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Bakhtar News Agency

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Nov. 7.65

6
Copy
NOV 29 1965

NEWS

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +20°C. Minimum 0°C.
Sun sets today at 5:00 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:29 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Nan near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
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VOL. IV. NO. 186

KABUL, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1965. (AQRAB 16, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Educational System Should Conform To Our Traditions, Maiwandwal Tells Officials

KABUL, November 7.—

GREATER attention will be paid to solving the problem of shortage of teachers, text books, and teaching material. The educational law, and the twenty-five year plan for education will constitute the main line of educational policy in the future.

This was stated by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal while meeting officials of the Ministry of Education in his capacity as the Minister of Education, Saturday.

Maiwandwal went to the Education Ministry at 10-30 and met Education Ministry officials.

The Prime Minister hoped Education Ministry officials would serve the common goal of training the youth for promoting the cause of the country's progress and prosperity.

Maiwandwal said we are trying to create those strong constructions which do not have a physical appearance but are of great moral and spiritual values. Our aim is to pay greater attention to education and culture in our country, he said.

We will safeguard our national policy in education and according to that we want to make use of international cooperation so that a national educational system could be created in the country in conformity with our national traditions, the Prime Minister added. Maiwandwal said we want to keep the road open for the free development of intellect among our youth so that they may come to possess ability and a sense of correct and wise judgement and become alert and equipped with the ability to meet their future responsibility.

He said our fundamental idea in unifying and defining the goals of education is to create condition in which our youth may look to the future with certainty.

Before Maiwandwal's speech, Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, the Deputy Minister of Education, on behalf of the ministry's officials congratulated him on his appointment as Prime Minister and Minister of Education expressing the hope that "your close association with education and educational and training affairs would lead to better solution of problems."

In assuring Maiwandwal of every cooperation of Education Ministry officials, Ziaee explained the main developments in the

field of education during recent years.

Afterwards officials of the Education Ministry were introduced to Maiwandwal by Dr. Mohammad Akram, also a Deputy Minister of Education.

Maiwandwal will devote Tuesday to Education Ministry affairs.



Anastas Mikoyan



Alexei Kosygin



Leonid Brezhnev

Afghan-USSR Friendship Society Holds Meeting

KABUL, Nov. 7.—

TO mark the 48th anniversary of the October Revolution of the Soviet Union, a function was held by the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society at Kabul Nandari. It was attended by the members of the society and a number of Afghan and Soviet guests.

Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul and President of the Society was introduced to the audience by Mohammad Khalid Roashan, the Deputy Minister of Press and Information and chairman of the conference.

The Mayor in his speech said Afghan-Soviet Friendship started right at the time when Afghanistan succeeded in defeating colonialism and attaining its independence. Soviet Union was the first first country to extend recognition to independent Afghanistan and Afghanistan was the first country to recognise the present Soviet regime.

In expressing hope for the further successes of the Soviet Union Prof. Asghar offered congratulations of the society and himself to the government and people of the USSR on the occasion.

In reply the Soviet Ambassador Konstantine Alexandrov expressed appreciation for the activities of the society in the further strengthening of friendly ties between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. He said the Soviet people were following with great interest the news about Afghanistan's progress and are happy about the successes they have achieved.

The efforts by His Majesty the King and the government of Afghanistan, he said, for the economic, cultural and political progress in Afghanistan is widely

praised in the Soviet Union.

Alexandrov in referring to the recent visit paid by Their Majesties the King and the Queen to the Soviet Union said it constituted an important step in the further strengthening of friendship between our two countries.

He said our people have never been disinterested in Afghanistan and they have assisted their neighbouring country as much as possible so that it may occupy its place among the advanced nations of the world.

He mentioned the Salang Highway, the Kushk, Herat, Kandahar highway the Naghloo hydro-electric project, the prefabricated housing factory and the construction of the polytechnic as vivid examples of Soviet-Afghan Friendship and cooperation.

The function ended with a concert performed by amateur Soviet and Radio Afghanistan artists.

Sukarno Promises Action Against Communist Party

BOGOR, Indonesia, November 7, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Sukarno Saturday promised action against the Indonesian communist party, while the army continued to hunt down its leading members and supporters.

At the same time radio reports, said Sukarno has rejected demands for the dismissal of Foreign Minister Subandrio.

The President told his cabinet he would act against the country's biggest political party—three million members—at a four-hour meeting at his holiday palace 40 miles from the capital, Jakarta.

The Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, who told reporters of the President's statement, did not say what type of action would be taken.

It was President Sukarno's first

Smith Rejects Commission To Solve Rhodesian Crisis

SALISBURY, November 7, (Reuter).—

THE Rhodesian Prime Minister, Ian Smith has rejected British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's terms for a royal commission to try to solve the independence issue.

Smith told Wilson in a message released Saturday "it would seem that you have now finally closed the door which you claimed publicly to have opened."

Britain had proposed that a royal commission should test whether all Rhodesians—217,000 whites and four million Africans—favoured independence linked to the colony's 1961 Constitution.

Observers said that barring a

last-minute change of heart by Wilson, there was no further hope of negotiations on the explosive independence issue.

They said that the only course left open to Smith's white minority government was to carry out its threat to seize independence illegally.

Today's message comes only 24 hours after the government declared a three-month state of emergency, giving the authorities sweeping powers of detention and restriction.

Threats by African nationalist saboteurs were given last night as the reason for the state of emergency, and Smith denied that it was a prelude to a unilateral declaration of independence.

Rhodesians went about their normal business today on the first day of the state of emergency. The capital was calm.

The announcement of a state of emergency took the country completely by surprise. Smith's remarks that it was not a prelude to a UDI were still being broadcast at regular intervals Saturday by radio Rhodesia.

Peking Protests Indonesian Raid On Chinese Consulate

PEKING, Nov. 7, (Hsinhua).—The Chinese government lodged a strong protest with the Indonesian government in connection with the "extremely serious incident in which rioters organised by the Indonesian right-wing forces" raided the Chinese consulate in Medan on November 2 and insulted China's national flag, national emblem and leader.

The protest was contained in a note of the Chinese embassy in Indonesia dated November 1 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.

The Chinese government demanded that the Indonesian government publicly apologize for this incident, formally return the Chinese national flag and national emblem which were carried away, punish the culprits and those who instigated them, and take effective measures to guarantee that no similar incidents would occur again.

The Chinese government also reserved the right to claim compensation from the Indonesian government for all the losses incurred.

UNICEF Chief Here Meets Dr. Anwari

KABUL, Nov. 7.—Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, the Minister of Public Health met Dr. Aigar, chief of the UNICEF in Kabul in the Health Ministry Saturday morning.

A Health Ministry source said they discussed matters relating to various campaigns and public health services, the development and strengthening of mother and child care centres and the establishment of various training courses.

The source added that projects of environmental hygiene will be launched throughout the country similar to those assisted by the UNICEF and launched by the rural development department.

Before implementing such projects UNICEF experts will carry out survey work. Dr. Aigar also explained UNICEF's responsibilities in Afghanistan during the meeting.

Dutch Tourist Dies Here On Saturday

KABUL, Nov. 7.—A 17-year-old tourist from Holland died on the way to hospital Saturday. The police gave his name as Johnson Handry Kamarie.

The Chendawal Police who to other tourists with Kamarie in Afghanistan said that Kamarie was suffering from heart disease.

The owner of the Maiwand Hotel where the Kamarie stayed said: "Kamarie came late on Friday evening and went to his room which he was sharing with some German tourists. He was looking pale and was shivering. When the next morning the steward went to clean the room, he found Kamarie ill in bed. I immediately informed the police."

As the police were transferring the patient to Avicina Hospital he died in the taxi.

The man on duty in the hospital, Haider Shah, said that Kamarie was already dead when he was brought to the hospital.

The body of the deceased was taken to the Autopsy Department of Nadir Shah hospital in the presence of the representative of the West German Embassy in Kabul.

Iranian Prime Minister Congratulates Maiwandwal

KABUL, Nov. 7.—The Protocol Department in the Foreign Ministry said that the Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hovaida has congratulated, in a telegram, Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on his appointment as the Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

(Contd. on page 4)

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KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 7, 1965

His Majesty's
Leadership

Today is the thirty-2nd anniversary of the accession to the throne of His Majesty the King. His Majesty was declared the King of Afghanistan by the people when the nation was going through a period of shock and remorse caused by the unwarranted assassination of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah. The late King during his short period of service to his people had launched a series of reforms aimed at improving their social, economic and political life.

It was the result of the determination and of the foresightedness of his son that these reforms, in a country which only four years before His Majesty's accession had gone through a civil war, did not come to a halt. The pace of economic, social and political progress in Afghanistan was accelerated and today we find that as the result of His Majesty's deep-rooted patriotism and his unshakable determination to improve the lot of his people Afghanistan is on the threshold of an advanced democratic system.

In a country like Afghanistan—where people for more than a century had to face the expansionist challenge of a colonial power which slowed the country's progress—it was not easy to achieve the order necessary to make economic and social development possible.

The task of creating a sense of national unity and using this unity for the welfare of the nation was difficult. In achieving this unity, the role played by His Majesty the King has indeed been most valuable. Under his leadership life in this country has constantly improved.

Today as the result of His Majesty's leadership and the unqualified willingness of the people of this nation to follow the dictates of their great Monarch, we are happy to see that the path towards progress has been opened wide. Afghanistan has already taken a large step forward towards economic development and in improving the social life of the people.

Yet the job is not finished. We are at a most sensitive stage in our national development. His Majesty's leadership at this juncture has already proved of vital importance. His people need his long experience and his wisdom and foresightedness. He loves his people and his peo-

Law On Basic Administration

X—Pakhtia Province

- Capital: Gardez
1. Second Degree Woleswali of Jaji
2. Hasan Khel Alaka Dari
3. Second Degree Woleswali of Jane Khel
4. Third Degree Woleswali of Jadran
5. Shwak Alaka Dari
6. Shomal Alaka Dari
7. Third Degree Woleswali of Sayed Karam
8. Third Degree Woleswali of Chamkani
9. Dand Wa Patan Alaka Dari
10. Laj Mangar Alaka Dari
11. Third Degree Woleswali of Zormat
12. Mata Khel Alaka Dari
13. Olma Alaka Dari
14. Urgoun Loya Woleswali
15. Neka Alaka Dari
16. Sarouti Alaka Dari
17. Gayan Alaka Dari
18. Barmal Alaka Dari
19. Second Degree Spera Woleswali
20. Zelouk Alaka Dari
21. Second Degree Gornal Woleswali
22. Saroubj Alaka Dari
23. Khost Loya Woleswali
24. Mandouzi Alaka Dari
25. Dare Darang Alaka Dari
26. Saro Alaka Dari
27. Terezai Alaka Dari
28. Third Degree Woleswali of Mousa Khel
29. Kalandar Woleswali
30. Third Degree Woleswali of Jaji
31. Nadir Shah Kot Alaka Dari
32. Guriz Alaka Dari
33. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Jaji Maidan

XI—Zabul Province

- Capital: Kalat
1. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Arghandab
2. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Shah Joy
3. Third Degree Woleswali of Dai Chopan
4. Second Degree Woleswali of Shinkai
5. Aghar Alaka Dari
6. Shemelo Alaka Dari
7. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Tarnak and Jaldak
8. Mizan Alaka Dari
XII—Kandahar Province
Capital: Kandahar
1. First Degree Woleswali of Spin Boldak
2. Shegai Alaka Dari
3. First Degree Dand Woleswali
4. Daman Alaka Dari
5. Second Degree Arghistan Woleswali
6. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Maarout
7. Third Degree Woleswali of Khakrez
8. Ghorak Alaka Dari
9. Nesh Alaka Dari
10. Reg Alaka Dari
11. Third Degree Woleswali of Arghandab
12. Third Degree Woleswali of Panjiwai
13. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Maiwand
14. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Shorawak
15. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Shah Wali Kot
XIII—Oruzgan Province
Capital: Tarin
1. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Choury
2. First Minister explained his policy to the Jirgah.
It may sound a tall claim but it ought to be mentioned that perhaps never before in the history of democracy has a parliamentary session in which a vote of confidence was given been broadcast on the radio. The Wolesi Jirgah should be congratulated for its bold decision. The new government should also be congratulated for having accepted the challenge and come before the House of the People with an open mind to answer any question which might help clear up any doubts in the minds of the deputies.

The ministers were ready with a list of their assets in case the deputies wanted to know how they had gotten them or to record them so that at the end of the Ministers' terms of office a comparison could be made.

Colourful Heroine
Of Vietnam War
Killed Accidentally

SAIGON, Nov. 7. (Reuter)—The pistol-packing "Tiger Lady" of the Mekong Delta, one of the most colourful figures of the Vietnam war, was shot dead during an argument with her husband on Thursday night.

Vietnamese military sources said Saturday. The 38-year-old Ho Thi Que was shot during a struggle with her husband, Major Le Van Dan, for possession of a gun, the sources said, adding that there were conflicting accounts of the incident.

They had previously had a heated argument over Major Dan's interest in another woman, the sources said.

Small, slender and the mother of seven, Ho Thi Que held the rank of master-sergeant in the Vietnamese army and had been awarded several medals for bravery in combat.

When her husband was commander of the elite 44th Ranger battalion, the "Tiger Lady" would accompany him on all operations shouting orders and encouraging the troops, who revered her.

The fierce little woman, whose steel helmet was emblazoned with the black tiger insignia of the 44th Rangers, created her own legend in years of fighting, first against the French and then against the Viet Cong.

XIV—Helmand Province

- Capital: Bost
1. Reg Alaka Dari
2. First Degree Woleswali of Nahr Seraj
3. Saroban Kala Alaka Dari
4. Second Degree Mousa Kala Woleswali
5. Kajaki Alaka Dari
6. Second Degree Woleswali of Nouzad
7. Washer Alaka Dari
8. Third Degree Garmser Woleswali
9. Third Degree Woleswali of Nade Ali
10. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Naww Barakzai
11. Fourth Degree Baghran Woleswali
XV—Chakhsanor Province
Capital: Zaranj
1. Mil Karkai Alaka Dari
2. Second Degree Woleswali of Asle Chakhsanor
3. Khashrode Alaka Dari
4. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Lash Jawin
5. Second Degree Woleswali of Cher Borjak
6. Fourth Degree Woleswali of Deshaw

There were three letters to the editor in the same issue of *Islah*. Abdul Rahim Mobahes complains about the lack of a university in Herat and proposes that plans for the establishment of colleges of medicine, literature, agriculture and religion should be made immediately.

In another letter Abdul Wahab Shaeabi complains about the lack of a law governing the rent charged for houses in the city. He claims that he knows some people who pay half of their salary for rent. Some landlords, he says, the moment they find another person who is ready to rent the house for a few Afghanis more, immediately force the old occupant to move out. Shaeabi hopes that the Kabul Municipality will take steps to remedy this situation.

In another letter Said Mahmood Ghann proposes that those houses which are located where they block the extension of roads should be removed.

Yesterday's *Anis* carries an editorial under the caption of "The Elected Rector of the University."

Two factors, says the paper, make us hopeful for the improvement of education in the country: the personal supervision of the Education Ministry by the Prime Minister and the election of the rector of the university.

Congratulating the new rector on his election the paper expresses the hope that he will take steps to open universities in Kandahar and Herat, too.

Afghanistan is one of the few countries where there is not even the slightest burden on parents for educating their children. According to statistics obtained from the Ministry of Education, says the paper, by the time a student graduates from the university approximately Af. 200,000 have been spent on him by the state. There are 4,000 students at the university now.

The paper hopes that with the election of the new rector the students will be given a chance to organise seminars on social and political affairs in the country.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial under the headline "The University Elections".

After noting that Kabul University is the most important centre of learning in the country, the paper described how Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Mawdud was received by the students. "The feeling which was shown by the students to the Prime Minister who appeared to offer the sympathies of His Majesty the King on the Agrab 3 (Oct. 25) events and to participate in the condolence meeting organised by the students, showed that the students are keen to serve their country just as much as the soldiers or the farmers in country are," said the editorial.

Commenting on the nature of elections of the University rector the paper says that this is another example of democratic methods used in the country. The candidates for the rectorship made speeches before the University Senate. The elected rector of the university is now bound to fulfil the promises which he made to the senate prior to the elections.

The paper says that this system of election satisfies all circles and leaders because they had a part in choosing their President.

The rector must now work hard to fulfil his promises. The editorial voiced the hope that the new rector would take speedy measures to draft a new constitution for the university.

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He has devoted almost fifty of his 73 years to studying the theory of flapping wing flight and designing ornithopters. He has already patented five different flying machines.

According to Vinegradov his invention will bring flying within the reach of all. The machine is

Master Rubab Player Writes Teach Yourself Book For Aspiring Rubabists



Ustad Mohammad Omer gives a lesson to his rubab students.

The first teach yourself book to be published in Afghanistan may be one explaining how to play the rubab, a traditional Afghan stringed instrument. The 51-year-old master rubab player at Radio Afghanistan, Mohammad Omer is now working on the book.

Omer is the son of Mohammad Ibrahim, the well-known Afghan rubab maker and rubab player of the 1920's. Rubabs have been made in Afghanistan for many years. Poems written a thousand years ago speak of the sound of rubab. The rubab is made in Kashmir, too, but the consensus is that it was taken there at the time of the Mughal emperors from Kabul.

RUBAB MAKERS
It has always been produced by a very few highly skilled men who could never meet the demand

USSR Professor
Continues Research
In Afghanistan

Prof. Debitz, a member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is back in Afghanistan to continue his research in physical anthropology. Last year he spent a month here, lecturing at the university and doing some field work.

He plans to spend about three months here this time, making study tours in western and central Afghanistan.

He left Kabul for Behsoud and Panjab yesterday with Mojawar Ahmad Ziar, a staff member of the College of Letters' Institute of Linguistics.

He is expected to spend about two weeks in this area after which he will spend some time in Kabul delivering lectures at the University.

Later he will visit Kandahar.



Vocal class sponsored by Radio Afghanistan.

Felt Rugmaking Dying Craft
In Village Near Maimana

Felt rug making is a dying handicraft among the Uzbeks near Maimana but is still practiced by six families in Anjaw-lan a village of about 45 homes a few kilometres outside Maimana. Eleven families followed the craft until recently when the number dwindled to six due to the shrinking market for their product and the increased cost of wool.

Shah Mardankul head of one family which still makes the colourful orange, purple, wine, and gray rugs, does his work in a fifteen by two metre room made by high mud walls.

The first step is buying the sheep's wool which costs him between Af. 150 and 250 per ser. (7 kilos) The wool is not washed because this would lessen its adhering quality. Dyes from outside the country are bought on the bazaar and the gray wool is then dyed wine or purple and the white wool is dyed orange or other colours.

The wool is fluffed in the same way mattresses are revived in Kabul by using a long bow-like device. A wooden mallet is hit against the gut string which vibrates and fluffs the wool.

Once the wool is dried and fluffed, the actual design of the rug is begun. Designs are traditional but each one varies. Abstract figures, particularly diamond shapes, circles, and a wave-like device are used frequently. No pattern is made. The pieces of wool are just laid out on a reed mat in the design desired one colour at a time.

When the coloured design is finished about six inches of fluffed gray wool is scattered on top by using a five-pronged wooden tool.

Then the pressing process begins. The half-finished rug on the reed mat is put on a blanket and rolled up tightly. Cold water is sprinkled on it and feet or hands are used to roll it back and forth for about an hour. The rug is then unrolled and sprinkled with hot water and again rolled up and the kneading process repeated. Still rolled up in its mat it is hung on a tree to dry.

Two men usually make two rugs about one and a half metres by two and a half metres in one day. They are sold for between 100 and 200 Afghanis a square metre depending on the quality. Materials cost about Af. 65 a square metre so that labour costs are about Af. 35.

Radio Afghanistan's Music
School Offers Ten Courses

Six afternoons a week a cacophony of strings reaches the ears of last-minute letter mailers at the Central Post Office as 70 students begin their classes at Radio Afghanistan's Music School.

The school which opened six months ago offers classes in ten fields. The most popular classes are voice with 27 students and mandolin with 22 pupils.

Special emphasis is placed on teaching Afghan stringed instruments including the Rubab, Tamboor, Sitar, Delroba, and Dutar. Classes are also offered in accordion and will be given in piano when a teacher becomes available. A course is being taught in orchestration. No drums are taught however.

The school began its courses with 200 students enrolled, but the director Aminullah Neda explains, we now have only 70 who are interested in learning. Neda hopes the school which now holds classes only from four to six each afternoon can become a regular all-day school eventually.

At the moment two girls are enrolled but the director would like more to participate.

Students have no regular opportunity to perform. Plans are being made for them to give a concert, however.

The songs which the students learn are often written by their teachers. After some training in composition the students begin to write their own pieces. Although some students go abroad to study with these music courses many musicians can be trained here, the director explained.

Neda himself has worked for ten years in Radio Afghanistan and studied both western and Afghan music.



Head of the Radio Afghanistan music courses, Aminullah Neda directs class practicing a new composition.



Picture shows Prof. Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul and the President of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society speaking yesterday at the group's meeting.

OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Today the people of the Soviet Union are celebrating the forty-eighth anniversary of the October Revolution.

The achievements of the people of the Soviet Union in social, economic, political, and cultural fields are all the result of their hard work beginning with the establishment of the new system of government in their country in 1917.

Since 1917 the USSR has given much assistance to colonial peoples in their fight for independence from imperialists. In line with these continuous anti-colonial struggles by the people and government of the USSR, the Soviet Union became the first country to recognise the independence of Afghanistan. The Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, signed in 1921, was indeed a landmark in consolidating the cordial relations between the two countries.

Today Soviet-Afghan relations in economic, cultural, and educational fields are very close and characterised by mutual trust and respect. The relations between the two countries are a model of how states so different in their political and socio-economic orientation may be friendly and cooperate on a basis of equality.

Of extreme importance in the relations between the two countries is the economic assistance rendered to us by the Soviet Union. Not only has the USSR given the largest amount of economic help for the first and second economic development plans but it has also promised increased help for the third five-year plan.

Afghanistan's policy of non-alignment and non-participation in military blocs and friendship with all the nations of the world has been supported and welcomed by the Soviet Union. This has further strengthened our good neighbourly ties.

We offer our felicitations to the people of the Soviet Union and wish them all happiness and prosperity on this day.

Ferry Resumes Service On Congo After Two Years

LEOPOLDVILLE, Nov. 7. (Reuters)—Ferry services across the Congo River between Leopoldville and Brazzaville reopened today after a lapse of nearly two years.

The resumption of cross-river traffic gives tangible shape to the restoration of neighbourly relations between the two Congo republics strained after nearly two years of border incidents and mutual recrimination. These aims came to a head during the Leopoldville premiership of Moïse Tshombe who was dismissed last month by president Joseph Kasavubu.

WANTED

Kabul Times needs good English typist. Call 21494 or 22851, Ext. 3, 4, 5, or 007.

Sukarno.

(Contd. from page 1)

the foreign diplomats here they were to be restricted from travelling outside Jakarta because of the current situation.

While the hideout of the Indonesian communist party chairman, D.N. Aidit, was sealed in by government troops in central Java, the army continued a country-wide crackdown on the party.

Communist congressmen have temporarily been deprived of their constitutional rights.

The cabinet meeting Saturday was attended by 85 ministers, including one communist—the Minister of State attached to the cabinet presidium, Dr. Njoto, who is the communist party's third most important member.

According to Dr. Subandrio's account of the cabinet meeting, Sukarno made a scathing attack on the communists through Njoto.

Home News In Brief

PULH-KHUMRI, Nov. 7.—Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Pakhtunistani leader arrived here on a visit to the northern parts of the country.

KABUL, Nov. 7.—Adeeb Nahas, a representative of the Linotype Co. for the Middle East, who came to Kabul Saturday to study the Linotype system in Afghanistan, met Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari, the President of the Government Printing House. They exchanged views on the training of linotype operators and the aid that the company can give.

PIANO CONCERT

Ensemble of Chamber Music will present Wang Gih a piano concert at USIS Auditorium on Tuesday, November 9 at 8:15 p.m. Tickets are available at the door for Af 30 and from the reception desk at the American Embassy, Chancery. Advt.

WHO Committee Concludes Meeting

KABUL, Nov. 7.—The 13th session of the WHO Regional Committee for Southeast Asia opened in the Institute of Public Health, Kabul, on 30 October and closed on Saturday.

During its one-week session the Committee endorsed WHO's 1966 programme and budget for Southeast Asia and approved the report on WHO's work in the region during the past year.

The session was attended by representatives from Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal and Thailand. Dr. Mohammad Osmi Anwari, Minister of Health of Afghanistan, was elected chairman of the Committee and Dr. Marsaid Soesilo, Sastrodihardjo, Executive Director, National Malaria Eradication Service, Indonesia, vice-chairman.

In the last meeting held Saturday Anwari considered the conference's deliberations "useful" for the people of this region. Thanking the guests for their efforts Anwari said: "I am fully aware of the importance of your work and deliberations and I am sure they will prove effective in creating better health conditions in the area."

Anwari said the people of Afghanistan are your friends and sincerely wish that the people of this region of the world are rid of the threat of various diseases so that they may look forward to a healthy future with fresh energy.

Representatives of Mongolia, Thailand, Nepal, India, Ceylon, Indonesia, UNICEF and the USAID in separate speeches thanked Dr. Anwari for having successfully guided the affairs of the conference. They also thanked Dr. Mohammad Omar, president of the Public Health Institute for making excellent arrangement for the conference. The representatives also thanked Dr. Mani, chief of the WHO regional committee in Southeast Asia who has been instrumental in creating greater co-operation in the field of public health between countries of the region.

Dr. Mani also expressed appreciation for the hospitalities accorded the delegates by the Ministry of Public Health.

Next year's conference will take place in New Delhi, the headquarters for the WHO Regional Committee for Southeast Asia.

The session was attended by Dr. P. M. Kaul, WHO Assistant Director-General representing the WHO Director-General and by representatives of United Nations, UNICEF, USAID and non-governmental organisations in official relationship with WHO.

According to the Regional Director's report to the Committee, the greatest health achievement in Southeast Asia during recent years has been the enormous reduction in the incidence of malaria as a result of eradication programmes which in 1964 absorbed 44 per cent of WHO's regional expenditure on communicable disease projects.

Out of a total population in the region of 682 million, 643 million live in originally malarious areas, and of these only 35 million are still unprotected against the disease.

However, the report warned that unless the results achieved during the main attack on malaria were consolidated, the whole investment in malaria eradication may be lost. WHO has, therefore, advocated an immediate expansion of basic health services in order to absorb and integrate malaria eradication programmes. This subject was taken up during the session by the technical discussions group under the chairmanship of Dr. N. K. Jungaiwalla, Additional Director-General of Health Services, India.

The technical discussions group concluded that at the appropriate time there should be an integration of the malaria eradication campaigns into the general health services and we must strengthen

India, Pakistan Again Trade Charges In Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, November 7, (Reuter).

THE Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan traded charges at separate press conferences here yesterday, each country accusing the other of aggression in Kashmir.

Swarn Singh of India said "twisted."

Pakistan was guilty of sending arms across the ceasefire line in Kashmir.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan said India was guilty of "genocide" against Kashmiri "freedom fighters."

The Pakistani Foreign Minister said that his country was training no infiltrators, and any opposition India might be having on its side of the ceasefire line could only be attributed to indigenous "freedom fighters." India saw "an infiltrator behind every bush," he said.

The Indian Foreign Minister said that "Foreign press reports" of civil liberties being violated by his country in Kashmir were

The two press conferences came after the Security Council passed a resolution calling on India and Pakistan to abide by a previous resolution which demanded a ceasefire and withdrawal of armed personnel.

Both foreign ministers said that their respective countries would abide by the ceasefire, and both said their nations had done so in the past. Each accused the other's country of continued aggression which forced defensive measures.

India, Bhutto said, tried to make an agreement with the Council to discuss only the ceasefire and withdrawal, but not the entire issue of Jammu and Kashmir. "But Jammu and Kashmir is the dispute," Bhutto said.

Swaran Singh said India did not attend the Council sessions because the issue of Jammu and Kashmir was an internal one, and the ceasefire and withdrawal were the only subjects which properly should have been discussed.

Swaran Singh said Pakistan started the trouble by sending armed infiltrators across the ceasefire line and then it compounded the "aggression" by trying to justify it before the Security Council.

He said he was dismayed by comments with no basis in the Council Friday morning by Dr. J.G. De Beus, the delegate from the Netherlands, who referred to "the stream of press reports coming out of Kashmir about the total suppression of political liberty."

The representatives of Ceylon, Dr. V. T. H. Gunaratne, emphasised the need to give urgent attention the problem of population growth which in Ceylon was at the rate of 2.8 per cent annually, and India's Health Minister, Dr. Sushila Nayar called on WHO to pay more attention to the subject.

In reply, the WHO Regional Director, Dr. C. Mani, read out a recent World Health Assembly resolution which says that WHO assistance should be directed towards technical advice on the health aspects of human reproduction and should not involve operational activities. However, when concrete requests for assistance in family planning were received from governments, the extent of WHO's assistance would be decided in each case, Dr. Mani said.

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