

11-1-1965

Kabul Times (November 1, 1965, vol. 4, no. 181)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (November 1, 1965, vol. 4, no. 181)" (1965). *Kabul Times*. 1140.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1140>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.

6
Copy
NOV 29 1965

NEWS STALLS

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +22°C. Minimum 2°C.
Sun sets today at 5:9 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:24 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

PRICE Af. 2

VOL. IV, NO. 181.

KABUL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1965, (AQRAB 10, 1344, S.H.)

Afro-Asian Conference Off;
Foreign Ministers Discuss
Terms Of Adjourning Summit

ALGIERS, November 1, (AP).—
THE Afro-Asian summit conference scheduled Nov. 5 is now
almost certain to be abandoned, delegation sources said
Sunday.

A small and diminishing minority of nations was still urging that the summit be held as planned despite a boycott by China and her allies.
The foreign ministers were locked in tense negotiations behind closed doors over an Indian proposal to invite the Soviet Union, Malaysia and welcome newly independent nations to join the Afro-Asian bloc.
The sources said there was virtually no opposition to the Indian

proposal.
But the proposal was being considered against the background of the future power line up in the Afro-Asian family.
India, Nigeria, Turkey, Iran and Mongolia took the lead in insisting that the Soviet Union was an Asian power and therefore must be invited to these and all future Afro-Asian gatherings.
Mali, Uganda and Nepal argued that there was no point in taking such a decision in view of the unlikelihood of a summit conference at this time.

Soviet Government
Renews Invitation
To Gen. De Gaulle

PITSUNDA, Southern USSR, Nov. 1, (Reuters).—The Soviet government yesterday renewed an invitation to President de Gaulle to visit Moscow.

A French spokesman said President Anastas Mikoyan renewed the long-standing invitation at a meeting with Maurice Couve de Murville, the French Foreign Minister, at Pitsunda yesterday.
The spokesman said Murville had agreed to pass the message on to President de Gaulle, but he had told President Mikoyan a visit could not be discussed before the French presidential election on Dec. 5.
Mikoyan renewed the invitation in a 30-minute talk with Couve de Murville at his holiday home at Pitsunda, on the Black Sea coast about 100 kilometres south of Sochi.

Couve de Murville had previously conferred informally with Kosygin, sitting beside a glass walled swimming pool concealed by tall pines, palm trees and oleanders. They met at the spacious holiday mansion near Mikoyan's house.

Before they began their talks, which lasted nearly two hours, Kosygin told reporters the Kremlin regarded Couve de Murville's visit as 'a great plus' in Soviet-French relations.

The French spokesman, talking to reporters later at Sochi, said Kosygin and Couve de Murville had discussed Europe and particularly European security, including the German question, Vietnam and Southeast Asia in general.

No further details were disclosed by French or Soviet sources, but the French spokesman said the meeting was held in "a very friendly atmosphere".

"We think such meetings should not be accidental or temporary. There must be others", Kosygin told reporters when he welcomed Maurice Couve de Murville to his holiday mansion.

"They help to review many problems and we hope these meetings will create greater confidence between our two governments and our two peoples".

A high conference source said the moderate majority was anxious to have the Soviet Union become a permanent and with full status member of the group in order to counteract the domination of the Afro-Asian countries by China in the future.

In view of the present Chinese attitude, there can be no question of bringing both the Soviet Union and China to an Afro-Asian conference table at present," the source said. "But we hope as time goes by the Chinese-Soviet conflict will subside, allowing both these countries to take their rightful place in our family."

Conference sources said Tunisia, Liberia and Malawi were the hard core of a fading group still arguing for going ahead with the summit.

Some delegates in this group said they were embarrassed by an ill-concealed American diplomatic effort in some capitals to whip up support for the summit at the last moment.

Even Algeria, which had long pressed for holding the summit at all costs, has now reluctantly given up this view.

The change of mind by the host country profoundly influenced some previously undecided delegations.

The foreign ministers met in restricted session of delegation leaders Sunday night to continue debate on the membership issue. A final decision seemed unlikely before Tuesday. The delegates will be busy Monday attending a military parade marking the 11th anniversary of the outbreak of the Algerian rebellion against French rule.

Even China, boycotting the foreign ministers meeting, sent a high level delegation to the celebrations.

The question of postponing the summit, scheduled for next Friday, was originally posed by the threat of a Chinese boycott. China stated it would not attend if the Soviet Union was represented.

The sources said Algeria, the host nation, did not want an official announcement of the adjournment until delegates had attended celebrations today marking the 11th anniversary of the uprising against France.

The foreign ministers had met last night to study a postponement-resolution drafted by a special nine-nation conference sub-committee yesterday.

Premier Ready To
Present Cabinet
To Wolesi Jirgah

KABUL, Nov. 1.—Prime Minister-designate Mohammad Hashim Majwandwal has informed the Wolesi Jirgah that he is ready to present the policy and members of his government to the Jirgah at any time which the lower house specifies, the Wolesi Jirgah Secretariat announced today.

The Wolesi Jirgah was to debate the issue this afternoon in a plenary session. The house was also expected to decide whether to hold a closed or open session when the Premier-designate presents his policy and cabinet to that body.

In its morning session today, the Jirgah decided that the Secretariat should issue tickets to those who want to be in the Jirgah hall during its plenary sessions in the future. The Jirgah voted against a motion that loud-speakers should be installed outside the Parliament building for public to hear the debate by the Jirgah.

India, Pakistan
Express Views On
Kashmir Issue

RAWALPINDI, Nov. 1, (Reuters).—Pakistan Sunday described as "absurd" an Indian claim that the Security Council could no longer discuss the Kashmir dispute because it was an internal Indian issue.

An official spokesman, quoted by the Associated Press of Pakistan, said the government hoped the Security Council would not allow India's "diversionary tactics" to interfere with its commitment to find a permanent solution.

He said it was India which had brought the Kashmir dispute to the Security Council in 1947.

Meanwhile, India's Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, declared in Calcutta Sunday that the stand India had taken in the recent Security Council debates on the Indo-Pakistan conflict "represents India's settled policy."

Addressing a mammoth public meeting Shastri referred to the forthcoming Security Council meeting and urged the Council to understand and appreciate "the new India" born out of the recent conflict.

"India is determined to stick to her principles and her stand with regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir which is an integral part of India", he said.

Without securing the stabilisation of the ceasefire and the withdrawal of troops from the border,

(Contd. on page 4)

UDI Can Be Avoided, Wilson
Says; Africans Oppose Plan

LONDON, November 1, (Reuters).—
BRITISH Prime Minister Harold Wilson flew back here last night and said the "terrible disaster" which was imminent last weekend—a unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia—could be averted.

"And we can, given the time, get a settlement, he told a press conference."

Wilson had just stepped from a Royal Air Force Comet that brought him back from his first ever trip to Africa—a last-ditch attempt to solve the crisis caused by the threat of the colony's white minority government to break away from Britain.

He said the setting up of a Royal Commission on Rhodesian independence, an idea agreed in principle by Wilson and Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith in final talks on Friday, would give time for careful thought.

"With common sense this problem can be solved," he added.

He told the conference the problem could not be solved by military force. "We've got to use very different methods."

He maintained that conditions had been created in which the "disaster" could be averted. But it would take a long time to solve the problem.

Wilson was asked about the negative reaction of Rhodesia's African nationalist leaders to the commission plan. The idea was flatly rejected by nationalist leaders Jo Hua Nkomo and the Rev. Mr. Sithole, according to reports from Salisbury last night.

He replied that the leaders had been flown many hundreds of miles from places of restriction to meet him. They have been held in restricted districts by the Rhodesian government.

"One could understand that they arrived in a pretty bitter mood. I spoke to them frankly—perhaps some of the things I said were a bitter pill to swallow," he said.

Given a little time, however, he believed it would be possible to muster adequate goodwill on both sides.

Wilson said he had explained the situation to President Nkrumah of Ghana, including his belief that the problem could not be settled by military force, during

Reception Honours Soviet
Cosmonauts In Hiroshima

HIROSHIMA, Nov. 1, (Tass).—A reception in honour of the Soviet cosmonauts, Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova and Andriyan Nikolayev, was held in the Peace Hall here yesterday.

It was sponsored by public organisations of the city, the victim of an atomic explosion, and was attended by over 400 representatives of different sections of the city population, including trade unionists, scientists and artists.

a stopover in Accra on the way home.

In Accra last night Dr. Nkrumah described the commission idea as "a betrayal of four million unrepresented Africans and a device to sidetrack the issue" and said it was time the African states made military plans.

Top Soviet, Polish
Leaders Hold Talks

MOSCOW, Nov. 1, (Reuters).—
Top Soviet and Polish party and government leaders met secretly for talks in Byelorussia on Friday and Saturday, according to an announcement by the Soviet News Agency Tass Sunday.

Leading the Soviet side were the Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev, and Kyrill Mazurov, a First Deputy Prime Minister.

The Polish delegation was headed by Gomulka the Communist Party First Secretary, and Prime Minister Josef Cyrankiewicz.

Tass did not say exactly where the meeting took place, but it was believed to have been somewhere near the Polish border.

Byelorussia is the Soviet Union's western-most republic.

This was Brezhnev's second meeting with Gomulka in less than two months. In early September he flew to Poland for a similar meeting with his Polish opposite number.

This weekend's talks were held in a spirit of complete accord, Tass said. The two sides discussed mutual economic and political relations.

They also exchanged opinions on the most important problems concerning the present situation in Europe and other parts of the world and the international communist movement.

Kuwait Assembly Meets
Amid Speculations

KUWAIT, Nov. 1, (Reuters).—
Kuwait's National Assembly met Sunday amid reports that a surprise may be expected during the session.

The cabinet is meeting today to discuss important matter, it was reliably learned.

Usually well-informed sources said the surprise could be a direct result of the illness of the Amir, Sheikh Abdullah al-Salem al-Sabbah, who collapsed at the opening session of the assembly last Tuesday.

Medical bulletins Sunday said the Amir was progressing well towards complete recovery.

Various assembly committees were elected during Sunday's 90-minute session, which was considered a continuation of Tuesday's session.

Ku Klux Klan Head
Found Dead In U.S.

READING, Pennsylvania, Nov. 1, (Reuters).—A man tentatively identified as Daniel Purros, named by the House of Representatives un-American Activities Committee as "Grand Dragon" of the Ku Klux Klan in New York, was found shot dead last night.

He was believed to have committed suicide.

A detailed story of Burros's history appeared in yesterday's New York Times. The lengthy article said he had been born of Jewish parents although he kept the fact a close secret, and was a Nazi supporter.

Both the Nazi party and the Ku Klux Klan are anti-Semitic, and the article said Burros was one of the few members of the hooded organisation who was a star pupil at Hebrew classes.

French Geological Mission Makes Study

KABUL, Nov. 1.—A French Geological Mission has spent the last year studying Afghanistan's rock formations. The Mission, which plans to continue its study, will place the results of its scientific investigations at the disposal of the Afghan government.

Prof. A. F. de Lapparent headed a French Geological Mission to Afghanistan during this past summer.

This was Professor de Lapparent's fourth visit to this country, in which he was accompanied by J. Blaise and A. Boutiere.

The primary objective of the French Geological Mission was a study of granites in central Afghanistan. In Uruzgan, Blaise and Prof. de Lapparent discovered granite formations showing signs of belonging to a recent geological period, and therefore of great interest to geologists.

Boutiere, undertook geological investigations between Ghazni and Dasht-e-Nawar. In this mountainous region, he was mostly preoccupied with the problem of finding the correct order for Paleozoic rocks, collecting a great number of very fine fossils at the same time.

Measures should also be taken against Leprosy, said Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakim, President of Health Affairs in the Health Ministry.

Hakimi thanked the World Health Organisation and the Soviet government for donating a supply of small-pox vaccine to Afghanistan.

The need for greater quantities of triple vaccine for diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough was stressed by Dr. Mohammad Omar, President of the Public Health Institute.

Dr. Mani WHO regional Director read a report about contagious diseases.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4.5 and 6.
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300.
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques or local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 1, 1965

Wheat Production

The U.S. government's offer to give Afghanistan another 150,000 tons of wheat as grant-in-aid should not mean that we can relax in our determination to increase wheat production in the country. Wheat is our country's basic crop but during the last few years we have had an annual shortage of about 150,000 to 200,000 tons.

Earlier this year, the Ministry of Agriculture announced a plan to increase the production of wheat by bringing more land under cultivation and intensifying efforts to increase production on land already under cultivation. The Ministry has distributed better quality seeds to the farmers in several parts of the country. We hope that the results will be watched carefully and the Ministry will ensure that there is steady progress in increasing wheat production. Besides introducing better types of seeds we should take measures to see that the wheat crop is protected against diseases and natural calamities.

We should also realise that commodity assistance will not be available to us all the time. Even if we can get such assistance, it is important that we should become self-sufficient, specially in the production of the country's basic crop.

At a stage when we are on the threshold of industrialisation, it may seem difficult to develop agriculture because of the complicated problems involved. But this very fact should induce us to place greater emphasis on agriculture so that we have a balanced development.

Perhaps more important than anything else is the need to persuade farmers to take to modern methods of cultivation. Wherever possible, we should introduce large-scale farming through mechanical means and provide new sources of irrigation. The hydro-electric projects have been of great help, but we have also to see that the irrigation facilities are fully utilised. With better implements it should not be difficult to increase agricultural production in the country.

Law On Basic Administration

CHAPTER 4
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Article 11
The central administration is divided into two administrative units, each headed by a minister. The ministers shall carry out their duties in accordance with the provisions of the law and the instructions and orders of the Prime Minister.

Article 12
The Prime Minister is the head and the ministers are the members of the government. The Prime Minister can have up to three deputies and can entrust duties to them as he thinks fit. The deputies of the Prime Minister are members of the government. In the absence of the Prime Minister, his acting prime minister shall carry out the duties of the prime ministership.

Article 14
The government now has 14 ministries and one independent department. They are as follows:

1. Ministry of National Defence.
 2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
 3. Ministry of Interior.
 4. Ministry of Justice.
 5. Ministry of Finance.
 6. Ministry of Commerce.
 7. Ministry of Education.
 8. Ministry of Public Works.
 9. Ministry of Press and Information.
 10. Ministry of Communications.
 11. Ministry of Health.
 12. Ministry of Mines and Industries.
 13. Ministry of Agriculture.
 14. Ministry of Planning.
 15. Department of Tribal Affairs.
- Before Aqrah 1347 (Oct. 1968).

The following departments that still do not belong to any ministry

shall belong to ministries of the government:

1. Afghan Air Authority.
2. The general department for transport.
3. Rural Development Department.
4. Helmand Valley Authority.
5. Water and Soil Survey Department.

Article 13
In the government up to three ministers could be included for advising.

Article 15
The Prime Minister performs the following duties:

1. The presidency of the government.
2. The presidency of the cabinet.
3. Instructing and guiding ministers in performing their respective duties.
4. Supervising and guiding the central administration and the provincial governments.
5. Maintaining the relations between the government and the King and Parliament and representing the government before them.

6. Representing the Afghan government before other governments. In addition, the Prime Minister fulfills all those duties entrusted to him by the Constitution and other laws.

The Prime Minister enjoys those rights which have been mentioned in the laws.

Article 16
For the purpose of fulfilling the duties mentioned in the above article the necessary organisation can exist in the secretariat of the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister can have one or several advisers and he

may entrust them with duties within the limits of the laws if he thinks fit.

Article 17
The cabinet shall fix the fundamental outline of the policy of the government and shall approve those regulations within the authority of the government.

Article 18
The Prime Minister is the president of the cabinet. A secretary shall be formed for the cabinet in order to carry out the written decisions of the cabinet.

The sessions of the cabinet are secret unless the Prime Minister decides to hold open sessions. The meetings of the cabinet shall be recorded by the secretary of the cabinet.

The discussions in the cabinet sessions shall be handled in the manner which the cabinet itself approves.

The cabinet shall perform those duties mentioned in the Constitution and other laws.

Article 19
The Ministry of National Defence, in accordance with the Constitution and other laws, is entrusted with maintaining the military preparedness of the nation and, if necessary, taking such steps for its defence as are within the bounds of its defensive duties. The duties and organisation of this ministry shall be regulated by separate laws.

Article 20
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall conduct the foreign relations of the Royal Afghan government and in this sphere shall fulfill those duties entrusted to this ministry by laws.

Non-Aligned Nations Investigate Possibilities Of Holding Worldwide Disarmament Meeting

Non-aligned countries are trying to find out whether the People's Republic of China would attend a world disarmament conference if the UN General Assembly should call for one.

Diplomatic sources said Saturday the question was raised at a private meeting of such countries here Wednesday and referred to those on good terms with Peking to be passed along to that capital.

They said the main idea was to discover how to draft a resolution for the conference that would insure China's attendance despite that country's pronounced opposition toward the United Nations. Any such resolution would be taken at first in the Assembly's

main political committee, which is expected to get around late next week to the question of a world disarmament conference.

The Cairo summit meeting of 57 non-aligned countries in October 1964 urged that the participating countries work in the Assembly to convene "a world disarmament conference under the auspices of the United Nations to which all countries would be invited."

The main object of such a conference would be to bring into disarmament talks the two nuclear powers not yet involved—France, which is boycotting the Geneva negotiations, and China, which was never invited to those negotiations and does not even have a UN seat.

Before the Cairo summit, China had proposed a world conference for a specific purpose—to ban and scrap all nuclear weapons.

When Indonesia announced its withdrawal from the United Nations at the turn of the year, China began a campaign against the United Nations that culminated in the charge that it had become "a tool of the United States" to facilitate aggression.

So when 36 non-aligned countries introduced a resolution for a world disarmament conference in the UN disarmament commission last June, they omitted the reference to UN auspices.

At the same time, the resolution recommended that the question get "urgent consideration" at the fall session of the Assembly but the dispute over UN peacekeeping finances prevented debate on it. The commission adopted the resolution 89-1 on June 11. Of the nuclear powers represented, Britain and the Soviet Union voted for it but the United States and France were among 16 countries abstaining.

Now that the Assembly is about to take up the question, the United Arab Republic has drafted a tentative resolution, which was shown Wednesday to delegates from other countries that attend the Cairo summit.

The informants said that to remove the conference from the direct purview of the United Nations, the resolution would leave

arrangements in the hands of a preparatory committee.

They said the first idea was that this should consist of the 18 members of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, including France and in addition, seven other countries, including China.

However, they agreed at the meeting to leave the composition of the committee for later negotiation.

Diplomats generally expect that the Assembly will call for a world disarmament conference to be held toward the end of 1966.

Iran Orders Kurd Rebels To Leave

BAGHDAD, Nov. 1. (Reuters).—Supporters of the Iraqi Kurdish rebel leader, Mulla Mustapha al Barazani, have been ordered by the Iran government to leave Tehran and other Iranian cities, according to the English Language Baghdad News.

In a special report from Tehran the paper says the Iran government has threatened severe punishment if the order is not complied with. The report said that the Iran government had strengthened its border patrols to check infiltration by Kurdish rebels into Iran from Iraq and to stop their food supplies coming from Iranian Kurds.

The paper also quotes an official source as saying a considerable number of Israeli-made mortars had been seized during mopping-up operations by Iraqi forces against Kurdish rebels in Northern Iraq.

It reported a split between the rebel leader Barzani and a number of his followers led by Ibrahim Ahmed, secretary general of the dissolved Kurdish Party.

It said several attempts had been made on Barzani's life, but the paper gave no dates. The paper also quoted the official source as saying Iraqi armed forces were now tightening the cordon around Barzani and his supporters, said to be besieged in a small area on the Iraq-Iranian border.

PRESS At a Glance

In an editorial entitled "The Future Government" yesterday's Anis commented on the appointment of Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal as Prime Minister. Designate by His Majesty the King. Following Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's resignation, said the paper, Maiwandwal has been asked to form a new cabinet and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, he will present the outline of his policy along with the list of the cabinet members to the Wolesi Jirgah to seek a vote of confidence.

Expressing the hope that Afghanistan will now have a stable and active government enjoying full authority and that there will be no hesitancy or abnormal developments, the paper said that last Sunday when Dr. Mohammad Yousuf wanted to introduce his cabinet to the Wolesi Jirgah there was unruly behaviour on the part of the crowd gathered there. As a result the vote of confidence was postponed. A large number of students who had entered the Parliament building made it impossible for the House to conduct its proceedings.

The next day the Wolesi Jirgah decided to hold a secret session which led to demonstrations which have left unpleasant memories. Probably the students still want an open session of the Wolesi Jirgah to consider the vote of confidence.

Suggesting that the Wolesi Jirgah should consider the vote of confidence in an open session, the paper said that we cannot ignore our youth who have to have a say in deciding the future of the country. But we should make use of our past experience and avoid creating confusion.

The paper suggested that the Wolesi Jirgah secretariat should issue admission cards to visitors in accordance with the number of seats available in the House. At the same time, loudspeakers to enable people to follow the proceedings in the House.

The paper expressed the hope that students and other enlightened people will have due respect for Parliament and will not give a chance to the police to interfere for restoring order. It also hoped that the new government, after obtaining the Wolesi Jirgah's vote of confidence, will receive full support from the whole nation because the country is passing through a very crucial stage of history and the new Constitution has created such conditions that the affairs of the state are governed by the will of the people. Every citizen should consider it his duty to serve the interests of the nation.

Yesterday's Isiah carried an editorial on the import of 150,000 tons of wheat from the U.S. During the last few years, said the paper, agricultural production in Afghanistan has not been satisfactory. The production has not kept pace with the growth of population.

During the first and second five-year plans of the country, various agricultural projects have been undertaken, but the results have not been satisfactory. It is therefore necessary for us to work harder.

The import of large quantities of wheat into Afghanistan will not only reduce the price of wheat but will also affect the prices of other essential commodities.

The most important question now is the manner of distribution of the wheat in the provinces since the agricultural and population problems of all provinces are not similar.

The paper expressed the hope that we will not be content with importing foreign wheat and be led to neglecting plans for the increase of agricultural production.

PLANS DRAWN UP TO EXPAND MARASTOON, IMPROVE ITS SERVICES TO DESTITUTES OF THE CITY

The management of Marastoon was taken over this year by the Red Crescent Society. So far the Society has spent more than three million Afghans on making improvements there.

A new nursery for the children was established there which now has about 40 children enrolled in it. A children's home was built and adequate modern facilities were provided for it. The work-

shops of the institution where men and women are trained in different skills such as tailoring, carpentry, shoe making were expanded. Every man and woman enrolled in the house has to work part of the time in these workshops so that later on they can enter society able to make a living on their own. Children, over 12 years of age, also work part of the time, when it does not conflict with their school hours, in these workshops.

A new art section was set up in Marastoon where children with artistic talents could practice drawing, woodcutting etc.

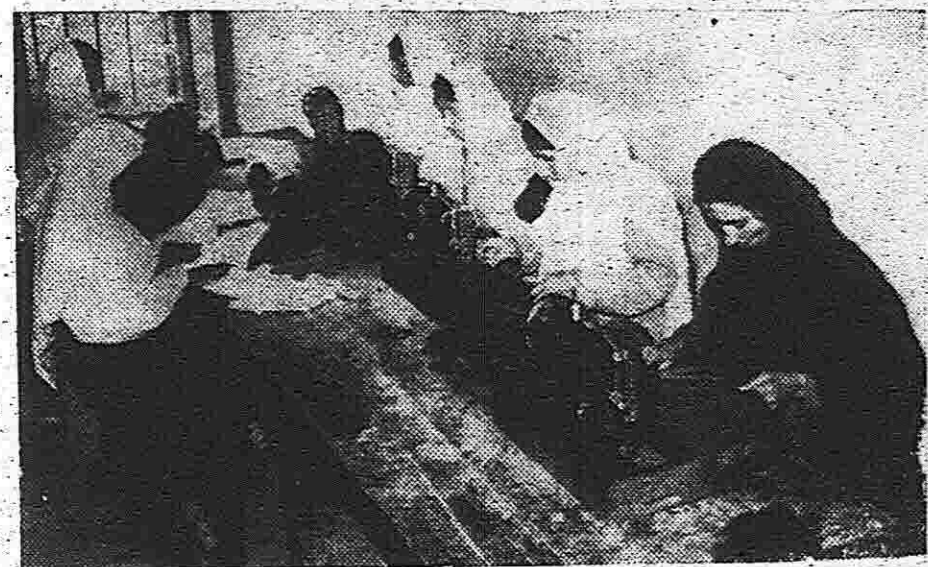
The educational programmes for children were greatly improved, and FDR and American volunteer workers were assigned to work in the nursery, children's home and other areas. The volunteers and Peace Corps members supervise all the activities in the children's home such as house-keeping, laundry, games, cleanliness, etc.

There are 116 children from 6 to 14 years old enrolled in the children's home. Some of these are enrolled in the institute's school and some who are in higher grades are enrolled in Kabul schools.

Altogether there are more than 350 people living at Marastoon

but plans are drawn up to greatly expand the institution so that it can house more of the poor of the city and rehabilitate them. Under the five-year develop-

ment programme, living quarters and facilities for as much as 5,000 people will be provided. At the moment, with help from (Contd. on page 4)



Marastoon residents working in the tailoring shop.

Afghan Weddings

Takht Jami—The Last Step

IF the family is rich enough, has the time and is willing to make the effort, the next step will be another big party which is called Takht Jami "taking the throne off".

Although relatives of the husband are invited to the party, the spotlight is on the wife's relatives for whom, in fact the party is held.

On this day which may follow the wedding ceremony anywhere from three days to a month, the family of the bride brings what it is going to give to their newly-married daughter.

They bring clothes, jewelry, furniture, other household effects, and even deeds for real estate. Although most of the things used by the bride at home may be new, sometimes things used by the bride at home may be included in Takht Jami's presents.

Takht Jami is an all women's party. But the bridegroom, or for that matter the newly married couple, has to invite the male relatives of the bride, too. This is called Pai Wazi (opening the feet).

Pai Wazi should immediately follow the Takht Jami party. At this party male relatives of the bride are entertained and sweets and silk handkerchiefs are presented to them. They, in their own turn, vie with one another in giving presents to the bride. These are mostly cash and are called Ro Nemagi (something to show face).

In Pai Wazi it is made clear to whom the former relative, and now bride, can show her face and from whom to hide it. But for the sake of courtesy, no matter how discriminating the bridegroom may be, he will not tell his wife to hide her face from any of her relatives who has come to attend the Pai Wazi party in his house.

This Pai Wazi follows another Pai Wazi which is given by the bride's family for the relatives of the bridegroom.

The bride's family gives presents such as headkerchiefs for the women and handkerchiefs for the men.

Mrs. Naki Chosen Head Of Education Dept. At Marastoon

One of the most active workers at Marastoon, house of destitutes is Mrs. S. B. Naki, a kind, simply dressed, middle-aged woman. Her official title is Director of Education but she does almost anything which is to be done there from teaching to dressing and undressing children.

She spends most of her time working with the children's home, a newly added branch to Marastoon. Mrs. Naki has only been working with Marastoon for the last year. Before this she served in the Ministry of Education where she started as a teacher and later held jobs as high as president of the College of Education.

Mrs. Naki is one of the first emancipated women in Afghanistan. She was a member of the first group of four girls who graduated from the College of Letters in 1946. She entered the college in 1942 after completing Zarghona high school, where she later taught for seven years.

Among other things which make Mrs. Naki an outstanding woman is that she is the only Afghan woman so far to have played in a movie. She played the role of a mother in the featurette "Like an Eagle". She also raised her voice against arranged marriages long before the girls in Kabul threw off their chadries. Her parents wanted her to marry someone she did not like. And she flatly refused to do so. She later married a religious figure, who died two years ago. She now has three children, and as her job requires many long hours of work she has taken her children within the quarters given to her in the Marastoon compound.

Commenting on the need for skilled and able women's services in Marastoon Mrs. Naki said, "It is a pity many people don't seem to be interested in working at Marastoon. She said, "I find my job highly rewarding, as rewarding as teaching in high schools and in the college. Besides," she said, "the inmates of Marastoon, especially the young ones deserve our attention and kindness more perhaps more than those enrolled in Kabul's schools. They can at least get sympathy and understanding in their homes, these children can not".

There are a number of girls, with eight years of schooling, serving as counterparts with Peace Corps and W. German volunteers. But, Mrs. Naki says we need in Marastoon women with higher education who are able to take over when the volunteers leave. Furthermore, the present counterparts are not proficient enough in foreign languages to communicate the suggestions and ideas put forward by the volunteers.



The dining room of Marastoon's kindergarten.

all About Women

Shopping Notes: Leather Goods

Leather for a variety of purposes is available from The Leather and Shoe Manufacturing Company in Kabul across the river from the new Russian apartment houses.

Light-weight suede for vests, coats, jackets, shoes, boots, book-bindings, and trims is found in dark brown, medium brown, red-orange, beige, and army green. Light weight smooth-finish leather is available in beige, black, and green.

Medium-weight leather of light brown, medium brown, and dark brown smooth leather along with black suede is very suitable for shoes, purses, belts, and novelty cushions or footstools.

Heavy weight leather for shoes, belts, purses, and novelty uses is found in black, beige, and four shades of brown smooth finish leather. Dark brown suede is available along with artificially textured black leather.

In choosing hides look for those with good even textures and even coloured surfaces with no small holes in the skins. The leather is sold by the hide which is measured into square feet for pricing.

First Girl Completes Sixth Grade At Marastoon School

Miss Adina has been living in Marastoon for the last eight years with her parents.

She completed the primary grades at Marastoon's school and last year entered the 7th grade at Aisha Durani High School.

Miss Adina who is sixteen years old, is especially interested in sewing, and she is extremely skillful at Kandahary embroidery. She hopes to complete her education so that she will be able to get a job and support herself and her family. Then she and her parents could leave Marastoon.

She is the first girl to graduate from the Marastoon primary school. As the house had no transportation facilities to take the girls to down town schools, and Miss Adina could not afford the bus fare, she had to miss the three months exams this year at the Aisha Durani High School.

Miss Adina's father is crippled but he does some work in the tailoring shop of the destitutes house. She has four brothers one of whom is enrolled in the school of handicrafts and arts and the other



Mrs. Naki (standing) inspecting embroidery work of Marastoon Women.

Rusk Hopes China Will Recognise Need For Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary of State Dean Rusk Sunday expressed the hope that the People's Republic of China can be made to recognise that general war is no longer acceptable and that it must move toward what the rest of the communist world calls "peaceful co-existence".

Rusk said that even if the United States can "persuade or require" Peking to "take" this course there will still be many problems in the world. "But," he emphasised, "we've got to find some way to keep mankind from rushing off the cliff into bitter destruction."

The Secretary, in an interview taped for a nationwide television broadcast (CBS), said: "We must really get deeply in our souls the notion that a general war can no longer be accepted by anyone. This is one of the reasons why we are concerned about the attitudes of Peking."

"Marshal Lin Biao (Chinese Minister of Defence and a Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party) said in a very important article just a few days ago that they hope to 'persuade the revisionists, meaning the Russians, not to take such a gloomy view of war. Well now, we're not revisionists, but we take a very gloomy view of war."

"And we believe that our colleagues, friends, rivals, in Moscow also understand the full implications of a war. We hope that we can persuade or require Peking to recognise that general war is just no answer for anything for anyone, and that they must move in the direction of what the rest of the communist world calls peaceful co-existence."

Rusk, in a wide-ranging interview, stressed that the United States has been prudent in its use of force while it continues to seek world peace.

It is consistent, he said, that a nation seeking peace should also maintain its military strength. "If those who are interested in peace are weak," he explained, "then thieves are tempted and aggressors develop appetites and there's no possibility of organising the peace."

The Secretary said that "if you look back to 1945 and look at the principal crises in which we've been involved, almost all of those have come because the communist world has appealed to force, or to the threat of force."

Citing the Greek guerrilla action, the Berlin blockade, Korea, the Cuban missile problem, and Southeast Asia, among others, Rusk said: "The extraordinary thing about this period is not just that the United States and others have had to meet it with firmness and sacrifice, but in meeting these crises, we've tried to act with a prudence which kept open the possibilities of force."

Rusk noted that the United States used an airlift in Berlin rather than commit ground forces; suffered substantial casualties in Korea rather than employ nuclear weapons; and in Vietnam waited more than four years before striking to the North.

The Secretary said: "There has been a prudence and a responsibility about the employment of force in this postwar period. And the reason for that is that we are deeply and passionately committed to the organisation of a peaceful world."

INDO-PAKISTAN

(Contd. from page 1)

drawal of all armed personnel, he said the political aspect could not be taken up for discussion.

And so far as India was concerned, the political aspect was clear that Kashmir was an integral part of India, he said.

Once this was understood and appreciated a solution would not be difficult to achieve.

Shastri asked the Security Council to appreciate India's position and consider the question "in all seriousness and solemnity".

Ministers Criticised In Jakarta Battle Continues In Java

JAKARTA, November 1, (Reuter).—

A FIERCE struggle is raging in Central Java where armed communists were Sunday reported to have taken control of the vast Djatimo and Anisrenggo regions.

Observers say the position is very serious. Dr. Chaerul Saleh, Third Deputy Premier, has described the situation as civil war. Leading government ministers are under criticism. The Indonesian Workers' Association has joined the influential Islamic Party, P.S.I., in a demand that Dr. Subandrio, the Foreign Minister, should be ejected from the cabinet, saying the people have lost confidence in him.

Dr. Subandrio was Saturday reported to have been replaced as head of the intelligence service by Brigadier-General Sugiarto.

Jakarta newspapers are also demanding the sacking of Labour Minister Sutomo and Mining Minister Armanato.

Fifty communist youths were killed in a battle with the armed forces at Prambanan four days ago, the most serious of many recent clashes.

Communists had attacked two

police posts near Jogjakarta, one in the city of Borolali and one at Andong, according to Major Suroso, central Java information officer, quoted by the Antara News Agency which is army-controlled.

They were repulsed, but the situation in the Bojolali area was precarious, he said.

Troops engaged in mopping up operations in Bandung, West Java, have detained 100 members of the Communist Party (P.K.I.) for interrogation, Antara reported.

Government forces captured 342 communists last Thursday near Surakarta, Central Java.

Eight communists were killed when they tried to ambush a government patrol at Teras.

Another Antara report said 30 communist youths had been captured and arms seized at Ondok Gede, five miles east of Jakarta, while 150 communists had surrendered at Delanggu.

Six high air force officers led by the Air Minister, Air Vice-Marshal Sri Muljono Herlambang, called on President Sukarno and pledged the Air Force's loyalty and its support for his decision to punish the plotters.

The Internal Affairs Minister has ordered all governors and heads of provinces to suspend temporarily the activities of trade unions and the federation of plantation workers.

Radio Malaysia said last night that Lieutenant-Colonel Untung, alleged leader of the abortive coup, had confessed that his aim was establishment of a communist state in Indonesia.

Radio Jakarta said 33 Malaysian infiltrators had been captured in Kalimantan. They were prisoners freed from British jails in Borneo for their mission, the radio claimed.

Marastoon

(Contd. from page 3)

The Ministry of Agriculture and various other organisations, the farms belonging to the institution are being prepared for cultivation. Hitherto these farms have been idle.

Most of the inmates of Marastoon are people who are interested in farming and even now such people are raising enough vegetables on the Marastoon grounds for the institution's kitchen.

The first welfare institution in Afghanistan—Nadiri Orphanage—was established in 1930 in Kabul by His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

At first the orphanage accepted children of independence war veterans and children of those killed in the civil war. Later the organisation enlarged its scope of activities and embarked on a programme to help the city's needy and destitute people.

Since the beginning of the current year, however the organisation is once more getting active and new development plans have been drawn up for it. The take over by the Red Crescent Society has improved the situation greatly.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. Princess Bilqis
H.R.H. Princess Khatoul
Flower Arrangement Exhibition

at Press Club

Tuesday, November 2

3-5:30 p.m.

Documentary Films

Entrance: 50 Afs.

Door Prizes

KABUL IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL

Patient Dies Three Times But Heart Operation Successful

BELGRADE, November 1.—

PHYSICIANS of the "Dragisa Misovic" hospital in Belgrade recently save the life of a man whose clinical death was noted three times during a difficult operation for heart, according to Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency.

On that day, about mid-September, minutes, decerebration (softening of the brain tissue) takes place. The consequences are catastrophic—the patient, in case he returns to life, can be a reasonable creature no longer. That is why surgeons' success, even if they kept him alive, would be equal to nought.

The heart of Dragoljub Krivorecanin stopped beating twice, before the surgeons took scalpels in and the anaesthetist, Dr. Lalevic, counted seconds aloud.

The patient's heart stopped beating for the third time when Dr. Adamov opened his thorax. The surgeons also expected this.

Urgent message removed the exhausted heart. Then the surgeons' skilled hands laid two wires in the left atrium and linked them with the battery, which can last three years, in the abdomen under the skin.

It remained to sew up the wound. The electrocardiograph immediately started showing normal beats of the heart.

Two days later Dragoljub Krivorecanin said: "I feel as if I am 40 years old. When they operated on me it was my 61st birthday."

Dr. Popovic-Djani says that the patient when he recovers, can work normally and when the battery discharges in three years it will be simply replaced with a new one.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7, 9 p.m. American film GYPSY.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7, 9 p.m. American film JUMBO.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4, 6:30 p.m. Indian film AMITAGOVA.

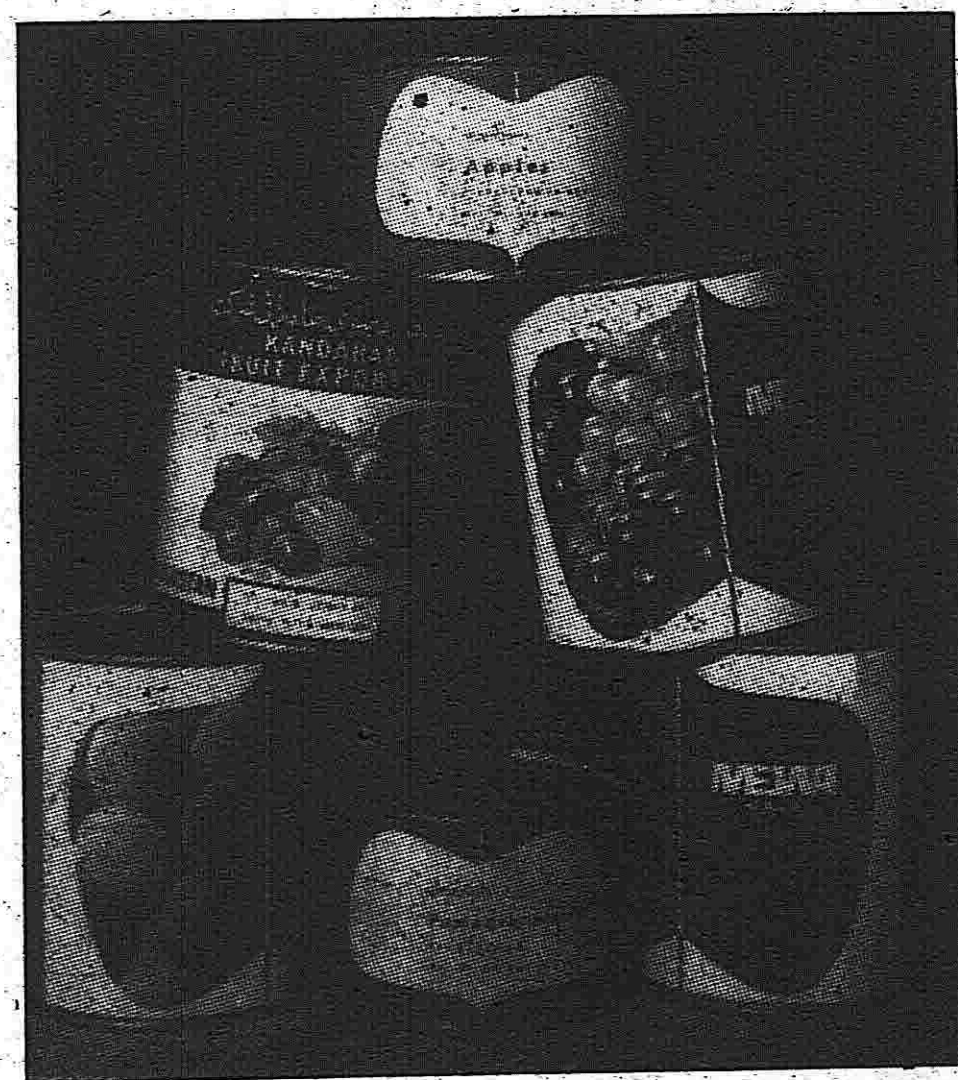
BEZAD CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4, 6:30 p.m. Pakistani film GHOHAR DAGH.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4, 6:30 p.m. Indian film DI HI TO HI.

Use Canned Fruit For Dessert



Kandahar Fruit Export Co

Provides you with a variety of high quality fruits which are canned scientifically. They are hygienic and delicious. Choose from apple juice, pomegranate jelly, apple jelly, grape jelly, heavy grape syrup, and mixed fruits. Every tin is carefully sterilized upon sealing. Buy Kandahar Fruit anywhere in Kabul and at Kandahar Fruit Export Co., Shar-i-Nau (next to the Peace Corps Office.)