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Bakhtar News Agency

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Yesterday's Temperature
 Max. 15 C. Minimum 2 C.
 Sun sets today at 4:46 p.m.
 sun rises tomorrow at 6:44 a.m.
 Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, NO. 202

KABUL TIMES

KABUL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1965, QAUS 4, 1344, S.H.

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PRICE Af. 2

Highest U.S. Casualty Rate In South Vietnam Last Week; Johnson Expresses Concern

AUSTIN, Texas, November 25, (DPA).—
 WHITE House Press Secretary Bill Moyers Wednesday ex-
 pressed President Lyndon Johnson's "personal anguish,"
 at the mounting American casualties in Vietnam.

Asked for the President's reaction to the Defence Department announcement that 240 Americans were killed and 470 wounded last week, Moyers declared: "I do not know of any situation which concerns the President more and I do not know of any matter that causes him deeper personal anguish or a matter over which he grieves more than the loss of American lives in Vietnam or anywhere else that Americans sacrifice for a great cause."

According to AP, savage fighting in the central highlands and elsewhere in Vietnam left 240 American dead last week. This was by far the highest weekly toll and nearly one-quarter of the total of all U.S. combat dead previously counted here, official

figures released Wednesday disclosed.

The U.S. military spokesman also reported 470 Americans were wounded during the week ending at midnight, Nov. 20. This brought U.S. casualty figures for nearly five years of fighting in Vietnam to 1,335 dead and 6,131 wounded. Weekly enemy casualties also were at a record high.

The sudden spurt in American casualties was primarily due to the brutal week-long fighting in and around a valley 210 miles north of Saigon.

Six Americans were listed as missing in action.

During the latest period, U.S. and government forces claimed they killed 2,262 enemy troops and captured 136. The previous high came during mid-August when 1,300 Viet Cong dead were reported.

Government forces lost a reported 357 dead and 807 wounded during the latest week-end conflict.

The exact count of American casualties during the reporting week was believed to be significantly higher than the count released. The full toll will not be available until later due to meticulous reporting techniques which require that each American casualty be identified by name before being carried on a casualty list.

The previous high for U.S. combat dead was reported last week at 86. This was about one-third of the Nov. 20 toll.

U.S. senior commanders here and officials in Washington are known to be deeply concerned over U.S. home front morale in view of the sudden upsurge in American combat casualties. Nevertheless, they consider this inevitable as the tempo of the war which continues to increase and the number of U.S. fighting men goes up.

Accusations have been made that official reports of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese dead have been inflated far beyond the actual number of bodies found in the field.



HRH Ahmad Shah with Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at the Kabul airport this morning after his return from Iran.

Prince Ahmad Shah Returns Home From 18-Day Iran Visit

KABUL, November 25.—

HIS Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, and his wife, Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol, who had gone to Iran 18 days ago at the invitation of Her Royal Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi, President of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, returned home by plane this morning.

At the Kabul airport Their Royal Highnesses were welcomed by HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis and some other members of royal family, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, members of the cabinet; generals of the Royal Army; the Mayor of Kabul, officials of the Afghan Red Crescent Society and members of the Iranian Embassy in Kabul.

As HRH Prince Ahmad Shah alighted from the plane the national anthem was played.

Later, accompanied by General Khan Mohammad Minister of National Defence, His Royal Highness inspected a guard of

Carrier Rockets Launched In Pacific By USSR

MOSCOW, Nov. 25, (Tass).—
 New launchings of carrier rockets into an area in the Pacific were carried out in the Soviet Union in accordance with the USSR's space programme.

The operation of all systems and the flight of the rockets passed normally and the mock-ups of the last-but-one stage hit the planned target area with great precision.

The tests planned for this stage of the programme have thus been successfully fulfilled.

Tass is authorised to state that the area of the Pacific Ocean within a circle of 40 nautical miles radius and the centre 35 degrees 05 minutes north and 175 degrees 43 minutes east, announced on October 31 of this year, is fully free for shipping and flights of aircraft as of Nov. 25, 1965.

In connection with the extension of the programme of scientific research aimed at further studying the outer space, the Soviet Union will fire rocket boosters from Nov. 25 to Dec. 25, 1965, into a circular target area in the central Pacific with a radius of 40 nautical miles and the centre 0 degrees 5 minutes south and 163 degrees 45 minutes west.

Tass has been asked to announce that to ensure safety the Soviet government requests the governments of other countries using the sea-lanes and air-lanes in the Pacific to instruct appropriate bodies to advise ships and planes not to enter the sea and air space of this area from noon to midnight local time every day.

HRH Prince Ahmad Shah shook hands with those present at the airport to welcome him.

Assadullah Seraj, Afghan Ambassador in Iran, accompanied His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah to Kabul.

Coup In Congo Topples Govt.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Nov. 25, (AP).—A military coup d'etat Thursday overthrew the Congolese government. The coup was led by army commander Lt. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, who dismissed President Joseph Kasavubu and assumed the powers of chief of state.

Mobutu named Colonel Leonard Mulamba to form an all-party government.

The apparently peaceful and bloodless coup came during the night. The whereabouts of Kasavubu and Premier-designate Evariste Kimba are not immediately known.

Girl Scout Director Here

KABUL, Nov. 25.—Miss Signe Daeijer, Director of the World Bureau of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, arrived in Kabul yesterday to visit the Afghan Girl Scouts' Association and discuss membership of the Afghan Girl Scouts' Association in the Afghan Sarandoy Tolena. Mohammad Nasim, President, and some Sarandoy associates were present at the airport to receive her.

Dr. Ziayee Speaks At Education Conference

KABUL, Nov. 25.—Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziayee, Deputy Minister of Education, who is attending the ECAFE Education and Planning Ministers' Conference in Bangkok said in a statement that important activities have taken place in various fields of education during the past three and a half years at the recommendation of the South and Southeast Asian Education Ministers' Conference.

For example, he said, in the international field a planning institute has been established in Paris and, after two years of preliminary studies, is now paying attention to practical plans for various regions.

He said the International Development Association (IDA), which is active along with the World Bank, has considerably expanded its activities in the field of education. It has sent planning missions to all regions in Southeast Asia.

Discussing qualitative improvements in the field of education Ziayee said educational budgets in most countries, including Afghanistan, have considerably increased and planning departments

have been established in all ministries of education. Similarly bilateral and multilateral assistance in the field of education and economics have increased in all countries of the region.

Many institutes of specialised training, he said, have been established in these countries through international aid and through affiliation agreements. This has resulted in an increase in the number of local experts and technical personnel.

Ziayee, who is leading the Afghan delegation at the conference, suggested that the best way of overcoming educational difficulties in member countries is through a system of multiple aid on an international and bilateral basis.

He said in most countries, including Afghanistan, there are two problems threatening the future of education unless some effective measures taken against them.

On the one hand, he said, these emanate from the need to further slow down the already slow rate of education at all levels to keep pace with the rate of econo-

mic development. On the other the growing number of unemployed people at all levels creates problems of great significance unsettling the social balance.

Ziayee said if the system he proposed was accepted without any reservations, it will be possible to launch useful agricultural and industrial projects with due priority given to increasing the productive capacity in each country. In this case it will be possible for industry and agriculture to absorb trained personnel.

He said the volume of aid will start diminishing once the necessary development takes place in the receiving countries. The day will come when the developing countries become independent of foreign aid.

Ziayee said the acceptance of the system of multilateral aid by the United Nations and the donor countries will lead to an unprecedented development in foreign and international aid programmes, the coordination of which will require a long-term plan on the one hand and the creation of a new spirit which is now referred to as philanthropism.

102 Get Certificates For Completing Teaching Course

KABUL, November 25.—

DR. Mohammad Akram, Deputy Minister of Education, presented certificates to the graduates of the seventh summer courses launched by the Institute of Education yesterday at Malalai High School for Girls.

One hundred and two trainees passed out of a total 176. One hundred and fifty two participated in the examinations. The graduates include ten grade 12 and 15 grade 10 and 11 students.

Dr. Mohammad Akram said the latest developments have led people to have greater hopes in education. "If we make use of the opportunity and take firm steps," he said, "people will certainly extend greater cooperation. Positive results in education persuade people to offer further cooperation."

Before the presentation of certificates Mohammad Yaseen Azim, Vice-President of the Institute of Education, read a report on summer courses since their establishment.

He said the courses, which were started seven years ago, were being attended by teachers from Kabul city and the adjoining areas. The courses, he said, are run by the Ministry of Education, Kabul University and the Columbia team of experts from the Institute of Education.

The courses aim at raising the educational standards of men and women teachers and the promotion of better methods of education.

This year's courses registered 30 more trainees than in the pre-

Asian Education Ministers Hold Third Session

BANGKOK, Nov. 25, (Reuter).
 The conference of Asian education ministers at its third day session Wednesday formed two commissions to consider and report on the problems of education in Asia.

Commission one, headed by the vice-chancellor of Delhi University, Doctor C. D. Desimukh, will hold discussions on the needs and perspectives for long-range educational developments at all levels within the existing and envisaged social and economic framework of the member states.

It will also discuss methods of formulating national educational plans of the member states.

Commission two, headed by the Pakistani Permanent Secretary of Education, W. B. Kadri, will take up the technical and qualitative aspects of educational development at all levels.

The recommendations of the two commissions will be presented to the plenary session of the conference on November 27.

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Is Conspicuous Consumption Making Moonlighters?

By **NOUR RAHIMI**
Considering the number of pro-
fessionally trained men and wo-
men the number of experts doing
ordinary jobs in Afghanistan
may be the highest in the world.
There are doctors of medicine
working as reporters, radio an-
nouncers as hotel desk clerks, en-
gineers working as interpreters
and translators, teachers doing
clerical jobs, professors running
restaurants and government of-
ficials doing real estate business.
Some of these people have tak-
en up employment outside their
fields because those already there
thought they did not need their
services; some did so because the
jobs outside their fields were more
attractive; and there are some
who do what they are trained
for and do something else on the
side.

The first two categories are
product of intolerance, greed, ne-
potism and corruption. As time
goes on, and we are socially bet-
ter organised, the problem will
be solved. We have already made
great headway in shedding the
practice of providing and creat-
ing jobs for men rather than
training men for the jobs.

What concerns us here is the
third category, a category of peo-
ple who are overworked, who
look up to its profession and are
devoted, despite their displeasure
at not being able to devote them-
selves to their profession entirely
so that the nation may benefit
from their knowledge and train-
ing obtained after long years of
study at home and abroad. Even
those who do use their training
are forced to seek other types of
part time employment. I suspect
this category is the largest, but
that is not the question. The real
question is why this category
came into being. What are the
underlying reasons for its coming
into existence?

While some years ago nobody
wearing a suit and an overcoat
made of locally produced mate-
rial felt awkward or inferior the
situation is so changed today
that everybody is compelled to
sport imported clothes. To be
able to afford this they put them-
selves under a lot of pressure,
working longer hours and going
without necessities.

The craze for building bigger
and better houses and the use of
elaborate furniture also make
people want to supplement their
income by seeking additional
work. As a result of this they
need in their own field and are
unable to use all their talent and
energies entirely for their main
job.

We cannot expect junior official-
s to stop such habits. There is
pressure which makes them act
the way they do. Senior officials
and those who make easy money
set the pace. To show that the
Jones are no better they are peo-
ple with limited means try and
imitate the well-to-do.

Food For Thought

Your daily life is your
example and your religion.
Khalil Gibran

**Welcome Trend In
Education**

The question what should be
done about the ever-increasing
number of our graduates at
different levels has been under
consideration by our education-
al authorities for several years.
With the increase in the num-
ber of schools we are unable to
absorb all the graduates turned
out by them in governmental
agencies.

It is therefore as well
that the meeting held in the
Ministry of Education on Tues-
day under the chairmanship of
Prime Minister Mohammad
Hashim Maiwandwal discussed
ways to encourage specialised
education for students who fail
to pass high school entry exam-
inations. To give them voca-
tional training under the direct
supervision of the Ministry
of Education is a step in the
right direction. Such a plan will
absorb a large number of stu-
dents who have completed their
primary school education and
are anxious to continue educa-
tion in some field for a few
more years.

It is not possible to provide
facilities for higher education
for all students. Such facilities
are necessarily limited. But
even if we have such facilities,
we cannot allow all students to
enter institutions of higher
learning if we wish to maintain
high educational standards. It
is therefore appropriate that
we should allow only those stu-
dents to go in for higher educa-
tion who have the suitable
qualifications and are likely to
benefit from it. The rest should
join specialised schools or em-
ploy their talents in other fields
to become useful members of
the community.

Besides receiving vocational
training, such students should
be encouraged to go back to
their original homes to help
the people of their community
improve their living standard
and learn new techniques of
farming and new crafts.

What is most heartening is
that our educational authorities
have fully grasped the import-
ance of the problem and are
doing their best to deal with
it in a constructive manner.

Travel Congress Chooses Passport To Peace As Theme

Following is the report
made by Abad Wabab Tarzi,
President of the Afghan
Tourist Bureau, after return-
ing from the 19th General As-
sembly of the International
Union of Official Travel Or-
ganisations held recently in
Mexico City.

The worldwide organisation of
governmental agencies engaged
in promoting international travel
joined its forces with UN
in fostering tourism as "The Pas-
port to Peace", the theme of this
year's IUOTO Congress.

Reports submitted to the Con-
gress indicated that the number
of such "passports" has exceeded
all previous records. They showed
that the number of internation-
al travellers is increasing at a
rate of 15 per cent yearly. It was
estimated that this year 75,000,000
tourists will spend about \$11
billion.

The assembly concluded its de-
liberations by voting to ask the
United Nations to proclaim 1967
"International Travel Year". In-
ternational Travel Year is regard-
ed by IUOTO as an instrument to
promote the status, prestige and
effectiveness of the world travel
movement and to enable its mem-
bers to develop resources, pro-
grammes and standards for ex-
panding the tourist boom now in
progress.

Need For Automatic Data Processing Equipment

A vital question to be asked
whether Afghanistan is really in
need of statistical equipment for
data processing. From whatever
angle one may look at this ques-
tion, one has to admit that Af-
ghanistan in one stage or another
of its planned activities will have
to begin handling its statistics
some of which are now processed
in a foreign country.

The development of data pro-
cessing systems under the present
conditions of Afghanistan, planned
economic activities is a good
opportunity to integrate all the
statistical work handled by differ-
ent government agencies. Such
a system would enable different
agencies to be flexible and yet
produce unified economic data.
It should be so designed that the
simpler machine operations can
be introduced first, progressing to
more complicated machines as
we gain experience.

To phase out a plan for organis-
ing this new department, an
office is needed having the respon-
sibility of planning the system,
selecting the equipment, produc-
ing a timetable for machine instal-
lations, and deciding what agen-
cies will have which machine
and at what time.

It has often been said that we
Afghans will not be competent
to work sophisticated equipment
in a short time. This is not cor-
rect. I remember vividly the wild
suggestions in some foreign press
that the UAR would not be able
to pilot the passing ships after
they took over the management of
the Suez Canal. These fears pro-
ved wrong because the Egyptians
showed their skill in managing
the work of the canal even more
efficiently than before.

An automatic data processing
machine can be simple as a punch
card machine and a card sorter.
After going through this stage,
more machines can be added as
needed. This presumes a well-
thought out schedule of machine
requirements established before
the first installation.

It would also require that the
machines purchased in the future
be compatible with those already
in use. From whatever knowl-
edge I have in this field this is
not an insurmountable problem
since most makes of equipment
can be connected together with-
out great difficulty. There are,
however, some items which do
not match and combinations of
these must be avoided so as to
prevent waste.

Some specific problems with
which we are now confronted are
problems of location, what mi-
nistries will use the data, non-gov-
ernment usage, types of train-
ing and persons available for train-
ing.

There is no doubt that extra-
ordinary precautions must be ta-
ken to keep the expensive ma-
chinery in a good location where
it can be run 24 hours a day. Such
equipment must be accessible in
all hours.

A determinant of location will
be which ministries or agencies
will be utilising the new equip-
ment. There are perhaps four mi-
nistries which could make effec-
tive use of a computer now. Our
foreign trade which is being su-
pervised by Joe Gums is sent to
Beirut for tabulation, resulting
in a few months' delay.

This work can be done within
Afghanistan in a few days if we
decide to have a computer in our
own country. The Ministry of
Finance could have more accu-
rate and up-to-date figures on gov-
ernment receipts and expendi-
ture. This ministry can also de-
velop more advanced techniques
to hook our trade and other pri-
(Contd. on page 4)

Modern Trends In The Powers Of The Executive

One of the inevitable conse-
quences of parliamentarism is
that the authority and importance
of the executive is curtailed. But
even when the legislature, the ju-
diciary and the executive have
equal powers, as a matter of ne-
cessity the executive has to enjoy
a special position.

A study of President Johnson's
administration shows that there
is a new trend unparalleled in
the constitutional history of the
U.S. This development, which
tends to augment the executives
powers and to give it a bigger say
in the country's affairs than the
Congress or the Supreme Court,
has not only frustrated political
scientists but has also confused
them because what has been
described as new channelling of
authority from the legislature
and the judiciary to the execu-
tive.

Similarly, in Britain the House
of Commons is not the same as
it used to be a few years ago.
Much has changed there. No one
could ever think that a govern-
ment with such a slender major-
ity as that of the Labour Party
could do so much as it has done
during the last one year. No one
could have imagined that the
executive in Britain could be-
come so powerful as it is now.

In some Afro-Asian countries,
the executive has completely
changed its colour. In most of
these countries, which have be-
come independent during the last
decade or so, the president of the
republic is not only the head of
the executive, but something mu-
ch more.

"Lifetime presidencies" are
fast rising in many of the Afro-
Asian republics.

The latest surveys in the U.S.
show that Congress during the
Johnson administration has been
the weakest since the inception
of the constitution. There are se-
veral reasons for this. There are
no more powerful speakers and
leaders as there used to be. The
PRO's and the lobbyists play the
most important role in establish-
ing closer relations between Con-
gress and the White House. Most
of the young Senators and Repre-
sentatives look up to the Presi-
dent for support for re-election.

In addition, Johnson's "Great
Society" plan has reduced much
of the heat in Congress. Not only
are the two houses of Congress
convinced that great welfare
measures are included in the plan
for the establishment of the
Great Society in America, but
the public at large has great ex-
pectations from it.

These hopes have put a stop
to the conventional quarrels be-
tween the three organs of the
state and transformed the White
House into a new symbol.

Studying the situation of the
modern world one cannot but
feel that the executive in any
country should have vast pow-
ers.

In a world in which minute
matter, it is most important that
decisions should be made without
delay. Urgent decisions cannot be
made by parliaments which have
hundreds of members. Besides, in
terms of atomic wars, there is no
time to refer the matter of retak-
ing against the enemy's attack
to a parliament.

The power of decision-making
is the latest addition to the pow-
(Contd. on page 4)

STUDENT SPECIAL



High school students take exams as school year closes in Kabul. (Left: Aisha Durrani, Right: Isteqal)

Winter: Chance For Literacy School Boom

By **TEKEY**
In the last issue of the student
page, we talked about whether
the Ministry of Education might
develop programmes during the
winter to help students avoid vac-
cation blues.

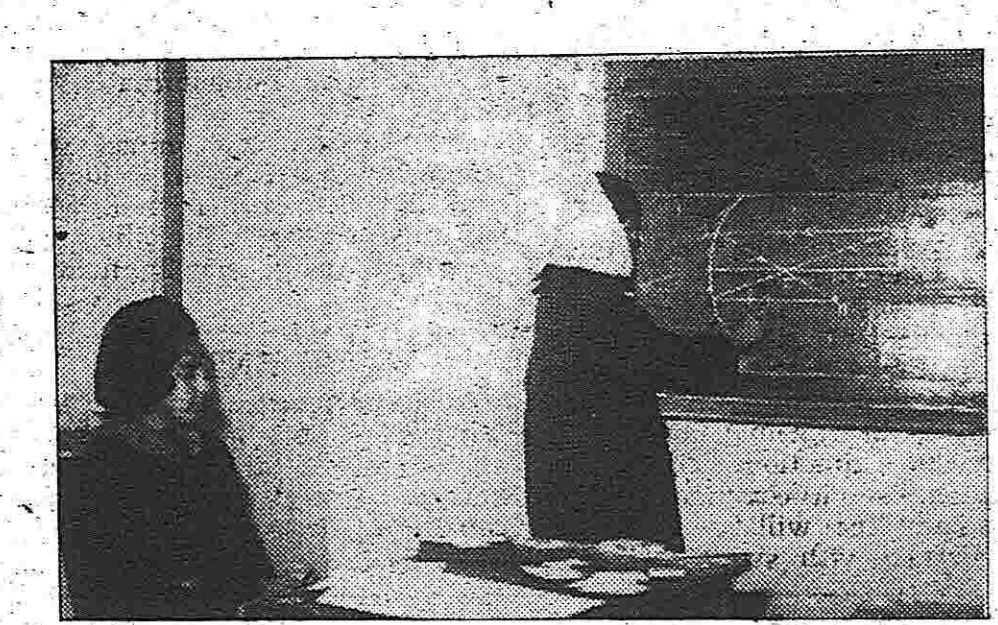
Last Saturday's Anis in an edi-
torial suggested that clubs should
be set up to promote and popula-
rise winter sports such as skiing,
ice skating and ice hockey. The
editorial, however, admitted that
this could not be done in a mat-
ter of one or two years.

In this article we would like to
make a few suggestions as to how
students could use their time dur-
ing the winter usefully so that, on
the one hand, they are not bored
and on the other, they make a
contribution to the advancement
of their people.

First of all, the university stu-
dents can set up seminars to help
the provincial teachers with the
subjects they teach. As we know
most of the teachers do not
hold higher degrees.

It is true that, Kabul Univer-
sity runs workshops in Kabul dur-
ing the winter to help provin-
cial teachers get up to date in
their chosen fields. Most of these
teachers are unable to come to
Kabul. In some parts of the
country schools remain open dur-
ing the winter. If Kabul Univer-
sity discusses the problem with
interested university students,
perhaps such workshops could be
opened in many parts of the coun-
try, even in smaller towns and
villages.

We should like to mention that
students should not take teaching
jobs in schools during their
vacations because when they
leave there will remain a gap
which will not be easy to fill.



A geometry exam in progress at Malalai. Examinations are usually given from the first to the fifteenth of Qans for grades seven to eleven. Exams are given in one subject each day. The students in first to sixth grades take their exams from the 15th to the 30th of Agrab. The twelfth grade students in Kabul and other parts of the country where students are given winter vacation take their exams from the 15th to the 30th of Qans.

The students in collaboration
with the Rural Development De-
partment could also improve
towards improving the standards
of health in their villages.
If the Rural Development
Department provides them with
the necessary information, book-
lets, diagrams, and photographs
they will be able to do a great
deal by talking to the villagers
on matters related to water sup-
ply, eating habits and clothing.

There are many more things
that the students can do if they
are encouraged by the provincial
officials, their schools, the Minis-
try of Education and the Univer-
sity. The three month winter
vacation can be a period during
which students can act as agents
of social change and social revolu-
tion, to improve living standards
in the countryside.

Fourth, we have tried to pro-
vide our regular readers with in-
formation about a variety of aca-
demic and specialised as well as
provincial schools in Afghanistan.

About 1,800 copies of the Stu-
dent Special Page are sold each
Thursday in addition to regu-
lar subscriptions. We have
experimented with sending
the special edition to some
schools in the provinces
for the last several weeks and
hope to establish a regular sys-
tem of delivery for them next
year.

Student Hails End Of "Awful" Chadaries

By **Abdul Kader 12 B, Ghazi School**
One of the very important
things that has happened in the
reign of our present King, H. M.
Mohammad Zahir Shah is the
giving of freedom to Afghan wo-
manhood. All the progressive
minded men of the nation, have
been delighted at this event. Ma-
ny foreign nationals who have
been in this country for six or
more years remember how our
streets looked with the women
walking under those awful chad-
aries.

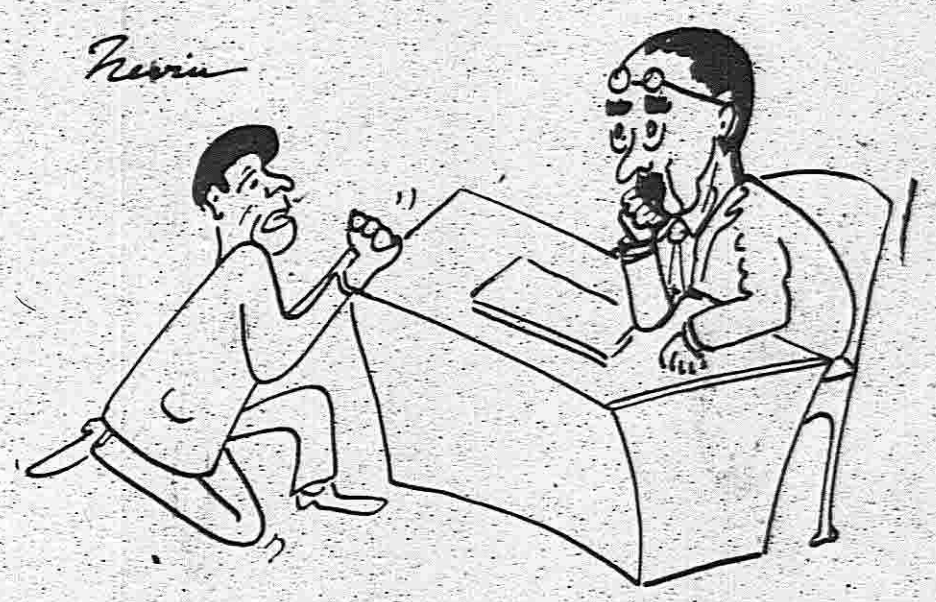
It was a very difficult thing
to do away with the chadaries.
Many people thought was im-
possible because it was against
religion, and also because it
was against the habit and way
of life of the people.

The first small bunch of vo-
lunteers who promised the gov-
ernment that they would go un-
veiled in the streets were really
courageous women. There were
all kinds of possibilities of their
being beaten by some ignorant
fanatic or of being scolded and
cursed. Nothing of the kind hap-
pened, fortunately, thanks to
the adaptability of the Afghan
women. The only thing the vo-
lunteers had to undergo was the
curious looks of all Afghan men,
and even women who were still
under chadaries. The brave vo-
lunteers knew that all eyes on
the street were focused on them.

In a week's time many women
and girls followed the example
of volunteers, and people seemed
to get used to the sight and star-
red less and cared less. Such a
revival of life came to the city
that it was impossible to cam-
pare it with old days. Where
women are employed in offices
and banks one can see a district
change in the atmosphere of these
places. Now it has come about
that they can vote for their can-
didates standing for election to
Parliament, and this is also a re-
sult, and benefit of their being un-
veiled. Another has been the de-
velopment of co-education at the
University now girl students sit
in the same classes with boys.

In the Grand Loya Jirgah
there were some educated wo-
men who pleaded for an improve-
ment in the condition of Af-
ghan women and a few clauses
were put in our new Constitution
to benefit women and give them
their rights as free and equal
partners in the development of
the country.

We will appreciate any ideas
for next year's Student Special
Page.



Make the passing grade 30 or else.

Afghanistan Co-Sponsors Resolution In UN Against Use Of Nuclear Weapons

UNITED NATIONS, November 25, (AP).—

A RESOLUTION urging suspension of all nuclear weapons tests and requesting the 17-nation disarmament group at Geneva to urgently continue work on a comprehensive test ban treaty was submitted Wednesday to the UN main political committee.

The resolution sponsored by Afghanistan and 25 member countries is expected to come to a vote Friday.

It calls also on all countries to respect the spirit and provisions of the Moscow test ban treaty. The treaty bans nuclear testing in the atmosphere, outer space and under water. Neither France

nor China have signed it.

The Geneva negotiators were asked to continue their work "with a sense of urgency" to ban all nuclear weapons tests in all environments. The resolution suggested the committee take into account "the improved possibilities for international co-operation in the field of seismic detection".

The United States has insisted that on-site inspection stations are needed to plug any loopholes in the treaty, while the Soviet Union has charged the on-site inspections are merely a ruse to allow planting of espionage agents in Soviet territory.

Sponsors of the resolution are Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Sudan, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and Zambia.

Kosygin, Indian Ambassador Meet

MOSCOW, Nov. 25, (AP).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin had talks Wednesday with the Indian Ambassador, Triloki Nath Kaul, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported.

Tass said the meeting was held at the request of the Indian Ambassador. No details on the matters discussed were immediately available.

The meeting took place the same day that the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, saw Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Bhutto arrived in Moscow Tuesday.

During the undeclared Kashmir war in September the Soviet Union proposed that President Mohammad Ayub Khan of Pakistan, and Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri of India meet at Tashkent to try to reconcile their differences. Both sides agreed in principle, but no date is known to have been set.

Indonesian Official Wants Malaysian Fight Intensified

JAKARTA, Nov. 25, (Reuter).—Indonesia's second Deputy Premier, Dr. Johannes Leimena, was Wednesday reported as saying his country's confrontation of Malaysia must be intensified.

The semi-official English-language Indonesian Herold quoted Dr. Leimena as saying the intensification must take place while Indonesia waited for a political resolution by President Sukarno to the recent unsuccessful coup.

In Kuala Lumpur it was announced that a time bomb believed to be Indonesian exploded Tuesday night in a training area near Malacca, Southwest Malaysia.

Some damage was caused in the area, which is attached to a training camp normally by a three battalion Commonwealth brigade. There were no casualties.

Rationing Due To Start Soon In Indian Cities

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25, (Reuter).—India faces a lean winter, with a prospect of widespread rationing to begin soon. Rationing of wheat, rice and sugar is due to start in Delhi before Dec. 8, and, by January, the Food Minister, Subramaniam, proposes to extend rationing to cities of more than one million population.

By May rationing will have extended to cities over 100,000 people.

The government has asked people to eat more vegetables, eggs and other foods in place of grain, but the prices of these alternatives are beyond the reach of the lowest income groups.

Rationing has been necessitated following failure of the monsoon rains in many parts of India.

The government is proposing to start relief works in drought stricken Rajasthan where five million people are faced with famine.

Last year India imported 88 million tons of food grains, yet still needed to import another 6,500,000 tons.

This year, the harvest is estimated to have dropped by three million tons, so that imports must be stepped up to 9,500,000 tons of food grains.

India's main source of supply continues to be the United States, which has sent 32 million tons of grain to this country over the past ten years, in return for payments in rupees.

Role Of Executive

Cont'd. from page 2

ers of the executive. It is not only in relation to the use of weapons, but sometimes involves the adoption of measures connected with welfare, public health, security and administration of justice.

The responsibility for the preparation of plans has also increased the authority of the executive. In the present world, every nation has certain ideals. In other words, every country envisages an ideal society for its people which can be brought into being through proper planning. Somehow, it is the executive that takes the initiative to draw up plans, and thus increases its popularity among the masses of the people. Perhaps, there is more cohesion and harmony among members of the executive than those of a legislature.

Another trend is that contrary to previous practices the executive tries to avoid making use of its authority in a dictatorial way. This has resulted in closer relations between the people and their governments.

That is why one can say that the governments of today are gradually increasing in popularity.

Emir Of Kuwait Dies From Heart Attack; Brother Rules

KUWAIT, November 25, (AP).—

THE ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Abdullah Salem el Sabah, aged 70 died Wednesday at 5 p.m. (1400 GMT) the cabinet announced Wednesday night.

The head of this tiny oil emirate collapsed during the opening of the fourth consecutive term of the National Assembly Oct. 26.

The cabinet appointed his brother Crown Prince Premier, Sheikh Sabah al Salem al Sabah as Emir of Kuwait and Finance

and Industry Minister Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad as acting Premier.

The cabinet, which met in an emergency session Wednesday night, declared 30 days official mourning. All television and radio programmes will be replaced by koranic readings.

The funeral will be at 3 p.m. local time (noon GMT) Thursday.

Abdullah al Salim al Subah was no longer just another Sheikh with a small income. He became a man with millions of pounds sterling.

But when the oilmen gave him a magnificent Rolls Royce, he gave it away, when they gave him a luxurious yacht with gold-plated baths and fittings, he sold it. He warned his people that the old laws against alcohol would still stand.

Bhutto-Gromyko Hold Top Secret Talks In Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 25, (AP).—Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Wednesday for the second time in two days in top secret talks.

The talks were believed to cover a possible India-Pakistan summit meeting in the Soviet Union on Kashmir and Pakistani complaints about Soviet arms shipments to India.

Pakistani sources, however, refused to comment on the subjects discussed.

A Pakistani Embassy spokesman said he had no instructions from Bhutto to comment on his talks with Gromyko.

Bhutto himself has said only that he came to discuss Soviet-Pakistani relations.

Prospects for the Ayub-Shastri meeting on Soviet territory were believed to be the main purpose for Bhutto's stop here en route to the United Nations.

Conditions Good

For UK To Join

CM, Says De Gaulle

PARIS, Nov. 25, (AP).—President Charles de Gaulle indicated Wednesday that conditions for Britain joining the Common Market have improved, and that he favours the trend.

De Gaulle told the cabinet Wednesday, according to spokesman Alain Peyrefitte:

"A certain number of indications show that the conditions that formerly obstructed the rapprochement of Britain and continental Europe are in the process of easing. The problem seems to be ripening slowly in a positive direction. This evolution, in case it continues along this same line, will be considered by France with sympathy."

Strike Continues For Third Day In Bulawayo, Rhodesia

BULAWAYO, November 25, (Reuter).—

A FOUR-day general strike of African workers in protest against the seizure of independence by Ian Smith's regime appeared to have petered out here this morning—third day of the protest.

African workers streamed into this city—Rhodesia's main industrial centre—from their townships in buses and lorries, and on bicycles and on foot.

Shots were heard in the centre of Bulawayo last night, but no further incidents were reported during the night the shooting was unexplained. Since independence was declared 13 days ago, police and other official departments have refused to give details of incidents to the press.

Last night the situation in the African townships round Bulawayo had been regarded as dangerous after a day of incidents.

Police had opened fire on a crowd stoning a bus in Mpopoma township, killing one African man, and also used tear gas as incidents broke out between pickets and non-strikers. Several Africans were arrested.

No Further Mist For Next 24 Hours, Says Weather Dept.

KABUL, Nov. 25.—Some parts of Kabul City particularly near the Kabul International Airport were surrounded by heavy mist early this morning. As the sun rose the mist gradually disappeared and by 10:30 a.m. the horizon was clear.

The weather bureau said that there is no possibility of further mist in city for the next 24 hours. The Kabul traffic department reported no accidents on account of the mist.

Twelve Die In French Coal Mine Explosion

CARMAUX, Southwest France, Nov. 25, (Reuter).—Twelve miners died in a dawn explosion 230 metres (750 feet) below ground in a coalpit here Wednesday, it was officially announced last night.

The Carmaux basin mines management said that the bodies of two missing men had been spotted under debris. Ten other victims had earlier been brought to safety.

STUDENTS..

(Cont'd. from page 3)

our society. This has been one of the greatest advances in our country's history. We should never forget those who brought it about.

AFGHAN WOOL INDUSTRY NEW STORE

Be the first in style this winter—come in and see a rich array of handsome long lasting wools in a variety of color in our new shop at Charra-e-Siderat at the end of the green door bazaar nearest the American Embassy. We have a fabric to meet your every need for coats
skirts
suits
dresses.

And we have blankets too.

