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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +14°C. Minimum 4°C.
Sun sets today at 4:55 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:35 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. IV, NO. 192

KABUL, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1965, (AQRAB 23, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Prince Ahmad Shah Opens Isfahan's Blood Bank, Visits Institute Of Fine Arts

ISFAHAN, November 14.—

HIS Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah opened a blood bank for the Red Lion and Sun Society during special ceremonies here Saturday morning.

In a speech on this occasion His Royal Highness said "I am delighted at the opportunity provided for me to declare open the Red and Sun Society's blood bank in the beautiful and historic city of Isfahan. I would like to express the heartfelt wishes of the people of Afghanistan and myself for the progress and prosperity of our friendly and neighbouring country, Iran."

His Royal Highness wished the Iranian nation success in their efforts for a better life under the leadership of His Majesty the Shahinshah.

The ceremony was also attended by Dr. Khatibi, Vice-President of the Iranian National Assembly and executive director of the Red Lion and Sun Society and Mohandis Parsa, the Governor of Isfahan. Before the inauguration of the blood bank Dr. Khatibi said in a

speech that the bank would be
(Contd. on page 4)

U.S. Ambassador Meets Afghan Prime Minister

KABUL, Nov. 14.—John Milton Steeves, the United States Ambassador in Kabul met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at Sadarat building Saturday morning.

A Foreign Ministry source said the discussions centered around matters of mutual interest including United States' economic aid to Afghanistan.

Council Adjourns Rhodesian Debate Until Monday; Two Resolutions Being Considered.

NEW YORK, November 14.—

THE Security Council has adjourned its emergency debate on Rhodesia until Monday. This will give delegates time to have private talks on resolutions which commands general support.

At present, there are two resolutions before the council. The first one, put forward by the British Foreign Secretary, Michael Stuart, seeks support for British measures to end the rebellion in Rhodesia and repeats the council's preliminary call on Friday for all states not to recognise the illegal Rhodesian regime, and to refrain from giving it any aid—specially arms.

The other resolution, tabled by six African states, calls for stronger measures by Britain including immediate suppression of the rebellion, the establishment of majority rule and measures which will allow the United Nations to use force.

Speaking in the debate last night, Stuart again rejected the demands that Britain should use force in Rhodesia. "It will bring," he said "misery to a very large number of innocent people." Stuart hinted at a veto of any extreme resolution by the African countries.

Western observers at the United Nations said that there seems

to be hope for the strengthening of the British resolution and this might pacify, if not satisfy, the African countries.

A BBC correspondent from New York reported that one possibility is for the council to have a continuous watch over the events in Rhodesia to oversee the effectiveness of the British actions in that territory and to bring the issue back to the Security Council, perhaps once a month, for further consideration.

In Salisbury, in the Rhodesian legislature the United People's Party has sent a message to the British government.

Etemadi Returns Here

KABUL, Nov. 14.—Nour Ahmad Etemadi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and former Ambassador to Pakistan returned from Pakistan to Kabul last night.

Yesterday Etemadi paid farewell calls on President Mohammad Ayub Khan and Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan.

USSR Deputy Premier Arrives Here For Highway Inaugural

KABUL, November 14.—

KIRILL Mazurov, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union and a member of the Communist Party, heading a delegation arrived here at the invitation of the Afghan government to take part in the inaugural ceremony of the Western Highway.

At the airport he was received by Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abdullah Yafatli, Minister of Planning, Engineer Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works, Prof. Mohammad Asghar, Mayor of Kabul, Dr. Abdul Rasul Taraky, Governor of Kabul and Kanstantin Alexandrov, Soviet Ambassador in Kabul. I. I. Kulev, Vice-Chairman of

USSR State Committee on Economic Relations with foreign countries, N. I. Litvin, Deputy Minister of Communications; S. P. Kiktev, President of the Political Department of the Middle East in the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union are accompanying the Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union.

76th Anniversary Of Nehru's Birth



KABUL, Nov. 14.—Today is the 76th birth anniversary of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India.

Nehru was a great hero in gaining the Indian freedom and an architect of modern India.

While Nehru was the Prime Minister of India he not only made great efforts to develop his country but also was a world leader in stressing the need for peaceful coexistence.

Over 80 People Missing As Ship Goes Down Off Bahamas

MIAMI, November 14, (Reuter).—

MORE than 80 people are missing after a blazing cruise ship sank off the Bahamas early Saturday, the U.S. Coast Guard said.

The vessel, the 5000-ton Yarmouth Castle, caught fire soon after midnight. It burned furiously for about six hours while rescue ships and planes fought desperately to pick up survivors from the dark seas.

Finally, the Panamanian registered ship sank.

Meanwhile, ships and aircraft scoured the smooth blue seas off the Bahamas Saturday in an attempt to find 80 people missing from the cruise liner which sank in a mass of flames.

The Yarmouth Castle with 550 passengers and a crew aboard went down off the Bahamas after burning furiously for six hours.

People leapt into the sea to escape the flames.

How many died was still not known by Saturday evening.

At least 450 plucked from the lifeboats by two rescue ships.

That meant 80 missing. But another report—from the air-sea rescue team said that 466 people had been saved.

The Yarmouth Castle, burning to the waterline, went down in 300 fathoms, 140 miles east of Miami just as dawn was breaking over the calm Caribbean.

The cruise turned into horror around midnight when passengers, drowning in their cabins or strolling on deck, heard the sound of the fire or actually saw it.

"As I opened my door the fire was all over the place," said Mary R. Hamilton, of Petersburg Florida, one of the survivors. She was brought to Nassau by rescue helicopter for treatment of burns. A Los Angeles man said he was reading in his cabin when he heard shouts of fire.

"I thought it was just a couple of drunks but after the shouts continued I went out into the lobby," he said.

"I was surrounded by flames,

I rushed back into the cabin and closed the door," he added. He and his wife were rescued but split up.

The fire was believed to have started amidship but there was no indication what sparked it.

Rahel Named New Kabul Times Editor



KABUL, Nov. 14.—Shafie S. Rahel has been appointed as the new editor of Kabul Times. Formerly he was the director of the Afghan Advertising Agency.

Rahel, after completing his studies at Habibia High School in 1957, left for further studies in Bombay.

He got an M.A. degree in political science and a Diploma in journalism from the University of Bombay.

Rahel returned to Kabul in August 1964. For the last one year he has worked closely with the Kabul Times, and has contributed many articles to the paper.

Fire Destroys 120 Shops In Ahmad Shah Sarai

KABUL, Nov. 14.—In a huge fire in Ahmad Shah Sarai Saturday noon one hundred and twenty shops full of merchandise were destroyed.

Fire At Embassy Follows Sarai Blaze

Fires in embassies have twice followed fires in Ahmad Shah Sarai.

Yesterday a fire broke out at the French Embassy on Char Rahi Ansari about 4:00 after the sarai blaze was put under control. The fire was started by a stove and was extinguished before much damage was done, said fire chief Haji Mohammad Humayoun.

In parallel circumstances a small fire was reported at the Pakistan Embassy just after a bad blaze had claimed three lives and destroyed Mir Alam and Ahmad Shaha Sarais in February 1964.

The fire also partially damaged Sayed Habibiullah Sarai adjacent to Ahmad Shah Sarai.

A similar fire had broken out in February 1963 which destroyed the Ahmad Shah and Mir Alam Sarais.

Officials were still looking for the cause of fire. The officials, quoting Sarai shop keepers, told a Bakhtar reporter that the fire first broke out in the shop of Arjandas, and before it spread, a great explosion shaking all the shops was heard.

No lives were lost in the fire which was brought under control by the joint efforts of the fire brigades of the Ministry of National Defence, the Kabul Fire Department and the Labour Corps at about 3:30 p.m.

There has been no estimate of the loss property. Most shopkeepers are reported to have rescued their goods from their shops as soon as the fire broke out.

In the beginning one of the difficulties in bringing the fire under control was the lack of water. Later on the firemen succeeded in

drawing water from the Kabul river.

A police official said the sarai owner was being questioned but they have not been able to track the guard who looks after the sarai.

A police official said that earlier there was an argument between the owner and shop keepers on the amount of rent.

While the front of the sarai was made of concrete the inside of the shops was made of wood and bricks.

Security forces cordoned off surroundings of the sarai as soon as the fire broke out.

Efforts to contain as well as extinguish the fire were in progress simultaneously.

The Ministry of Interior said Saturday night that a committee was set up to investigate the cause of fire and to see how effectively it was brought under control by fire brigade authorities.

The committee is headed by Abdul Satar Shalizi Minister of Interior.

(See photo page 4)



Nour Ahmad Etemadi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs (left) with K. Mazurov, the First Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union at Kabul airport this morning when the latter arrived here as the head of government delegation to participate in the opening ceremony of Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar Highway tomorrow.

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KABUL TIMES

November 14, 1965

Prevent Another
Sarai Fire

For the second time in less than two years fire has destroyed the same market. We seem to have been unable to learn any lesson from these catastrophes. The Sarai which was burned to the ground yesterday is located in a congested area. Thanks to the vigorous efforts of fire brigades, a tragedy was prevented. We are fortunate the brigades were able to contain the fire.

What caused the fire yesterday is still being investigated. But it is obvious that our municipal authorities need to make and enforce stiff building regulations and allow only those persons who are ready to abide by these rules to build such markets. The people who build the sarais are all rich and they can certainly afford to build the sarais in accordance with the regulations made by our municipal authorities.

Those who rebuilt the Ahmad Shah market after it was turned into ashes less than two years ago apparently followed no building regulations although after that fire the whole press, including this paper, urged that measures to protect such sarais against fire should be adopted in building new markets. These suggestions were ignored. Only the front part of the Ahmad Shah market was built in an at all fire proof manner. The rest of the market was built like a nest. No wonder in less than four hours time some 120 shops were completely destroyed.

A committee has been set up to investigate the cause of the fire and also how effectively the fire brigade fought against it. Besides this we hope the government will issue stern instructions to municipal authorities, for the sake of public security, that hereafter sarais built in congested areas must follow basic safety measures. Just because an owner of a sarai wants to earn money by renting as many cheaply built shops as he can, he should not be allowed to endanger the safety of others.

Alternative For Afghanistan
Dangers Accompany Severe Inflation

Severe inflation swallows the value of past savings like a goblin. Insurance policies provide increasingly inadequate protection as prices rise. Annuities and pension funds for the aged become insufficient. Persons and families with relatively fixed sources of income, like government officials, scientists, schoolteachers, artists, the police and others suffer, at the hand of hyperinflation, a continuously declining standard of living. There is often a tendency for wages to lag behind prices, so much so that laborer's share of national income nose downwards like a shot airplane. Rational accounting becomes almost impossible, and rational allocation of resources becomes all the more difficult.

The end result of hyper-inflation according to this argument is crisis and depression. The destruction of the middle class, impoverishment of workers, and enrichment of speculators and black marketeers intensify social conflict and permit radical classes of right or left to take power with dictatorial authority sanctioned to them by the conspiracy of a conglomerate of events.

Underdeveloped countries, already under great economic stress and prone to political instability, cannot afford to plunge into the stormy sea of the added burden of hyper-inflation.

Those who advocate a deliberate policy of controlled inflation, may find that it brings in its trail grave consequences for underdeveloped countries. Most of the underdeveloped countries suffer from a tendency for investment directed towards speculation on the import of goods from

holding of inventories, rather than to the establishment or expansion of productive enterprises. A constantly rising level of prices tends to aggravate this tendency by making speculation all the more attractive and profitable. No individual—if sane and business-minded—will prefer a possible small gain over a long period, if he is assured of a large gain in a short period. This goes against the ABC's of economics. Besides these disadvantages, export industries, whose prices are determined in world markets, are facing rising costs of production. Thus export industries are hurt and so balance of payments difficulties are aggravated.

Foreign investors are usually not attracted by a situation in which costs are constantly spiraling up, even if their eyes are fixed on the domestic market where there is more hope of recouping increased costs through increased prices. These clever foreign investors know that even chronic inflation tends to break down at some stage. Factory and large establishments which have been built up in high-cost periods become unprofitable in succeeding low-price periods.

Inflation does not affect the home economy alone, it also has international consequences. Constantly rising prices encourage the flight of money abroad and discourage inflow of foreign capital. This tendency will play havoc with the economy of a developing country. This is intolerable, and moreover inflation puts a premium on the import of goods from

abroad and dampens the zeal of traders to boost the production of export industries. The mechanism is simple. As domestic prices are rising—like they are now in Afghanistan—imports available from countries with stable prices become more attractive. Hence traders will try to buy there, rather than purchasing goods produced at home. On the other hand, home exports will be receiving a crushing blow at a time of rising prices, partly because home demand is diverted from them and partly because they become too expensive in terms of foreign markets.

Some countries try to avoid these disadvantages by letting the exchange rate worsen as rapidly, or more rapidly than, prices in the domestic markets rise. But we know that worsening exchange rate has a tendency to encourage the export of capital. This fact put the government authorities of an inflating country on the horns of a dilemma. If they let the foreign exchange rate fall, capital will flee the country if they do not, the country's exports will decrease and it imports will increase.

Long experience in various countries of the world shows that if all adverse factors combine, an inflation may move very rapidly. Developments conspire to depress the exchange rate; as it declines, fresh pressures develop at home, since imports now cost more, this lubricates the wheels of the forces that raise domestic prices. This vicious circle becomes faster and more intense in the next round and so it grows.

U.S.-USSR Representatives In UN Give
Views On Rhodesia's Unilateral DeclarationGoldberg's Comments
Fedorenko's Speech

Addressing the Security Council on Friday, the USSR delegate N. Fedorenko said: the new crime the imperialists and colonial forces have been preparing became an accomplished fact when the racist Smith regime unlawfully declared the so-called "independence" called upon to serve as a cover for perpetuating the rule of the racist minority over the African Zimbabwe people. Thus, developments in Southern Rhodesia, most dangerous to the cause of peace and international security, reached their culmination.

Whereas, but recently it was a case of intentions to convert Southern Rhodesia—the land of an African people brutally oppressed by British colonialism and the Ian Smith regime—into a racist state modelled after the South African republic, today the colonialist forces are practically putting into effect their criminal designs at a forced pace.

A handful of racists is openly trying to usurp power and deny the four-millioned African Zimbabwe people their sacred right to independence.

Noting that the British Foreign Secretary Stewart had condemned the actions of the Smith clique in the Security Council on November 12, the Soviet representative asked: Why then didn't the British government resist from the start the realisation of the Rhodesian racist criminal designs? Why did Britain follow step by step the road of a sort of escalation of measures which anything but belied its desire to stop the dangerous trend of events?

If we consider the reality instead of verbal assurances, we will realize beyond doubt that in practice Britain has not only been deliberately inactive in face of the activation and rampage of the racist forces, but has actually encouraged them.

The Soviet delegate recalled that in suppressing national-liberation movements, the British government acted far more resolutely and firmly, it did not miss the chance to interfere immediately

in the affairs of British Guiana in order to change the existing electoral system by means of constitutional machinations and against the will of the people, and remove from office Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan who on three occasions was returned to power by a majority vote but did not suit it.

On September 25 of this year Britain unceremoniously interfered in the affairs of the colony of Aden, annulled the temporary constitution, dissolved the legislative council, suspended Aden ministers from office and assumed the administration of Aden.

Fedorenko described the programme of measures outlined in the Security Council by the British Foreign Secretary Stewart as a set of half-measures which can hardly make a serious impression on the unbribed racists.

As for the economic measures announced by Britain, they are extremely relative. Even those measures which in their time could have had their effect—an embargo on tobacco and sugar imports, for example—look rather like a smokescreen today, following the usurpation of power by the Smith regime the British embargo on the imports of Rhodesian tobacco is in the nature of a noisy but blank shot as reported by the Financial Times, Southern Rhodesia has already sold its entire tobacco crop this year, and the question of finding a market for the new crop will not arise before March 1966. An embargo on the deliveries of oil and petroleum products to Southern Rhodesia would be the effective economic sanction against the Rhodesian racists, but Britain does not suggest such an embargo.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg called on Council members Friday to close ranks to ensure the effectiveness of the step the United Kingdom is taking against Rhodesia. He reaffirmed UN's dedication to the principle of self-determination and independence for the people of Rhodesia.

Only Portugal and South Africa voted against the resolution. France abstained from the vote and Britain did not participate.

Questioned in Washington about the economic steps which UN Ambassador Arthur Goldberg announced the United States would take against Rhodesia, U.S. officials made these points Friday:—The suspended action on all applications for U.S. credit guarantee would stop the sales of U.S. diesel locomotives wanted by Rhodesian railways. A U.S. credit guarantee was a condition for the sale of 36 diesel locomotives valued in excess of 10 million dollars.

The U.S. government is studying the possibility of imposing an oil embargo and also the possibility of stopping imports of chrome ore and lithium from Rhodesia.

The United States began a little over a year ago informally denying licenses for export of munitions of any kind to Rhodesia. The United States has not

(Contd. on page 4)

PRESS
At a Glance

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial under the caption "The Common Pain".

Democracy, says the paper, is the introduction and establishment of government of the people, but it also means government based on law.

Referring to the relations of the three organs of the state, the paper says that fortunately the executive and the legislative branches in the country are cooperating with one another to redress the grievances of the nation.

This cooperation, says the editorial, was once more obvious from the appearance of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and members of his cabinet before the House of Elders—or Meshrano Jirgah. The proceedings, concludes the paper, showed that the house and the government have common feelings.

In a letter in the same issue of *Islah*, an Afghan student in the United States, Abdul Wakil Amerie, writes about the expense of the foreign ministry's diplomatic pouch.

The pouch, says Amerie, which is sent to Afghan embassies abroad once a week costs about 2,000 Afghanis per postage. *Kabul Times*, *Anis*, and *Islah* form part of the bag. By the time these newspapers reach the embassies abroad the newspapers are old.

The Afghans in foreign lands want to know only what is happening in Afghanistan. Amerie proposes that one newspaper should publish an air mail edition of the home news. He says that if such an edition were available, thousands of Afghan students abroad would subscribe to it.

Amerie mentions several advantages of an air mail special edition of home news. First, the postage cost for an air mail edition would be very nominal. Second, in an air mail edition only the home news would be published. There is no need for foreign news for Afghans in the foreign countries.

Third, the subscription rate for an air mail edition could be very low.

In another letter in the same issue of *Islah* the Spinjar Company, in an answer to a reader, writes that there is no difference between the ghee offered for sale on the market by the company in tins and the ghee sold in barrels. The company has limited funds to manufacture tins.

In an editorial under the headline of "The Tragedy of Rhodesia" yesterday's *Anis* comments on the unilateral declaration of independence by Ian Smith in Rhodesia.

The independence declaration by a handful of whites in Southern Rhodesia says the paper, has hurt justice-loving people of the world. The world reactions show, continues the editorial, that before long the racial policy of Ian Smith's government will be rooted out and most of the people in that country will get their rights and receive respect due to them.

Britain has called the government of Ian Smith an illegal and rebel one. Most of the countries of the world, including Afghanistan, have condemned this action of the Rhodesian government and have not recognised it.

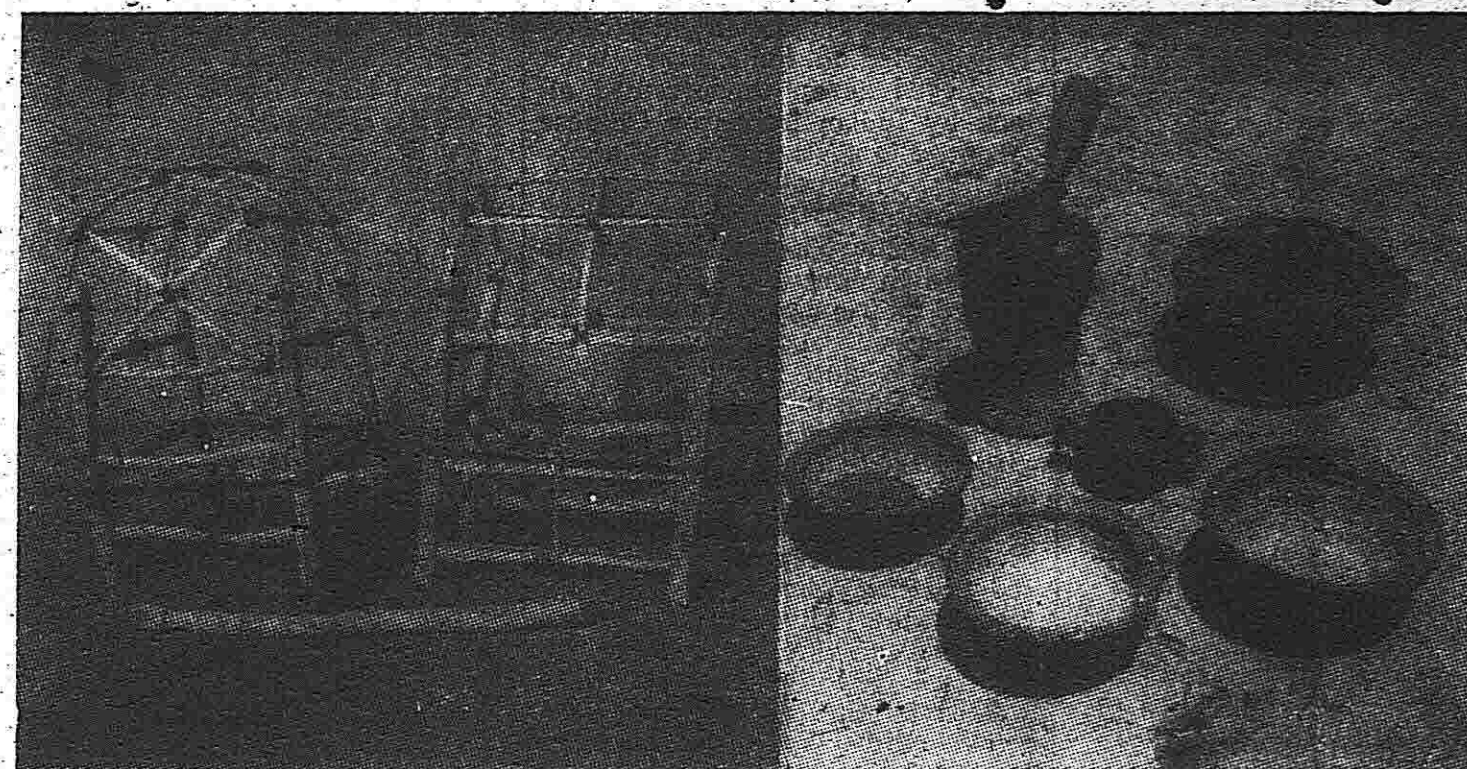
The Security Council in a resolution has requested the nations of the world not to give economic assistance to Rhodesia. Britain declared that she has cut her economic relations with Rhodesia and will do everything possible to overthrow the government of Ian Smith.

We hope, says the paper, that Britain will abide by the previous requests for the United Nations and do whatever possible to wipe out the racial policy of that government.

The fact that the USSR has promised to help the African people of Rhodesia is encouraging.

We hope, says the paper, that this mission, C. M. Kiezer, Miss

(Contd. on page 4)

Linguistic Atlas To Be Published
In Two Years; Data Nearly Compiled

Some of the implements from Nuristan studied by the field staff preparing the Linguistic Atlas.

Afghanistan may soon no longer offer linguists the excitement of finding a new dialect hidden in a pocket between mountains.

The collection of data for the linguistic atlas of Afghanistan which will be published in two years is almost completed. And the researchers have found they carried out their studies just in time. As a result of the growing interdependence of villagers as transportation improves, some of the 20 dialects in the country seem to be dying.

Although linguists had studied some areas of Afghanistan before no organized effort had been made to record all the dialects and where they were spoken.

In 1967, at the 24th International Congress of Orientalists, it was suggested that an atlas of Arian dialects spoken in Afghanistan and Iran be prepared.

The General Assembly of the Congress then formed a Committee on Arian Dialects. The area of interest included Afghanistan, Iran and some Asian republics of the Soviet Union. Afghanistan's representatives at the Congress welcomed the suggestion and expressed readiness to start collecting data.

An Institute of Linguistics was formed within the College of Letters and a number of guest professors from the United States, Belgium, France, Japan, Great Britain and the Soviet Union came to Afghanistan and helped train some of the staff members of the institute as field workers in linguistic research.

Later, some of these staff members went abroad for further study and they are now able to do their work without any help from foreign specialists. The Institute is now headed by Nour Ahmad Shakir.

Following is the list of languages and the places the staff members of the institute visited to record them.

1. PAKHTU
Nangarhar: Bandar, Merki, Khel, Kama, Basoul, Gardi, Lal, Pur, Nazian, Kata, Pur, Israk, Charikar, Pachar.

Kunar: Nekam, Badel, Chauki, Sar Kani, Dare Pech, Dare Mazhar.

Kabul: Bagrami, Aka, Khel, Patilawa.

Paktia: Khost, Samkani, Jani, Khel, Ahmad Khel, Sayed Karam, Katavaz and Urgoun: Saroubi, Khair Kot, Rzana.

Ghazni: Aghou Jan, Andar, Ghorghorak.

Laghman: Omar Zai Alingar, Wardak, Nazuk, Khel, Shekh, Abad, Samar Khel, Usmani Khel, Amar Khel.

Chakhansour: Deso, Farah, city.

D. Darbois, a French, author and photographer, and Mrs. L. Gelpke, an artist from Basel.

Their target was a double one. First they made about 30 linguistic enquiries to set out the most important frontiers between the dialects and languages of the regions they visited.

Then they studied precise terminology of the different segments of society. They talked to nomads, farmers, animal breeders, as well as men skilled in various handicrafts. Thus they learned the technical vocabulary used in shoe making, pottery making, mat making, weaving, dyeing, felt and rope making, carpentry, milling, ironsmith work and goldsmith work.

A thousand photographs and about 200 drawings illustrate different human activities and the techniques and the tools used in them.

This study is the best way to help understand the prominent place of the languages of Afghanistan among the Indo-European family, and the importance of the civilisation and the material culture whose vehicle they are and have been over a very long past.

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Dari Alphabet Uses Four Z's,
Includes Three Different S's

Of the twenty languages and dialects spoken in Afghanistan only two, Pakhtu and Dari, are spoken by large numbers of people. More than half of the Afghan population speaks Pakhtu more than one third speak Dari.

Untranslatable
Dari Expressions

In all cross-cultural communication, the problem of the untranslatable always arises. This barrier exists between Dari and English and some of the finest expressions in Dari fall into this category.

For example, if a member of your family returns after a long trip, a friend might say to you, "Chashmeton roshan." May your eyes light up. The problem here is not how you would say that into English but that you wouldn't say it in that form at all.

To a friend leaving for a long journey, one says in Dari "Jaiash sabz basha"—May his place be green. Even the very common "tabrik", the apparent equivalent of congratulations is not used in the same way, for unlike in English, it is used not only for important events like a promotion or the birth of a child, but for little things, like a new dress or any change for the better, no matter how slight.

Following is a list of other expressions that fall into the category of being untranslatable literally.

Khonuk mexorun—I eat cold (I am cold).

Rishwat mekhora—He eats bribes (He takes bribes).

Yaek chez ast—Its one thing (It's the same).

Chashm bar rah—My eye is on your path (I'm watching the road for your return).

Namak peshe chashmeton—bigira—May the salt be brought before your eyes (May you be made to see the good which I have done for you).

Dae jonet zaed—he has hit your spirit (You were cheated or you was robbed).

Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)

Khaew daiden—To see in sleep (to dream).

The remaining 12 dialects constitute the language of less than one million people all of whom, besides their own dialect speak either Dari or Pakhtu and sometimes both. Dari, as well as Pakhtu which is one of the Indo-European languages and one of the most fascinating languages of the East.

Many Dari words compiled in the past have been lost owing to unrest in this part of the world but those which remain are outstanding examples of human expression and treasures of the world's literary values.

One of the principal languages of the Middle East, Dari has a reputation for being one of the easiest in which to acquire conversational fluency and a command of the basic structure.

The sound system offers few problems, its grammatical system is relatively simple, and the gulf between the spoken language and the language of books is not as great as in some oriental languages. It nevertheless requires long, hard study to achieve a full mastery of the language and an appreciation of its literary values.

The noun in Dari has no gender. There is not even any gender in the pronoun, no separate words for "he" and "she". The verb has two stems which are the basis of two more tenses, a participle, and two infinitives.

The forms listed above constitute the core of the verb system but other compound tenses exist and there are a few rarer forms.

One of the most characteristic features of Dari, verbs is the frequency of the compound verb, which consists of a noun or other word plus a verb such as "do", "go", "take" the whole having the function and meaning

(Contd. on page 4)

Gosham aw shud—My flesh has melted (I am pining, losing weight because of...)

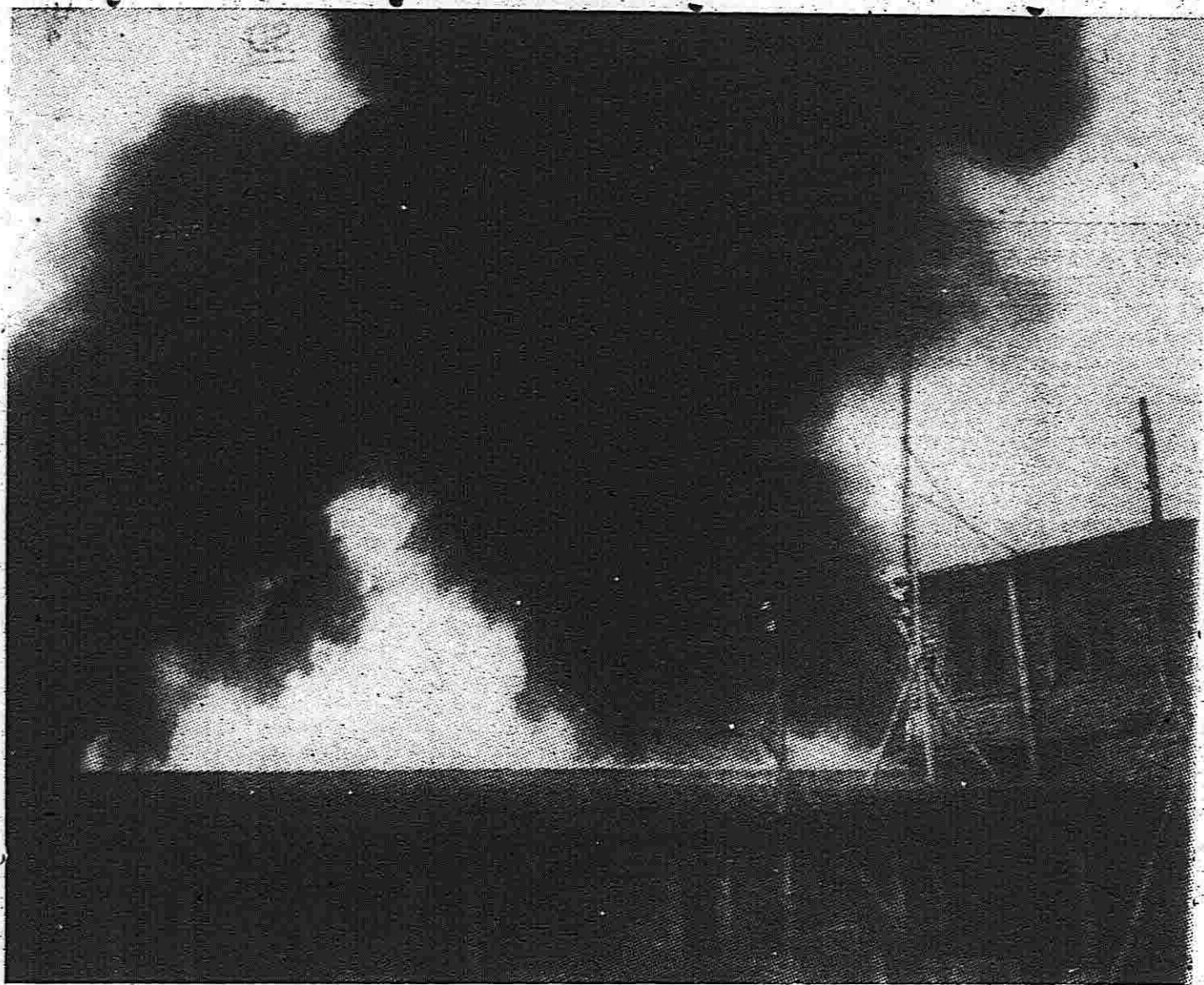
Khaew daiden—To see in sleep (to dream).

French Press Exhibition Opened



The French Club, last night, opened an exhibition, under the patronage of His Excellency the French Ambassador, Georges Cattand, called the "French Press of Today". 770 French publications were represented.

In his inaugural speech, the French Ambassador said that more than 1500 publications are born and 1500 die in France annually. Commenting on freedom of expression in France, the Ambassador said that there were publications representing every section of thought in the country.



Picture shows Sarai Ahmad Shah ablaze yesterday morning.

Prince...

(Contd. from page 1)

serving an urgent and useful purpose for the people of Isfahan and that the people of Isfahan were particularly delighted that it was being opened by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah the High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

After the ceremony Their Royal Highnesses inspected various departments of the Isfahan Institute of Fine Arts. Their Royal Highnesses were presented some art pieces from the institute including a flower vase.

Later in the morning His Royal Highness saw the historic relics at the Chilstoon Palace while Her Royal Highness Khatol visited the Shahnaz Weaving Institute of Isfahan. Their Royal Highnesses were due to leave Isfahan for Sheraz in the afternoon.

Friday afternoon Their Royal Highnesses visited the Red Lion and Sun Youth Club. In a speech on this occasion, the governor of Isfahan expressed the hope that both Afghanistan and Iran under the leadership of their sovereigns would achieve greater successes and that their mutual relations would be further strengthened.

Friday night artists of the Ministry of Arts and Culture gave a performance in presence of Their Royal Highnesses at the Red and Sun Youth Club.

Radio Tehran has emphasized the role of His Royal Highness' visit to Iran in contributing to the further strengthening of relations between the two countries.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

the U.S. will not only verbally condemn the Ian Smith government but will take steps to enforce economic sanctions against it. The U.S. imports 50 per cent of her chrome from Rhodesia.

The editorial expresses the hope that the sanctions imposed by the nations of the world and the implementation of UN resolutions will compel the Rhodesian government to change its policy.

U.S., USSR...

(Contd. from page 2)

sent any military equipment or arms to Rhodesia since the end of 1963.

State Department Press Officer Robert McCloskey told newsmen that the United States has not yet made any specific plans for evacuating private Americans from Rhodesia.

He noted that although the U.S. consul-general is being recalled, a skeleton staff would be maintained there to perform routine consular jobs.

Dari Alphabet Uses Four Z's,

(Contd. from page 3)

of a simple verb. Thus "forget" is "forgetting-do", "speak" is "letter-hit," and so on.

There is also a fairly high proportion of Arabic loan words in Dari vocabulary. Basic words such as pronouns, numbers, most kinship terms, primary verbs and so on are pure Persian, but the vast majority of Dari words are loanwords from Arabic and are Semitic in form with the Semitic root system fairly evident; examples include Ketab—book, maktub—letter, maektaeb—school, kateb—clerk, mokatebe—correspondence. The three basic letters here are ktb coming from Arabic stem for the verb to write. In spite of the great influx of Arabic loanwords, the basic structure of Persian remains typically Dari.

Dari is written in the Arabic alphabet with four additional letters representing Dari consonants not present in Classical Arabic, ch, p, g, z, bringing the total number of letters to thirty-three. The special Dari letters consist of Arabic characters plus diacritics and are placed in the alphabet after the letters they resemble.

Dari writing goes from right to left and is primarily consonantal in that each letter normally represents a consonant, and the vowels are only partially indicated.

Dari orthography is basically sound in that, given the spelling of a word, the consonant part of the pronunciation is clear and the vowels can to a considerable extent be inferred.

Apart from the inadequate representation of the vowels the chief difficulty of Dari spelling is the retention of the original Arabic spelling in Arabic loanwords. Since Arabic has about ten consonantal distinctions that Dari lacks, the speaker of Dari must learn to spell his own phonemes in different ways depending on the original Arabic pronunciation.

For example, Dari z may be spelled four different ways, three ways, and so on. Thus, although the consonant pronunciation is generally clear and the Dari student-native speaker or foreigner—simply has to memorize the spelling of many words.

China Protests Against Indian Troop's Attack

HONG KONG, Nov. 14, (Reuters).—China Sunday night strongly protested to India over what it alleged as an unwarranted attack by Indian troops on Chinese frontier guards on the Sino-Sikkim border Sunday.

According to the new China News Agency, a note handed to the Indian Embassy in Peking alleged that more than one hundred Indian troops opened fire with light and heavy machine guns on Chinese positions at Tungchu La. Then Indian soldiers also entered Chinese territory.

The note said that according to an emergency report received by the Chinese government Indian troops were still firing at Chinese positions by Sunday evening.

The situation was extremely grave and Chinese authorities concerned were following it closely the note said.

The Chinese government seriously warns the Indian government that it must at once order its troops to stop their intrusion into and provocation against China, otherwise the Indian government will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom", it added.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope coloured film **BARABBAS**.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope coloured film **A DISTANT TRUMPET**.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Pakistani film **AKHREEN NUSHANI**.

PAMIR CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Indian film **CID**.

CORRECTION

On the story about Abdul Wahab Tarzi's story about his activities in Mexico conference on tourism, Bulgaria should read as Malaysia.

ADVTs.

FRENCH CLUB

(Share-Nau)

(Exhibition)

TODAY'S FRENCH PRESS

Opening day, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 5:30 p.m. The exhibition will remain open until Nov. 18, from 10-12 a.m. and 2-5 p.m. every day.

FOR SALE

1957 Mercedes 220 S new motor, new tires tax unpaid, 1,100, Call 20540.

PIA ANNOUNCEMENT

PIA announce their winter schedule in effect November 11, 1965.

The days of operation will be as follows:

Arrival Kabul:	Mondays	11:05
	Thursdays	11:05
Departure Kabul:	Mondays	11:45
	Thursdays	11:45

Beirut - Athens Istanbul - Rome

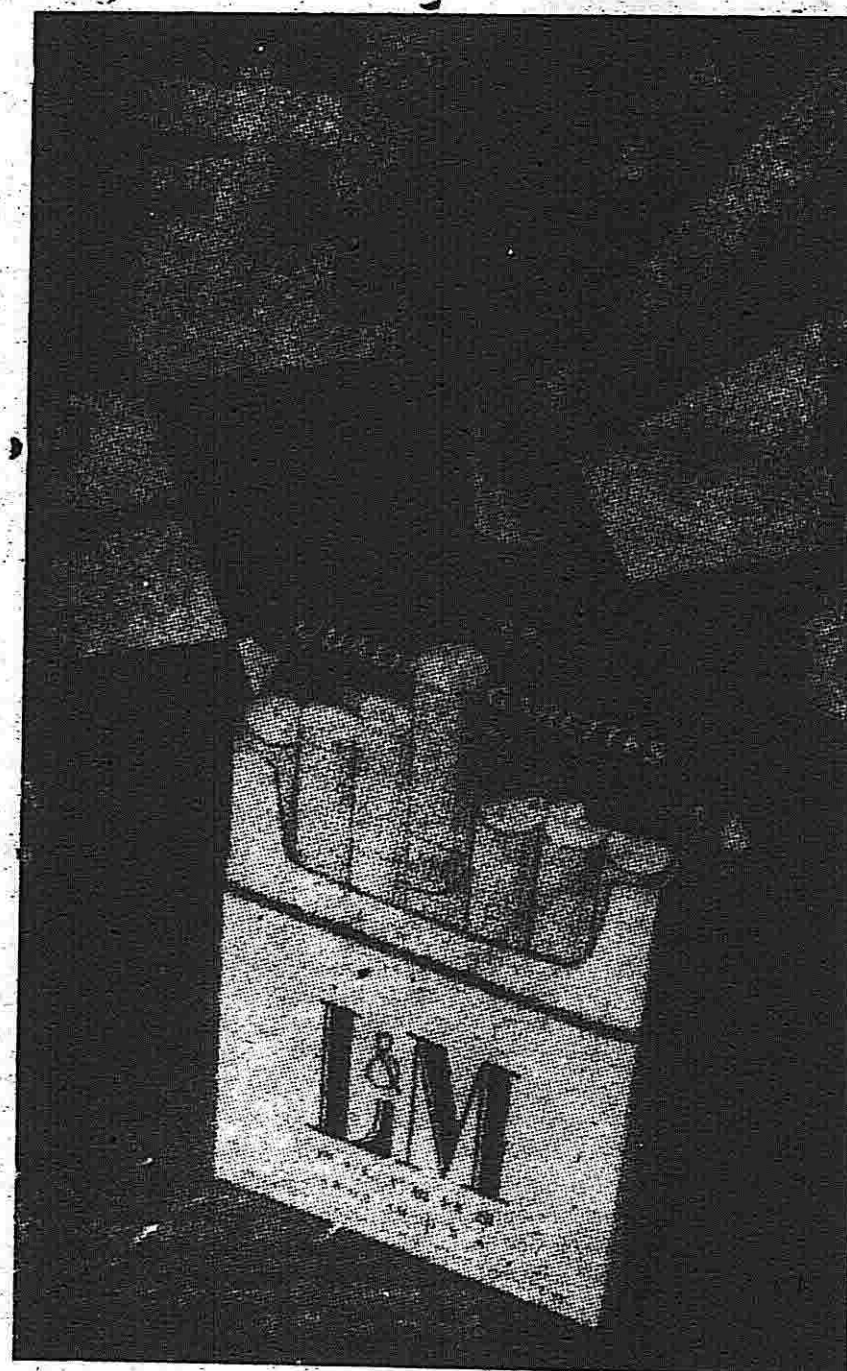
These are places which you may have wanted to see for a long time. Why not include all or some of them in your next trip to Germany or USA? There are no additional costs (except for your stay of course)!

There are many other stop-over possibilities, also to other parts of the world! May we therefore suggest that you call us or your Travel Agent when you are planning your next trip? We will gladly tell you all about it!



Lufthansa

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