well, was greeted at the airport and presented with a garland of flowers.

The Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri has said that India will have to re-shape her policy towards those countries which have sided with Pakistan. He said he will seek friendship with every one except Pakistan and China. Shastri who was addressing a big congregation of Delhi citizens said India desires peace and settlement of disputes by negotiations but Pakistan has shown that she does not wish to follow this policy. India has, therefore, to meet force with force.

Shastri re-affirmed that if there is another attack it will be met with all our might. He said that India will co-operate fully with the UN and those countries which are trying to bring about a peaceful solution of the conflict with Pakistan, but we will not agree to a settlement contrary to our prestige and honour.

Peace will have to be on our terms because truth and justice are on our side.

Shastri said our people should keep up the spirit of unity and sacrifice displayed during the recent conflict. It is a matter of pride that the nation faced the aggression unitedly.

## Keshawarz Inspects N.V.A. Projects

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawarz, Minister of Agriculture inspected yesterday the Nangarhar Valley Authority's projects. Mohammad Bashir Lodin, President of the Authority, and foreign and Afghan experts accompanied the Minister.

Dr. Keshawarz inspected the construction work, digging of subsidiary canals, irrigation network, levelling of land and the central agricultural farms.

He returned to Kabul Sunday evening.

"In the western sector of the project out of 30,000 acres of land in Farm No. 1 about 5,000 acres has been levelled and is ready for farming. About 800 acres of this land has already been brought under cultivation, a spokesman of the Nangarhar Valley Authority said.

In Farm No. 2, which occupies an area of 30,000 acres of land, 15,000 acres is ready for cultivation and out of this 5,000 acres has been brought under cultivation.

In addition to these two farms, 4,000 acres of land has already been used for an experimental farm.

A total of 9,800 acres of land has been used for agriculture and another 24,000 acres has been levelled.

More than one million saplings have been planted in the area covered by the project.

It is expected that by the end of the year about 60,000 acres of land will be ready for cultivation.

## Reza Inspects Provinces

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, left today on an inspection tour of hydrologic works in Kandahar. He will lay the foundation-stone of the building to house administrative and technical departments of the Harirud River project in Herat and also inspect the Kabul river project in Kapisa.

The preliminary survey for the Kabul river project, which will irrigate lands in Perwan province, has been completed. The survey was made with financial help from the U.N.

The project covers an estimated 2,450 kilometres in the Harirud Valley. Researches show that the soil there is good for cultivation.

A team of UN experts will leave a preliminary survey of the Harirud Valley shortly.

## Sukarno Appeals For Unity Between Army, Air Force; Speaks On Radio For 2nd Time

KUALA LUMPUR, October 4, (AP).—

INDONESIA'S President Sukarno broadcast an appeal early Monday for unity between the army and the air force.

In his second personal message since the political military crisis in his southeast Asia nation erupted Friday, Sukarno absolved the air force of any blame in connection with attempted coup d'etat against his government.

The broadcast over Jakarta radio was monitored in Kuala Lumpur shortly after midnight. Speaking in a grave tone Sukarno urged the armed forces "to be united for the safety of the nation."

The president urged vigilance so that "the air force and the army will not clash with each other."

He said he wanted to clear up any misunderstandings among the armed forces and erase the doubts of the people.

He said: "The accusation against the air force, which was said to be involved in the (rebel) 30th of September movement, is not true."

The broadcast did not mention where Sukarno was, but monitors said the two-minute and 20-second message was apparently taped before hand. Sukarno disclosed for the first time that when the coup attempt was made Friday morning, he went to "Halim" air base just outside Jakarta.

He emphasised that he made the trip "of my own free will because in my opinion it is better for me to have a plane so I can go anywhere anytime if something happens which we do not wish."

Sukarno did not elaborate on a possible clash between the army and the air force. Indonesian observers here speculated the message meant the army was still suspicious of the air force's loyalty.

The air force chief, Vice-Marshal Omar Dhani, was prominent

## China, Cambodia Joint Statement Calls For UN Reorganisation

PEKING, Oct. 4, (Reuter).—A joint statement was signed in Peking Sunday by China and Cambodia, the New China News Agency reported.

The statement was signed by Liu Shao-Chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, on behalf of the two countries.

The statement said that the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Cambodia, the situation in Indo-China and in particular Vietnam, and the present international situation were discussed during the talks.

The head of state of Cambodia considered that the constant progress made by China contributed to "the safeguarding of peace in Asia and the whole world sets an example to countries which carry out their national construction on the basis of the principle of relying on themselves."

The statement said that the two countries hold that the United Nations should redress its errors and go through an immediate reorganisation with a view to freeing itself from the domination of certain big powers, notably the United States.

The two parties considered that the second African-Asian conference, scheduled to meet in Algiers on November 5, should maintain and develop the Bandung spirit, so as to achieve complete success and to contribute to the anti-imperialist solidarity of the Afro-Asian countries and to economic cooperation among them.

among the members of the Revolutionary Council set up by the rebels.

He remained silent immediately following the successful counter coup by pro-government forces in Jakarta, but early today announced his support for Sukarno and denied involvement in the rebel movement.

Indonesian observers here said Sukarno's voice sounded "a little better" than it did in the first broadcast, but was "still sad."

## Johnson Offers Asylum To Cubans In United States

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, (Reuter).—President Johnson has picked up a challenge thrown down by Cuban Prime Minister Dr. Fidel Castro and opened the United States for the tens of thousands of Cubans who want to leave their country.

As he signed the new liberalised U.S. Immigration Bill at the foot of the Statue of Liberty yesterday he announced that his administration would seek an agreement with Castro to allow Cubans to accept asylum in the United States.

The proposal was advanced first by Castro who last week offered to provide two daily plane flights to Miami for opponents of his regime. He claimed "imperialists" alone had stopped people leaving Cuba by closing off travel routes.

President Johnson mentioned the flight of about 270,000 Cubans from their homeland to the United States in the last four years and said: "We will welcome these Cuban people, for the tides of history run, strong, and in another day they can return to their homeland to find it cleansed of terror and free from fear."

The new bill signed by the President has abolished the former national origins quota system, which favoured immigrants from Northern and Western Europe and gave only small quotas to Asia, Africa and Southern and Eastern Europe.

It fixed an annual immigration ceiling of 120,000 for the Western Hemisphere and 170,000 for the rest of the world. Immigrants will be admitted on the basis of skills and their relationship to those already living in the United States.

The President said the new legislation repaired a deep and painful flaw in the fabric of American justice.

He chose Liberty Island, in New York harbour, as the signing site in order to dramatise his long fight against the discriminatory national origins system. The island has been the symbol of hope and opportunity for millions of immigrants for the past 79 years.

The President said contact with Cuba was being made through the International Red Cross Committee and through the Swiss government, which represents American interests in Havana.

This United States would bring in Cubans separated from their families already here, the President said. Its next concern would be with political prisoners in Cuba.

White House sources said planning was proceeding on the assumption that 5,000 refugees a month would leave Cuba once an agreement had been reached.

## Pravda Criticises China's Welcome To Li Tsung-Jen

MOSCOW, Oct. 4, (Reuter).—The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda criticised Peking Sunday for giving a hero's welcome to General Li Tsung-Jen, one-time Vice-President of Kuomintang China.

It said the 75-year-old General, who returned to China in July after a long self-imposed exile in the United States, was an "enemy of communism and a traitor to the Chinese people."

Pravda said it was surprising that the People's Daily, official organ of the Chinese Communist Party, "allowed its pages to be used by a man for whom the dust-heap of history is the only fit place."

It was the first time such language had been used against China in the Moscow press for more than a year.

The Pravda article was seen by many observers as a sign that the Kremlin's voluntary silence in the ideological struggle with Peking is now ending.

In spite of USSR's verbal truce, the Chinese press has kept up a steady stream of attacks on the USSR's ideological position and on its policy over Vietnam and the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

The Soviet press used last week's 16th anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese People's Republic to make a new appeal for "friendship" and "discussions."

Pravda took special issue with General Li Tsung-Jen's attack on "Khrushchev revisionists" at a press conference he gave in Peking last Monday.

The Kremlin organ said he urged the smashing of the Soviet Communist Party, and commented: "It is noteworthy that Li Tsung-Jen is a great expert in combating communists. In 1927, as Chiang Kai-Shek's underlying, he exterminated many thousands of Chinese communists."

"It is not without reason that Li Tsung-Jen's name stands high in the list of war criminals published by the Chinese communist party in 1948."

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Mir Abdul Razaq Mosharaf, Vice-Principal of Nejat High School left Kabul for Germany for further studies in geography under a fellowship from the West German government.

## Police Use Tear Gas To Break Up Anti-British Riots In Aden

ADEN, October 4, (Reuter).—

ARMED police used tear gas to break up demonstrations in the Arab settlement of Crater Sunday as rioters set fire to a synagogue and burned cars in another day of Anti-British violence.

Police warned they would use "very rough" methods unless the streets were cleared and demonstrators returned to their homes.

More than 680 rioters were reported under arrest following Sunday's widespread violence as Adenis protested against Britain's decision to suspend the constitution and to put the colony under the direct rule of British High Commissioner Sir Richard Turnbull.

Hundreds of British troops and men of the South Arabian Federation National Guard helped police enforce security measures, including a strict curfew.

A British couple and their son were taken to hospital after a grenade blast in the Maala residential district Sunday. The grenade was

apparently thrown from a passing car.

Shortly afterwards rioters hurled blazing wooden torches into the Synagogue, setting fire to stacked copies of the old Testament.

On Saturday, mobs fired a Protestant church and attacked a newspaper office.

Sunday's Synagogue attack came during a three-hour "shopping break" in the curfew. British families and off-duty servicemen were still advised to stay indoors and to restrict shopping to essentials.

But in Aden harbour life went on as usual. Dozens of passengers from the 13,317-ton Italian liner Fairsea crowded ashore to buy duty-free cameras, radios and other luxury goods.



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## KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 4, 1965

## The Aden Crisis

Suspension of the constitution of the South Arabian Federation and dismissal of the council of ministers and the legislative council by Britain in the name of protecting law and order in Aden has in no way helped the situation. As it is evident from the violent demonstrations on Saturday and Sunday the move has created further tension and may lead to chaos. The solution of the problem lies in responding to the just demand of the people of Aden for the right to self-determination.

When Aden was merged with the rest of the South Arabian Federation in 1963 there was an upheaval and the British government had to use military force to quell riots. Since then nothing has been done to satisfy the Aden people's demands.

The case of Aden is similar to problems in several other parts of the world. These problems are essentially the remnants of colonialism and if the authorities concerned fail to deal with them in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people involved they cannot be solved.

It is true that Britain has announced its intention to grant the South Arabian Federation freedom by 1968. But it should also be ascertained whether Aden, now part of the federation, wants to remain within it. It seems as though Britain has confronted the people of Aden with Hobson's choice. Such an offer is not in conformity with the right of self-determination as guaranteed in the United Nations Charter.

Britain no doubt has military and economic interests in the South Arabian Federation, but she also has a moral responsibility to lead the people to independence in accordance with their wishes. Declaring a state of emergency and dismissing governments sympathetic to elements opposing British policy cannot be of any help in solving the problem.

Britain has had enough experience in other colonies to make it realise that suppressive measures cannot kill a popular movement for independence.

## George Ball Reviews U.S. Policy On World Affairs In Talk With Economist Editor

The United States maintains its interest in a multilateral defence force (MLF) and reunification of Germany and continues to oppose bringing the People's Republic of China into the United Nations, a high-ranking State Department official said Sunday.

U.S. Under-Secretary of State George Ball made these points in a wide-ranging interview with a British journalist.

Ball, who was interviewed by Alistair Burnet, Editor of the London Economist, stressed that despite recent areas of common interest with the Soviet Union, increasing concern with events in Asia, the United States retains a "very great interest in the closest and most intimate kind of cooperation with the United Kingdom and with the western European countries".

The Economist editor suggested that because the United States and the Soviet Union have reached agreement on some international problems, there is a feeling in Europe that America's main interests and initiatives may swing from Europe to the Soviet Union, at the expense of Europe.

Ball rejected this idea, saying that while both the USSR and the United States found it in their own national interests to follow roughly parallel courses in the UN Security Council, in order to affect a cease-fire between India and Pakistan, in other areas there remain differences.

He said that in Southeast Asia, "the Soviet Union" is actively supporting the regime in North Vietnam, "whereas the United States supports South Vietnamese in their struggle against the aggression from the North".

Ball also sought to dispel thinking that the United States would drop its idea for a multilateral nuclear defence force in Western Europe in order to achieve a treaty.

ty with the Soviet Union against the dissemination of nuclear weapons to other powers.

The Under-Secretary said: "I don't regard in any way the multilateral force or the Atlantic Nuclear Force or any of the proposals that have been made for a solution to this problem—as serious impediments to a non-proliferation or a non-acquisition agreement".

As to the inclusion of French forces in any multilateral force, the U.S. Under-Secretary said:

"I think that the question as to whether that will come about or not will depend upon the views of the French Government at the particular time that the question is presented".

The Under-Secretary said: "It certainly isn't an objective of United States policy to put the French Government on the spot. It is an objective of United States policy to try to find a constructive solution to the problem of the participation of non-nuclear powers in nuclear defence, and this is something we are going to continue to work at and work at very seriously".

Discussing NATO further, Ball said the fact that nations may withdraw from NATO in 1961 "shouldn't present a problem for NATO as a whole, because the NATO treaty goes on unless any individual member may wish to change its relationship to it. But we have recognized the fact that from time to time there have been suggestions for the revision of the NATO treaty or the NATO organization".

The Under-Secretary declared that "if any suggestions are made in concrete form by the French Government or by any other member government, we would consider them and see whether they seem to be useful or not".

Ball added that the United States maintains "the closest relationships with the French Government, and there is no lack of communications with President de Gaulle".

Turning to the question of the influence of American business over the European economy, the Under-Secretary recalled that much of the development of the United States was financed by British capital and that it was a good thing.

"Our own feeling is that the flow of direct investment and the flow of capital on a creditor basis which has gone forward to western Europe and to the United Kingdom in the postwar period has contributed very materially to the modernisation and technical advance of those countries, particularly because capital almost always carries with it a certain amount of know-how, of specialised technical information".

"For ourselves, we look forward to the reverse flow increasing—as it has been in the past few years—and a kind of cross fertilisation of technology that comes about with a flow of capital in each direction".

Ball then reiterated the United States interest in the creation of a European economic community, saying that "it would enable the people of Europe to play a much greater role in world affairs, because they would have organised themselves on a scale commensurate with the requirements of a major world role".

Turning to the issue of German reunification, Ball said: "I think that the ultimate unity of the German people is essential to the long-range stability of Europe. This has been our conviction ever since the war. It remains our conviction. And I don't think that we can regard this as anything other than a matter of first priority".

Total war, Rahel said, implies two things: total participation of the whole population of the warring countries and total destruction of the warring nation.

Discussing the nature of war, Rahel said that during 14th, 15th and 16th centuries wars were limited due to three main reasons:

the employment of large numbers of foreign mercenaries who really did not want to fight, the limited destructive power of the weapons resulting in very limited loss of human beings.

Rahel gave the example of the Pavia war of 1525 in which 6,000 Swiss mercenaries deserted the battlefield despite the fact that they had received their pay in advance.

Today the nature of war has changed on account of the following reasons: the concept of just and unjust wars, the modern nuclear weaponry, the existence of technical and speedy means of transportation, and the direct and active participation of the whole nation in the war.

Taken to the extremes, Rahel said, the development of these means and such moral philosophy may lead to the establishment of a world empire provided that the world and the new means survive after a total war.

CAIRO, Oct. 4. (Reuter).—The United States ambassador, Lucius Battle, last night opened the late John F. Kennedy library here to replace the American library burned by demonstrators last November.

The three-storey building near the Nile housing the new library was given to the Americans by the United Arab Republic government. President Nasser also donated 1,000 books.

More than 20,000 volumes were lost in the fire.

Fire Injures 7 In U.S. Gambling City

RENO, Nevada, Oct. 4. (Reuter).—At least seven people were injured here Sunday when an explosion and fire destroyed six stores in the centre of this gambling city.

A pall of smoke which rose over the area was visible for miles around and windows were broken over a four-block area.

Gamblers in the casino rushed outside when they heard the explosion, then returned to the gambling tables and slot machines as fire engines sped to the scene.

The origin of the blast was not immediately known.

## PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's papers gave wide coverage to Children's Day celebrations at Ghazi Stadium on Saturday. Both Islah and Anis carried pictures of children's dances.

In an editorial Islah dealt with the situation arising from increased traffic on the roads which are not wide enough to cope with it. The traffic department, it suggested, should pay greater attention to enforcing traffic regulations. This cannot be done by foot constables alone. Policemen with fast cars should be ready to chase anyone violating traffic rules.

During the evening rush hour some of the narrow roads in the capital become particularly hazardous. Since the side-walks along these roads are very narrow and at places non-existent the pedestrians' life is also in danger. Narrow as they are, some of these roads are cluttered up with construction material such as sand, bricks and lime piled up by people near their houses. Some people also park their cars on the main roads.

All this increases the danger of traffic accidents. Mobile traffic units should see that people do not obstruct the roads. The editorial also referred to cars running with only one head-light at night. This is a dangerous practice and it is for traffic police to put an end to it.

"Total War" was the caption of an article by Shafie Rahel in yesterday's Anis. During the last days of October 1962 the world, said the article, was on the verge of a nuclear holocaust. Only a miracle saved it. But the most important thing is that present-day wars are not like the limited wars of the previous centuries.

After the Nekah ceremony, when night has fallen, the father of the bride (or an elder of the family, if the father should not be present), accompanied by the groom and member of both families, comes to the bride's presence and bids the groom to sit beside her, while everyone else sits around too.

## Shirin Majrouh, A Busy Volunteer

Mrs. Shirin Majrouh, member of the Afghan Women Volunteer's Association ever since its establishment has been an active member, of the association and has taken part in the survey of Kabul's poor and the city's census programme.

Mrs. Majrouh also serves as Pakhtu teacher at the Zarghouna High School and assists in the Pakhtu programme of the UN information service in Kabul.

"When the committee was being formed", she said, "many views were presented as to how it should work and what it should accomplish. It has not, of course, as yet succeeded in realising all its aims. But it is possible to accomplish everything we want to with persistence and hard work. Our main aim, to begin with, is to assist women in legal matters. For example, we have provided assistance to girls and married women in cases of forced marriages and other family mishaps".

The Association planned to form several committees, among them a committee for prisoners, a home economics committee, and a health and a literacy committee. The literacy committee has courses in various parts of the city and a number of women are enrolled in them.

Regular lectures are delivered by members of the home economics committee aimed at informing women about efficient home keeping, sanitation etc. The committee proposes to arrange such lectures in villages, mosques and other public places.

The health committee will co-operate with the city's hospitals in sanitation and other matters and in the training of nurses.

The Association also plans to have a women's rights committee. It hopes to have a fund of its own to finance its projects.

Apart from providing legal aid, the committee for prisoners will make attempts to promote handicrafts and needlework among women prisoners. Two such courses are to be opened in Kabul prisons shortly.

## Afghan Marriages: Bride's Trip To The Kitchen And The Shakani Ceremonies

After the Nekah ceremony, when night has fallen, the father of the bride (or an elder of the family, if the father should not be present), accompanied by the groom and member of both families, comes to the bride's presence and bids the groom to sit beside her, while everyone else sits around too.

Still under the shawl, "malida", which is made of ground bread, butter and sugar, is served to them from which the groom offers a spoon to the bride and the bride to the groom. A juice containing essence of roses is offered to both of them.

When this ceremony is over, the shawl is lifted from the heads of the newly-weds and everyone gets a good look at them. The father of the bride now approaches with a green ribbon and ties it around the waist of his daughter (this being a sign of her virginity) and all are ready to leave for the house of the groom.

Having taken a turn around town in a decorated car or buggy, the bride arrives at her new home where a sheep has been sacrificed at door. Once inside the yard she is taken directly to the kitchen where a pot holding "halwa" is ready on the stove. She dips her little finger in the halwa and is then taken to her living room. Then everybody takes leave wishing them a very happy life.

The next day there is a ceremony especially for the groom called "shagakani". The groom dressed in his best receives his friends and relatives in the outer courtyard. At this gathering the groom is called "king" and his friends who turn up first comprise his "cabinet". The late arrivals, who have no place in the cabinet, are submitted to punishment (upon the decision of the king and his cabinet of course). They might have to pay a sum of money, perform a dance, or sing to pass the day until late in the afternoon.



Serving the juice

## all about Women

## Women Volunteers' Association One Year Old

Under the auspices of the Women's Institute last year an association of women volunteers was formed in order to organise and co-ordinate attempts to help women perform their duties as mothers and wives.

The association was formally inaugurated in September, 1964 with a message from Her Majesty the Queen and Princess Bilquis as its president. Its constitution was drafted by the Women's Institute and approved by the Ministry of Education and the Cabinet.

This constitution provides that a welfare committee, entitled the Women Volunteers' Association, be formed in Kabul operating under the guidance of Her Majesty the Queen.

The association will operate in accordance with resolutions of a senate appointed by Her Majesty the Queen, and under the guidance of the Women's Institute. Its expenses are to be covered by contributions, membership fees and funds raised from shows, etc.

Volunteers are to receive no financial compensation and are to be Afghan women who should, economically or otherwise, be able to help the Association materialise its aims.

Set up to fight against ignorance, illiteracy, poverty and disease, the association's most important activity is to be the eradication of illiteracy.

Other aims mentioned in the constitution are:

1. Co-operate with women engaged in handicrafts at home so that the output and quality of their work be increased and improved, then create markets for these products within and outside the country.

2. Help unemployed women find employment.

3. Fight against superstitious and meaningless traditions that adversely affect the economic structure of families.

4. Hold debates, lectures and conferences in an effort to:

a. Keep women better informed about the world they live in and the requirements of modern life.

b. Explain the country's constitution and the meaning of the new women's movement in the country.

5. Members should serve as an example of devotion and dedication to the cause of improving the standards of living of families and the relationships within them. They should operate with an atmosphere of understanding and frankness prevailing among them and behave, dress, and work so as to gain the confidence of all the nation.

The senate of the Association includes HRH Princess Bilquis, as chairman, HRH Khatol, HRH Lailuma, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Press and Information, the President of the Women's Institute, and representatives of the Red Crescent and Rural Development Department.

The Women Volunteers took an active part in last year's survey of the poor of the city. They worked for forty days with the Red Crescent Society to distribute aid to the poor.

They also helped establish a children's home in Marastoon. The Volunteers took part in the cutting and sewing of 800 outfits of clothing for Marastoon inmates.

Volunteers also teach at the literacy course established by the Women's Institute at Marastoon, in various other parts of the city.

For the first time last year a fashion show featuring garments made by Afghan women was staged under the auspices of the Association, proceeds of which went to the co-operative fund of the Women Volunteers' Association.

The Volunteers made an all out effort to get women to use the right to vote granted to them by the new constitution.

A large number of the Volunteers, coupled with employees of the Women's Institute and students of the vocational school at the Women's Institute, took part in taking the census conducted in Kabul last June by the Ministry of Interior.

Women Volunteers helping the Red Crescent Society distribute aid to the poor.

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a. Keep women better informed about the world they live in and the requirements of modern life.

b. Explain the country's constitution and the meaning of the new women's movement in the country.

5. Members should serve as an example of devotion and dedication to the cause of improving the standards of living of families and the relationships within them. They should operate with an atmosphere of understanding and frankness prevailing among them and behave, dress, and work so as to gain the confidence of all the nation.

The senate of the Association includes HRH Princess Bilquis, as chairman, HRH Khatol, HRH Lailuma, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Press and Information, the President of the Women's Institute, and representatives of the Red Crescent and Rural Development Department.

The Women Volunteers took an active part in last year's survey of the poor of the city. They worked for forty days with the Red Crescent Society to distribute aid to the poor.

They also helped establish a children's home in Marastoon. The Volunteers took part in the cutting and sewing of 800 outfits of clothing for Marastoon inmates.

Volunteers also teach at the literacy course established by the Women's Institute at Marastoon, in various other parts of the city.

For the first time last year a fashion show featuring garments made by Afghan women was staged under the auspices of the Association, proceeds of which went to the co-operative fund of the Women Volunteers' Association.

The Volunteers made an all out effort to get women to use the right to vote granted to them by the new constitution.

A large number of the Volunteers, coupled with employees of the Women's Institute and students of the vocational school at the Women's Institute, took part in taking the census conducted in Kabul last June by the Ministry of Interior.

Women Volunteers helping the Red Crescent Society distribute aid to the poor.

Shopping for souvenirs? The souvenir and gift shop in the kiosk opposite the entrance to the Spinaz Hotel carries an assortment of handicrafts of good quality and craftsmanship. Available there are hats, vests, decorative shoes, silver jewelry, dolls, pos- teen jackets, painted wooden spoons, ornate candles, chapans, brass and needlework.

An interesting place to find embroidered hats, Afghan vests, Kuchi jewellery, peran and tumban (the long shirt and baggy pants), felt rugs and prayer beads is the bazaar in the alley off to the left of the street going to the monument of Jada Maidward from the Pul-Khishni Mosque.

Several little shops near the

## Editor Of Mermom On Teaching Of Social Studies

Mrs. Hafiza Hasan is general secretary and director of the Cultural Relations office at the Women's Institute. She also edits the Institute's monthly magazine "Mermom". She was assigned to these jobs six months ago on her return from the United States where she studied for a master's degree in social studies.

Mrs. Hasan is doing an excellent job, but she says "I would still like to be a teacher".

She worked as a teacher for several years in Zarghouna Girls' High School before she went abroad. She taught history, literature, psychology and geography.

She wrote her master's thesis on "Teaching Social Studies in Afghanistan High Schools" on which her adviser at Willamette State College, Corvallis, made the following comment: "Mrs. Hasan has made a valuable written contribution to this area of study. Her thesis will not only offer valuable information to her college, but its incorporation will be very beneficial and valuable in the system of secondary schools in Afghanistan".

"I was pleasantly surprised", he said, "when on my return from the States I found that Afghanistan had a new constitution which granted all political and civil rights to women. The formation of the volunteer women's committee, and its aims of working for the cause of enlightenment and awareness of women also gave me great satisfaction", she added.

Turning to teaching and education she said: "We need to revise our school programme as conditions change. Education should be closely related to everyday living. Students learn about things they are familiar with".

"Furthermore", she says, "teachers must not confine themselves to the application of the syllabus. They should try to make their students critically examine varied social problems. These should be dealt with in order to enable the students to diagnose the factors and to help them to cope with problems inherent in modern living".

Mrs. Hasan's record as a teacher is a fine one. She has received an education medal and several awards. She served for two terms as vice-chairman on the teachers' committee.

Souvenirs From Kabul Bazaars

Shopping for souvenirs? The souvenir and gift shop in the kiosk opposite the entrance to the Spinaz Hotel carries an assortment of handicrafts of good quality and craftsmanship. Available there are hats, vests, decorative shoes, silver jewelry, dolls, pos- teen jackets, painted wooden spoons, ornate candles, chapans, brass and needlework.

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(Contd. on page 4)



## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Sardar Zalmi Mahmoud Ghazi, Afghan Ambassador in Paris, will act simultaneously as Afghan Minister Conseller in Vienna.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Dr. Bardous, an expert on germology and Dr. Leoned, an expert on smallpox, who have been sent to Kabul by WHO, met Dr. Hakimi, President of the Health Department in the Ministry of Health. The doctors will work with the Institute of Public Health for two years.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—The locust control project of the UN special fund has given two landrovers to the Preservation of Animals and Grains Department of the Agriculture Ministry.

The vehicles were presented by the FAO representative in Kabul. Earlier the fund presented to the ministry five wireless sets two land rovers, and some other equipment for anti-locust operations.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Dr. Mohammad Zaman Fayaz, radiology specialist in the Avicenna Hospital, who went for further training in the USSR last year under a WHO programme returned home Sunday.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Janbaz Mangel, Director of the Kabul International Airport, left Kabul for Sweden Sunday under a fellowship from the Swedish government. He will study administration of airports.

On his way to Sweden he will stay for 15 days in the USSR to visit civilian airports and their equipment. On his way back he will spend 15 days in Czechoslovakia.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Two British experts, Miss Morris and Dr. Peter Anderson, arrived in Kabul Sunday under the Colombo Plan to make a study of schools. During their six-week stay here they will assist the Health Department of the Education Ministry.

MAIMANA, Oct. 4.—Extraction of salt from the mines in Andkhoy began with a special ceremony Saturday.

It is expected that climatic conditions permitting 19,860 tons of salt will be obtained this year as compared with 6,985 tons last year. More than 100 workers are employed in the mines.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Prof. Bausani, Professor of Dari language and literature in the universities of Rome and Naples, delivered a lecture on the works of Dante, the Italian poet, Sunday morning in the Kabul University Auditorium. A large number of people attended the lecture.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—A team of Afghan tennis players left Kabul Sunday for Moscow at the invitation of the government of the USSR.

Mohammad Omer Seraj, Sallahuddin Ghazi, Abdul Rezag Razaq and Mohammad Omer Malikyar are members of the team. During its 15-days tour the team will play matches in Moscow Sochi and Tbilis.

KABUL, Oct. 4.—Prof. Neofosky Otakar, head of the Orthopaedic Department in Prague University, arrived here Sunday at the invitation of Wazir Mohammad Akbar Khan Hospital.

During his two-week stay here he will deliver a series of lectures on orthopaedic diseases at the College of Medicine and the Public Health Institute.

He will also make some research on orthopaedic diseases in Afghanistan.

### Jirgah held in Pakhtunistan

KABUL, Oct. 4.—A report from Tira, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that a jirgah was held under the chairmanship of Janat Gul Khan Wurukzai in Mazina. A large number of people, including divines and chieftains of the Wurukzai tribe, participated.

Janat Gul Khan delivered a speech on the right of self-determination for the people of Pakhtunistan. Several chieftains and divines also delivered speeches, and the jirgah adopted resolutions on Pakhtunistan's independence.



Pope Paul (white cap) is surrounded by a crowd of gypsies, some of whom are playing violins, upon the Pontiff's arrival at a Gypsy encampment at Pomezia, South of Rome, on September 26 to celebrate mass on his 68th birthday. At right is seen a gypsy religious flag.

## China Ready To Return Bodies Of 3 Indians Killed Sept. 19

TOKYO, October 4, (AP).—

CHINA said Sunday it is ready to return the bodies of three Indian soldiers killed in an exchange of gunfire last month in the western sector of the China-India border.

At the same time Peking repeated its demand that the Indian government stop all its alleged "intrusions into and provocations against China and guarantee that similar incidents will not recur". These statements were contained in a Foreign Ministry note sent Saturday to India through the Indian Embassy in Peking in reply to an Indian note Sept. 24.

The text of the Chinese note was

broadcast by the New China News Agency (NCNA) and monitored in Tokyo.

It said as for the bodies of the three Indian soldiers, the Chinese government, in the spirit of humanitarianism and out of a desire to safeguard the friendship between the two peoples is ready to return them, together with their rifles, to the Indian side.

China earlier reported the discovery of three Indian bodies and four Indian army rifles in the Dumchola area near Tasaskur in Ladakh.

The Indian government, in a note to Peking, said the three Indians were listed as missing in the area, and the Sept. 19 incident was distorted by China to cover up its own intrusion.

The latest Chinese note said "it is quite clear that the Dumchola conflict was wholly caused by the Indian troops intruding into Chinese territory."

"It is indeed unreasonable and impudent to the extreme for the Indian side in its note to reserve the so-called right to demand compensation," it said.

The note continued the Chinese government expresses its indignation at this and stresses that India has forcibly occupied large tracts of Chinese territory, kidnapped Chinese border inhabitants and seized livestock.

### Delegates From Portuguese Colonies Hold Meeting

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanzania, Oct. 4 (AP).—Delegates of nationalist movements from Portuguese colonies in Africa met in Dar-es-Salaam Sunday to coordinate their armed struggle and discuss closer cooperation.

Congolese rebel leader Gaston Soumialot and delegates from the Soviet Union, North Vietnam, East Germany, and Algeria attended as observers.

Tanzania's minister of regional administration and chairman of the African liberation committee, Oscar Kambona, who opened the conference, said he was confident that within the next three years delegates would be meeting in liberated Portuguese territory.

Angostina Neto, president of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) was elected chairman.

Other delegates came from Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.

## Japan To Survey Projected Asian Highway In Nepal

TOKYO, Oct. 4, (Reuters).—A five-member Japanese team will visit Nepal next month to make a survey for the construction of an Asian Highway, the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, a semi-official body, said today.

In compliance with a request from the Nepal government, the Japanese agency, commissioned by the foreign ministry and the international trade and industry ministry, sends the team as part of Japan's programme for economic assistance to developing nations.

The team will conduct a geological survey along the projected highway linking Narayangahr, west of Katmandu, and Butwal with a stretch of 120 kilometres.

The agency plans to send another survey team to Nepal in the next financial year starting April 1966.

The highway forms part of the projected Asian Highway to link Teheran with Djakarta via New Delhi, Katmandu, Bangkok and Singapore.

### CHINESE EXHIBITION

A "Photo and Woodcut Exhibition of the People's Republic of China" opens from Oct. 5th to 10th, 1965 everyday at 2:00-6:00 p.m. at the fifth floor of the Ministry of Press and Information. Every one is welcome.

Advt.

## Negroes Arrested Before Staging Demonstration

NATCHEZ, Mississippi, Oct. 4, (Reuters).—Police arrested 103 Negroes here Sunday after they tried to stage a civil rights demonstration without a permit.

Some 271 arrests were made Saturday following a similar march attempt.

The total number of people jailed here since Friday now stands at 409.

Negroes, supported by a few whites, have been demonstrating here for equal employment, the right to take part in local affairs, and to back demands for the use of the courtesy titles "Mr.", "Mrs.", and "Miss", by local officials in dealings with Negroes.

When police halted them as they set off the marchers knelt while a Negro Clergyman offered a prayer: "Lord, we want you to let the police know we are not going to turn around."

## Kabul Bazaars

(Cont'd. from page 3)

Pakistan Embassy have musical instruments, prayer rugs, basketry, guns, old coins, and Istalifware.

Posteen jackets and vests, fur-lined gloves, low slippers or knee-high slippers, fur quilts or throw rugs made of fox or sheepskin are available in the Fur Bazaar on Jade Welayat (the Green Bazaar).

A slightly different type of souvenir and postcards can be purchased at the souvenir shop, the Avicenna Book Store in the bazaar behind the post office, in the Khyber Restaurant and at the Tourist Bureau on the second floor of the Ministry of Press and Information building.



### ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film **WORLD BY NIGHT** with Farsi translation.

### PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film **THE MIRACLE** with Farsi translation starring Roger Moore, Carol Baker.

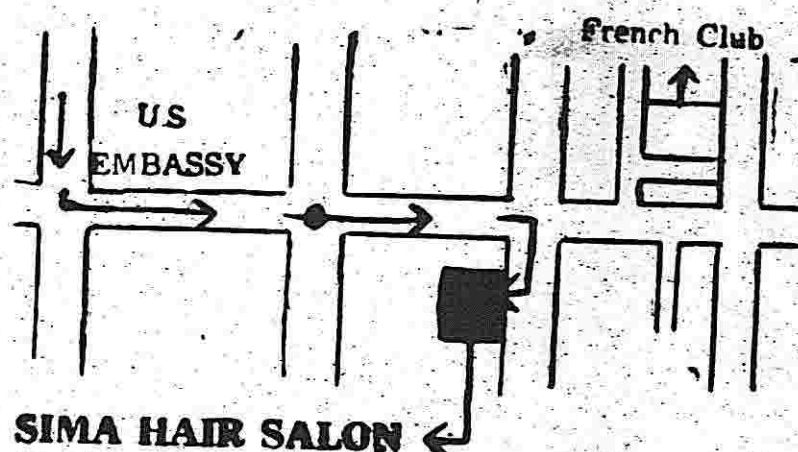
### KABUL CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4:30, 7 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4:30, 7 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

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