

12-13-1965

Kabul Times (December 13, 1965, vol. 4, no. 217)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (December 13, 1965, vol. 4, no. 217)" (1965). *Kabul Times*. 1156.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1156>

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THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum -7°C.
Sun sets today at 4:38 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:56 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. IV, NO. 217

KABUL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1965, (QAUS 22, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

College Of Science Closed By Kabul University Senate

KABUL, December 13.—Kabul University announced Sunday that the College of Science will be closed starting today because of "the continued violation of order and discipline by some of the college staff and students making it impossible for classes to be held in the College of Science and disturbing other colleges."

The university said the boarding facilities for students of the College of Science will be withdrawn beginning Wednesday.

Algerian Leader Begins Discussions In Moscow Today

MOSCOW, Dec. 13, (AP).—Algerian strongman Colonel Houari Boumedienne is scheduled to arrive in Moscow today (at 1100 GMT) for his first talks with Soviet leaders since he came to power.

It could be the start of closer relations between this country and Algeria. They have been cool since Boumedienne ousted ex-President Ben Bella in a military coup June 19.

Ben Bella was one of the Soviet Union's firmest friends in Africa.

Boumedienne and his group, including Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, are expected to stay three or four days in the Soviet capital.

The Soviet press has been highly critical of the arrests by the new Algerian government of communists and communist sympathisers.

But there were no protests here against Ben Bella's imprisonment and substantial military, economic and technical aid by the Eastern bloc has continued since June 19.

Boumedienne has insisted that he wanted to continue friendly relations with this country. His regime has declared that the arrests of communists at home did not mean that it was hostile to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet press has given no indication of the kind of reception Boumedienne will get there. The new Soviet leadership often expresses its desires to cooperate with foreign countries even when their political systems are different.

Dec. 15. The college administration has requested able and patriotic students willing to take examinations to register their names.

The university announcement added that the date for examinations of the College of Science will be announced ten days in advance.

Meanwhile, Mohammad Osman, a former instructor in the College of Science, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. This was announced Sunday by the primary court for civil servants and public security. The case, which was referred to the court by the Attorney-General, was thoroughly studied and carefully investigated, said the announcement.

After studying the Attorney-General's opinion and the defence of the accused, hearing witnesses and employing other means to establish guilt, the court declared that, with due consideration to Article 74 of the regulations for the punishment of crimes by civil servants and crimes against public security and interest, it was decided to sentence Mohammad Osman to two years' imprisonment.

Mohammad Osman has accepted the sentence.

German Language Course Begun

KABUL, Dec. 13.—The Institute of Public Health started a course in German language Saturday. The course started with help from the Goethe Institute will be of three months' duration with classes three times a week. The course was opened by the chief of the Goethe Institute, Weichsel.

The Public Health Institute said those attending the course include personnel of the Department of Bio-Chemistry and the Blood Bank.

Minister Visits Site For New City In Urozgan

KABUL, Dec. 13. Engineer Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works, and a team of officials accompanying him, arrived in Urozgan via Jaghori and Malistan Saturday.

Sunday morning the Minister studied the map for the new city of Urozgan and after checking it with the construction site handed it over to Governor Roshan.

Later he went to Taireen and gave instructions to the provincial director of public works on the construction and repair of some of the bridges over the Taireen river.

Jirgah Approves \$3.5 Million Loan From Development Fund For Educational Projects

KABUL, December 13.—The Wolesi Jirgah Sunday approved the agreement for a 3.5 million loan from the International Development Association for the construction and equipment of seven vocational schools by the Ministry of Education.

As the session began the Jirgah's secretary read the text of the agreement and said it had received cabinet approval.

Later, Mohammad Aref Ghausi, President of the Board of Planning in the Ministry of Education, was summoned to the House to answer questions and explain conditions of the loan as well as the nature of the projects to be implemented.

The projects are a teachers' training academy and a technical training school for teachers in Kabul; agriculture, technical and teachers' training schools in Kunduz; and agriculture and mechanical schools in Herat.

Although the schools are to be started only in three provinces, students from neighbouring provinces will be allowed to join them under a quota system.

Speaking of conditions for the loan, Ghausi told the Jirgah it was interest-free and repayable in 50 years with a grace period of ten years. One per cent of the loan will be repaid in the second ten years in two instalments. During the remaining 30 years three per cent of the loan will be repayable each year.

Afghanistan will not be obliged to repay in dollars. In case of financial or exchange difficulties, it can repay in the currency of one of the IDA member countries. Purchases can be made in any of these countries which is most advantageous for Afghanistan.

Khanabad Man Dies In Traffic Accident

KABUL, Dec. 13.—A 65-year-old man died in a traffic accident Saturday night in Parwan Mena.

An official of the Traffic Department said Dad Ali, a citizen of Khanabad, was crossing the main road when he was run over by a car, the driver of which has not yet been identified. Dad Ali was seriously injured and later died in hospital.

IMF Official Leaves Kabul
KABUL, Dec. 13.—The International Monetary Fund delegation led by A. Ray, assistant chief of the Middle East Department of the fund, who had come to Kabul for talks on monetary matters, left for Washington Sunday.

Security Council Meets On Rhodesia Today

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 13, (Reuters).—The Security Council was called Sunday to meet at 4 p.m. (2100 GMT) today following a cable from Kenya President Jomo Kenyatta to United Nations Secretary-General U Thant urging an immediate Security Council meeting to approve mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia.

President Kenyatta's message said the Rhodesian situation posed a dangerous threat of racial conflagration on a world scale.

The situation was desperate, it said.

USAID, Asia Foundation Officials Meet Premier

KABUL, Dec. 13.—Hayden Williams, President of the Asia Foundation, met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at the Gulkhana building of the Prime Ministry Sunday morning to exchange views on the foundation's assistance to Afghanistan.

The head of the foundation's mission in Kabul, Dr. Gaston Sigur, and Mortimer Fleishacker, a member of the foundation's board of trustees, were also present during the meeting.

On Saturday William B. Macomber, Assistant Administrator of USAID, met Prime Minister Maiwandwal to discuss plans for United States assistance to Afghanistan. Others present were the U.S. Ambassador, John Milton Steeves, and USAID chief of mission in Kabul, Russel McClure.

In Dar-Es-Salaam, President Julius Nyerere Sunday told the Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity that Tanzania was determined to honour the OAU resolution on Rhodesia calling for a diplomatic break with Britain unless Britain ends the colony's breakaway.

Nyerere said he did not expect unanimity on the break. "This would be an absurd thing to expect," he said. "I know Malawi definitely will not break with Britain," he said. "But because some countries will not honour their commitment it should not stop the rest."

Although the OAU resolution said Britain must crush the rebellion by Wednesday, it would be absurd to carry on with a break if there was clear evidence Britain was willing to use force and showed determination to crush the rebellion, he added.

"So Tanzania's position remains the same—if anything we are more determined," Nyerere said. Nyerere said Britain was now trying to hide behind the wording of the OAU resolution.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said Sunday that he and Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere had reached firm agreements at a meeting on Rhodesia.

The Zambian leader also told a press conference that patience in Africa was running out.

Kaunda declined to reveal the nature of the agreements reached

with Nyerere, but he said they had been accepted by the Zam-

(Contd. on Page 4)



A group of guests seen at the reception held by the Indonesian Ambassador in Kabul Sunday afternoon to mark the eighth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship between

Afghanistan and Indonesia. The treaty was drafted in 1955 when the first Afro-Asian conference was being held in Bandung. It was signed by the Foreign Ministers

of the two countries in Bandung in April the same year. The treaty came into effect after exchange of instruments of ratification on Dec. 12, 1957.

KABUL TIMES

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BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
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Subscription Rates
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER 13, 1965

Right Move

It is regrettable that the Kabul University authorities have had to make certain decisions against their will. They have expelled one of the instructors of the College of Science and closed the institution due to unwarranted demands made by a section of students. At a time when firmness was needed both the university and the government have acted promptly and decisively.

A section of students, who for one reason or another do not want the university to function normally, have been creating trouble and trying to persuade others not to carry on their studies. As we have emphasised before, no extra-curricular activity at the university should be allowed to interfere with academic work. Students should certainly be provided an outlet to express their views on university affairs through their own organisations, but this does not mean that students who are known to have a poor academic record should make it impossible for other students to continue their work.

It should be clear to all that democracy does not imply freedom to lead the nation towards anarchy. Democracy is based on discipline and when the accepted rules are violated by any individual or group the state is duty bound to take action.

The measures adopted by the university have, we are sure, the fullest support of all right-thinking people in the country. Even the majority of the students of the College of Science are opposed to the unreasonable demands made by some of their classmates.

The university's final examinations are to start in about a week's time. Most of the students are busy preparing for their examinations. The unruly behaviour of a section of the students of the College of Science at this juncture is a crime against the rest of the students who want to continue their studies. The university authorities have done well to take firm action to restore law and order on the campus and they should be assured that their policy is supported by every law-abiding citizen of the country.

Economic, Educational Development Must Be Balanced, Dr. Ziaee Tells ECAFE Conference

This is the second part of the speech delivered by Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee at the conference of Education Ministers of the ECAFE region held recently in Bangkok. The first part appeared yesterday.

At the same time, we have made progress in making our people conscious of the need to help construct primary and secondary schools on a self-help basis. Putting into effect this mechanism of work on the local, national, and regional principles aided by bilateral and multilateral aspects of international cooperation, all the countries of the region have developed a dynamic process unprecedented in the world scene. The foundation of education has, therefore, been laid on such a firm basis that it will quicken the pace of progress from day to day. The progress of development during the past ten years in the sphere of economic, industrial and agricultural activities which formerly had not brought about the desired results, may lead us to a point where we would be come pioneers in these fields.

This practical approach will not only make it possible to go from a lower plane of education to a higher plane, but will also help provide a number of specialists having high standards. We would also have a number of technical experts and other ordinary personnel with secondary standards. But this tendency towards general education higher than that of primary school will create pressure for finding employment for the new graduates.

Following this pattern of logic we know that if the majority of developing countries, including Afghanistan, do not find early solutions for such problems, this trend may cripple the developing countries.

Helping World's Children Best Deterrent To War, UNICEF Head Says In Nobel Speech

Of the 600 million children today believed to be living at or below the minimum subsistence level, some 160 million still die before their first birthday, the chairman of UNICEF executive board, Zena Harman, said in her Nobel speech at the Nobel Institute in Oslo on Friday.

Despite the progress of the last decade, mortality rates among infants in the less developed regions are still as much as five times higher than in the developed areas. "They are up to 40 times higher for children in the one to five age group," she said.

Frau Harman said the executive board of UNICEF at a special meeting convened in the United Nations last Nov. 19 expressed its deep appreciation of the Nobel Peace prize award in a resolution.

The tasks of UNICEF have always seemed vast and limitless, the resources infinitesimal in relation to the needs. A close relationship was established with the specialised agencies from the very beginning, in the first period specifically with WHO and FAO.

Frau Harman told the audience that the provision of badly needed

tries' economic salvation and may also confront them with great danger.

The following remedies are suggested:
a) To slow down the pace of development in education and training in various fields so as to make it consonant with economic development. If such a policy is not adopted, the psychological integrity of society will disintegrate creating unrest and chaos in the minds of the general public.

b) To give in the face of the already explosive situation in the employment market among different groups of workers with different standards of education, will mean to invite uproar disturbing the social balance in society.

In the opinion of the Afghan delegation the solution of this problem lies in taking immediate steps from now to study a system of international and multilateral aid which may have a multiple effect. Aid to every individual country should be so channelled as to help create conditions for overall development of that particular country, and must also be feasible in view of its national resources coupled with foreign aid. But the regulations of the system must be strictly adhered to.

It would therefore be under such environment that multipurpose public projects in the field of agriculture and industry would require less expense would be taken in hand. Priority must be given to those countries which have an edge of productive potential over the others. Here the manpower that would have been trained would have the opportunity of finding suitable jobs. No doubt, the quality of such aid would tend to decrease as the country develops its own productive power. A day may come when developing countries would

not need help in this field on the pattern chalked out today.

In case this system of international aid under the impact of multiplied effect is adopted as the United Nations routine coupled with bilateral and multilateral aid system, an unprecedented development will occur in the expansion programmes of the developing countries. To develop such a system long term planning is essential which will replace the present-day attitude of aid-giving under the guise of humanitarian impulse and cooperation.

As a matter of fact, an atmosphere of real cooperation and peaceful co-existence under the Charter of the United Nations which is now being negotiated will be achieved. In this regard the Afghan delegation has in mind to submit two proposals for the approval of this August conference.

It is hoped that our discussions of a few days under your able chairmanship will continue in the spirit of cooperation, taking into consideration the realities of the times. I am sanguine that practical recommendations made here will form the basis of actual development ushering in a new era in co-operation and peaceful coexistence between the developing countries and developed ones with different social systems.

In the end I thank all those countries which have participated in this conference with the object of taking part in the development of the region and ones ready to contribute their part in the future too. It does not make a bit of difference what social and economic systems countries follow.

I once again extend my sincere thanks to the host country, UNESCO, ECAFE, and through them to all institutions of the United Nations which give ever-increasing aid to the region.

After expressing satisfaction over the resolution on economic blockade of South Africa the paper reiterated that unless it is effectively implemented, it will be of no use.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis the committee investigating the distribution of plots of land in the Said Noor Mohammad Shah Maina to deserving people answered a number of readers who have repeatedly alleged that land has been given to undeserving people.

First of all, said the letter, the explanation provided by the publicity department of the Kabul Municipality was completely unsatisfactory. It was regrettable that the municipality had not asked the committee to answer the charges.

The committee was appointed in April under an order of the government to go through the list of those who had applied for a plot of land in the Said Noor Shah Maina.

Before distributing the land the committee went through all the files and the list of applicants. The information on the subject was published in all newspapers in the city and also broadcast on the radio. People were asked to apply only if they were sure they justified and deserving.

Sufficient time was given to all to apply for the plots. If some applied late, the committee cannot be blamed for it. The letter said those who have information on irregularities in the distribution of plots should come forward with it so that cases may be instituted in courts against the undeserving owning houses in the Maina.

An editorial in yesterday's *Islah* dealing with real national income said the tax charged by the Government Monopoly on the purchase of cars for the government is not real income. On the other hand, tax on the import of luxury goods is real income.

Similarly, postage and telegraph charges paid by official agencies to the Ministry of Communications are not real income.

The paper suggested that the problem should be studied to find ways of relieving pressure on the national budget.

Maugham Near Death
NICE Dec. 13, (Reuters).—Somerset Maugham, 91-year-old British author, lay near death in hospital here Sunday night.

His Secretary, Alan Searle, told Reuters: "I'm afraid he is dying. I don't know how long it will be."

Maugham had a stroke after falling and striking his head at his villa at St. Jean Cap Ferrat.

The writer's plays, short stories and novels have sold millions of copies.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial entitled "Economic Sanctions", said three days ago the Political Committee of the United Nations demanded that economic measures against South Africa should be strictly enforced.

The government of Rhodesia has also been pursuing a policy of apartheid which is against the Charter of the United Nations, human rights and the principle of equality.

In the past the UN has passed a number of resolutions against the policy of the South African government but South Africa has not paid any heed to them. The economic measures suggested by the Political Committee and the General Assembly itself should be implemented with full vigour not only against South Africa but also against Rhodesia. This is the only way the countries can be made to change their policy.

At the same time, unless similar measures are taken with the same intensity against Portugal, we cannot expect good results. This is the only way these countries can be made to change their policy.

It is also necessary that those countries which have been objecting to the UN resolutions should come forward and help the world body in implementing measures based on humanitarian concepts.

It should be realised by all nations of the world that the sun of imperialism has already gone down and today it is not possible to suppress freedom-lovers and nationalists or to silence them. The UN resolutions will definitely be implemented by supporters of nationalism even if takes them some time.

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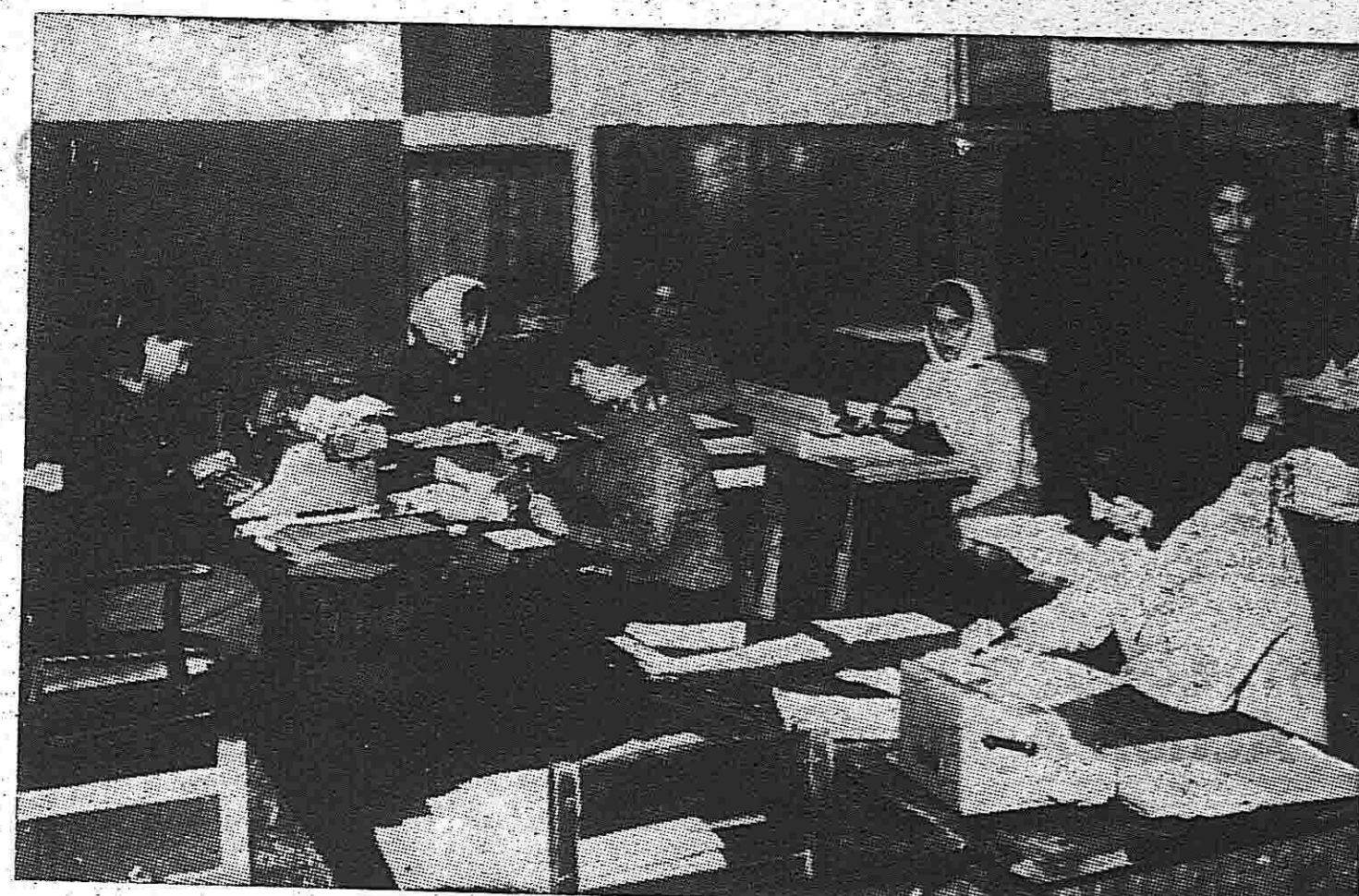
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Kabul Banks Employ More Women Than Any Other Institutions In Afghanistan



Women make up most of the staff of the Treasury Department of the D'Afghanistan Bank.

In Kabul the largest number of women office workers are employed in banks. Banks first started hiring women six years ago and since then the number of women employed has been rapidly increasing.

Among the banks, Afghanistan Bank has the largest number of women employees. Sixty-one women are working in different departments at the head office and a number of others in the branch offices in different parts of Kabul and in the provinces.

As the women seeking employment in the bank had no previous experience in office work and particularly in banking, the bank organised special training programmes for them and for other people interested. These courses in secretarial work, economics, Dari and English, which last six months are still being continued.

At the bank most of the secretarial work, all typing and record-keeping and billing are handled by women.

Asked whether employment of such a large number of women at the bank has brought any changes in the bank's management and its operation, an official said since none of the women there has yet

been appointed to an executive post and women have to work under men, things have not changed much. "The only change is that we are not behind in our typing and secretarial work".

Mrs. Najiba Nasim and Miss Fahima Hamid who work as secretaries to the Vice President of the bank and a member of the Treasury Department respectively, said despite the fact that they entered the employment of the bank after living at home for many years they do not find themselves strangers there. Their relations with the men and women at the bank are cordial and based on mutual cooperation.

Asked whether they are kept away from work because of domestic problems and children, Mrs. Najiba said: "I have a baby sister for my children and I have not allowed myself to be absent from work more than a week for the last six years".

She added: "However the fact that a baby sister cannot give the care and love of a mother to the children worries me. It bothers me to think that my children will not be brought up as I want".

At the Afghan National Bank only five women are employed. The bank officials, however, expressed satisfaction with their performance.

One of the women employees there, Mrs. Suraya said she is extremely happy working there.

She has worked there for the last four years. She has two children, and since her husband died two years ago the children are cared by their grandmother.

She said sometimes I have to miss one or two days of work in the bank but I have made it a point to make

Sakudana

Baby Food From Soybeans

Milk and prepared canned baby foods are obviously not available or are priced much too high for most mothers in Afghanistan. In most cases, more so in the past, the family didn't want to use dried milk or imported prepared baby foods anyway. They didn't trust them.

Afghan mothers have traditionally prepared special baby foods at home for their infants. Although milk feeding is becoming very popular in Kabul and some other cities, the old recipes are never forgotten and whenever problems arise women resort to the old ways of feeding their babies following the advice of grandmothers and elder women in the family.

One of the most simple, but very popular traditional baby foods, is called Sakudana. No one seems to know why this name was given to soybeans. Soybeans are not grown in Afghanistan or neighbouring countries but they have been known here for a long time. Perhaps the first ones were brought from Japan and China by the drugdealers. In any case soybeans have always been available in the local drugstores.

Since the soybean is high in protein and it has adequate amounts of fat and starch, the mothers here have found it a satisfactory food supplement for their babies.

Sakudana is prepared in a simple way: Six tablespoons of water are boiled. Then two and a half tablespoons of soybeans are put in the water and boiled until the grains are softened. They are then mashed with the back of a spoon until the consistency is like pea soup. It is freshly prepared for each feeding.

Both Franklin Press and the Government Press (now located in the new Press building two blocks to the right on the road opposite the Institute of Public Health which is on the road to the airport) are able to print personalised stationery and business cards in English, French, Persian, Pakhtu, or any combination of these.

Personalised note cards make a fine Christmas gift. And, although it is a little late for this year, excellent Christmas cards with either a photograph or a drawing (plus envelopes) can be planned for the New Year. A variety of paper is available to choose from. Any black and white glossy photograph is usable. Family groups, winter snow scenes in the bazaars or camel caravans make good cards.

Any drawing can be reproduced. However, drawings which are black and white with no grey or shaded tones are no border around the edge reproduce better. There are many Afghan artists available who do excellent pen and ink drawings of typical Afghan scenes which would make delightful cards for friends here or abroad.

If a title or message is desired the Printing Houses have English type in several sizes in Roman (with serifs) in Bold (without serifs) well as a good variety in Pakhtu and Persian.

Since the bank has many foreign clients such a knowledge of foreign language is specially useful.

Those who had no schooling, but had private education were accepted on temporary basis, and if they proved themselves useful and able to discharge their duties they were employed permanently.

One of the women employed by this bank, Mrs. Rahela Malikyar has a working knowledge of English, Czech and French besides, Pakhtu and Dari.

Since the bank has many foreign clients such a knowledge of foreign language is specially useful.

All About Women

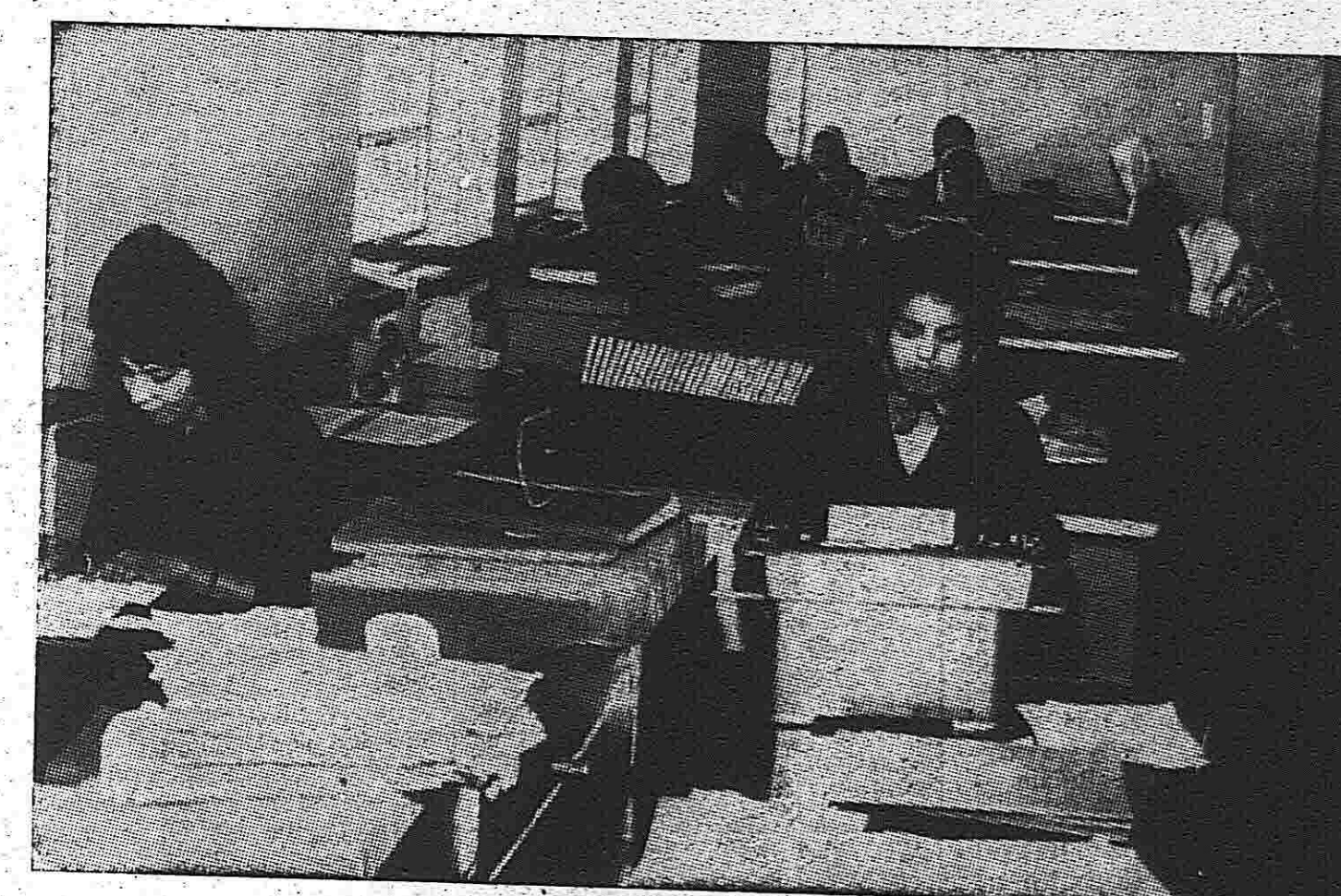
Dari Proverbs: Of Sieves And Salt

Salt preserves meat, but what can be done with salt if it turns bad.
Meaning: Ordinary people can be corrected, but how can one correct teachers, leaders and preachers? Or, if salt has lost its savour it is good for nothing.

The sieve says to the strainer: "You have holes".
Used of a glib person who finds faults with others.
Meaning: (a) It takes two to make a fight.
(b) Many hands make light work; or, in union there is strength.

He ran out from under a leaking roof and sat in the rain.
Meaning: Out of the frying pan into the fire.

Five fingers are brothers but are not equals.
Meaning: Although people may be related by family or nationality each person nevertheless is different.



A view of the current accounts department at Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

Mrs. Suraya with her two children.



Mrs. Rahela Malikyar serves as secretary to the president of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

Four Foreign Ministers Meet To Prepare For NATO Council

PARIS, December 13, (Reuter).—

THE Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany meet here tonight to prepare for the three-day meeting of NATO's ministerial council with three question marks overhanging the future of the 15-nation alliance.

They are the impact on NATO's future policies of the second round of the French Presidential election on Dec. 19, nuclear sharing within the alliance and the prospects of an East-West treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

French President de Gaulle, who failed to win an overall majority on the first ballot on Dec. 5, has strongly opposed NATO nuclear integration, while West Germany has been pressing for a greater say in the shaping

of NATO's nuclear policy.

The four Foreign Ministers—Dean Rusk, United States, Michael Stewart, Britain, Maurice Couve de Murville, France, and Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, West Germany will confer over dinner.

Well-informed sources said Stewart and Couve de Murville would report on their Moscow talks with Soviet leaders on the nuclear non-proliferation problem, the Vietnam conflict and other key world issues.

Stewart and Rusk were expected to bring up the Vietnam conflict and the continued refusal to persuade North Vietnam to enter into unconditional peace negotiations.

Pashtany Tejaraty Bank To Establish Branch In Paris

KABUL, Dec. 13.—Accepting the need for setting up a branch of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank in France, the bank's High Council has decided to ask the executive council to take practical steps for the project.

The council met under the chairmanship of the Finance Minister, Abdullah Yafali, Sunday afternoon. The Commerce Minister, Dr. Nour Ali, and the Minister of Mines and Industries, Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, and other council members were present.

The meeting made its decision after hearing a report on the possibilities of establishing a branch of the bank in Paris to promote the export of Afghan goods to France. The report was based on studies made by the Commerce Minister, Dr. Nour Ali, and the President of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank, Janat Khan Gharwal, during their recent visit to France.

Ayub Arrives In N.Y. To Address UN, Talk With Johnson

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, (Reuter).—President Ayub Khan of Pakistan arrived here Sunday for a visit to the United States which will include talks with President Johnson and an address to the United Nations General Assembly.

The President arrived by air from London, where he conferred with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

President Ayub will lunch with U Thant, United Nations Secretary General, today and address the Assembly in the afternoon.

He will hold talks with President Johnson at the White House on Tuesday and Wednesday.

President Ayub is accompanied by Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Gemini Launching

(Contd. From Page 1)

requires 15 to 30 pounds of pull pressure to detach.

Inspection showed no damage to the pad as a result of the ignition. Also there was no apparent damage to the rocket or spacecraft.

"We'll attempt to launch as soon as possible," Preston commented.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Dec. 13.—The following are the exchange rate at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani.

Buying	Selling
Af. 71.00 (per one dollar)	71.50
Af. 198.80 (per one pound sterling)	200.20
Af. 1775.00 (per hundred German Mark)	1787.50
Af. 1653.08 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	1664.73
Af. 1437.24 (per hundred French Franc)	1447.37

UN, Rhodesia

(Contd. from page 1)

bian cabinet at a meeting earlier Sunday.

The Zambian President said there seemed to be no doubt about Tanzania's intention to break off diplomatic relations with Britain Wednesday. But he declined to say whether Zambia would take any action. He told a questioner: "You see on the 15th."

President Kaunda also reiterated his demand for British troops to deploy on both the Rhodesian and Zambian side of the Kariba Dam.

In London authoritative British sources Sunday described as "purely speculative" press reports of a plan for an international police force to guard the Kariba Dam in the name of the World Bank.

The World Bank provided the major share of the finances to build the massive Kariba hydro-electric power scheme—vital to Zambia's copper industry—which straddles the Zambia-Rhodesian border.

Ian Smith, Prime Minister of the breakaway colony, has claimed the dam belongs to Rhodesia and has threatened to destroy the installations rather than have them occupied by British or other non-Rhodesian forces.

But sources close to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said that while the World Bank would naturally be interested in ways of protecting its investment they had no knowledge of any proposals that an international police force should be sent there or that such a plan would figure in discussions with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

A new British ministerial mission, led by Gledwyn Hughes, Commonwealth Minister of State, and Maurice Foley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs, will fly to Zambia on Wednesday for talks on Rhodesia.

It would complete arrangements during the Rhodesian crisis "in relation to the contingency planning for Zambia," the Commonwealth Relations Office announced.

But British newspapers suggested that a proposal for an international police "caretaker" force for the dam was likely to play a prominent part in the British talks with Kaunda.

The observer reported that the plan was now being discussed in Whitehall. The protection would come from a detachment of internationally recruited civilians, probably from the Commonwealth.

Prime Minister Ian Smith in a television interview shown Sunday stuck by his contention that British sanctions against Rhodesia have not begun to hurt. Smith said he remains ready to negotiate a settlement with Britain.

Interviewed in Salisbury Saturday by Sandy Gall of Independent Television News Smith said of British sanctions: "We know we can survive them."



To mark the Military Day of Iran a reception was held at the Iranian Embassy in Kabul. It was attended by Afghan civil and military officials and some members of diplomatic corps. In the picture a number of invitees are talking subjects of mutual interest.

Taylor Suggests Stepping Up Of Action Against Viet Cong

WASHINGTON, December 13, (AP).—

GENERAL Maxwell D. Taylor said Sunday the United States must step up its ground action against the Viet Cong and increase air pressure on North Vietnam in a "moderately ascending scale."

Taylor, special consultant to President Johnson and former Ambassador to South Vietnam, said the object is to make clear to North Vietnam "that they can't possibly win this thing."

"The issue is on the ground," Taylor said on a national television programme. He said there were between 120,000 and 130,000 Viet Cong, adding, "we can't do away with them with air or sea power alone."

After saying "I think we have to continue the air pressure on Hanoi in a moderately ascending scale" Taylor was asked: "You said air pressure on Hanoi. You mean on the Hanoi government and not on the city?"

"I was using that as representative," he replied.

Taylor, a former engineer and artillery officer, commanded the Europe during World War II, the 8th Army in Korea, and was later Army Chief of Staff.

He declined to predict how many more ground troops the United States might have to send to South Vietnam. When President Johnson decided to increase U.S. forces there to 125,000 men, Taylor said he "never expected it would be the final figure."

Taylor said the Viet Cong is trying the same tactic the Chinese used in Korea—to engage U.S. and South Vietnamese troops at such close quarters that the Americans' superior air and artillery are useless.

Harriman Believes Soviets Want End To Vietnam War

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 13, (AP) U.S. special Ambassador W. Averell Harriman said Friday after a meeting with President Johnson that he believes the Soviet Union wants a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam war.

Harriman, 74-year-old former envoy to the Soviet Union and now a diplomatic troubleshooter, said the Soviet leaders have no wish to see the United States and the People's Republic of China at war.

He also expressed doubt that the People's Republic of China wants to get militarily involved with the United States in Vietnam.

Flying to White House press headquarters here after a visit at the LBJ Ranch, Harriman held a news conference.

Asked why the Soviets are not using their good offices to promote a Vietnam settlement, he said they do not want to encourage Chinese accusations that "they are collaborators of the United States."

But, he said, "it is my impression they would like to see conflict come to an end," even though they do little or nothing publicly to further that aim.

However, he said the U.S. and South Vietnamese have taken the offensive they "must keep it and increase the pressure."

Meanwhile, American marines flown in by helicopters, sealed both ends of a valley Sunday in a bid to trap Viet Cong guerrillas. The marines were landed after bombing runs by giant American stratafortresses.

First reports reaching Da Nang said the marines were meeting resistance as they pushed forward from the valley's edges.

The battle in a guerrilla stronghold south of this massive American and government enclave has been going on for five days.

It has already cost the Viet Cong 169 confirmed dead, according to an American spokesman, but another two or three hundred are believed to have been killed by the air strikes.

Scattered contact between the Viet Cong and marine and South Vietnamese forces was reported throughout Sunday.

But contacts were lost with the main body of the guerrilla regiment involved in the prolonged battle.

Cold weather limited strikes on North Vietnam Sunday, but a Saigon spokesman said some strikes were carried out from the navy carrier Bonhomme Richard.

Pravda Says China Hurting Efforts To Promote Unity

MOSCOW, Dec. 13, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union's main daily newspaper Sunday accused China's leaders of stepping up their "splitting activity" despite Soviet efforts for communist unity.

In the harshest terms seen here for more than a year a long editorial in Pravda accused China of departing from the general line of the communist movement.

As in a similar editorial two weeks ago, the Communist Party daily said disunity in the international movement hampered national liberation movements and the efforts of communist throughout the world.

Refusal to cooperate for united action in the sacred matter of aiding North Vietnam could not be justified in any way.

The Chinese leaders, "far from displaying any desire to concert their actions with other countries in the struggle against imperialism, have stepped up their activities to split the communist movement and all revolutionary forces," Pravda declared.

Although the editorial said little that was new in substance, the allegation that China's leaders had increased their splitting activities was the most serious charge seen here since polemics stopped with the removal of Nikita Khrushchev.

Pravda said: "The most bellicose forces of international imperialism are seeking to cash in on differences within the international communist movement."

Movie Not Obscene, Actress Claims

ROME, Dec. 13, (Reuter).—Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida said yesterday she stood by her assertion that her movie "Le Bambole" (The Dolls), which is the subject of court charges, was not obscene.

Miss Lollobrigida, actress Virna Lisi, two actors and two film directors have been sent for trial charged with taking part in an obscene show because of some of the films scenes, a court source at Viterbo near here said Saturday.

In the film Miss Lollobrigida seduces a bishop's nephew. She has been quoted as saying she was not nude in the scene.

Answering questions over the telephone Sunday she said: "I certainly feel that I have not done anything wrong and that the episode was not obscene."

A complaint by a private citizen who said he was shocked at some of the scenes led to the films seizure. It was re-released after cuts.

The other accused are the actor who plays the part of the bishop's nephew, and Nino Manfredi, and directors Mauro Bolognini and Dino Risi.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film 4D MAN

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film THE WORLD OF MONEY

KABUL CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Indian film RA KI RAHI

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 1:30, 4, and 6:30 p.m. Indian film CHHOTI NAWAB

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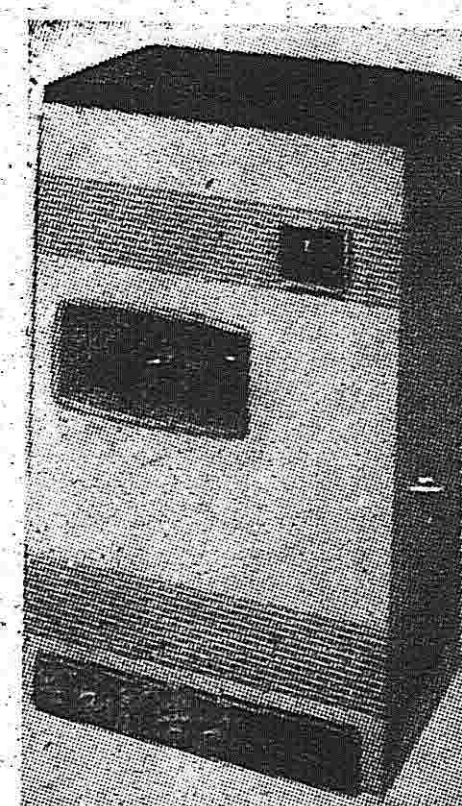
The Kabul English Language Center (KELC) is accepting enrollments until December 30th for the new term which begins on January 3rd. Classes during or after working hours. Fee: 50 Af. per month. For information telephone 21421 or 22371.

THANK YOU

I wish to make public my sincere gratitude for the kindness and honesty of the two young gentlemen from the Faculty of Letters who took the trouble to return my briefcase with its valuable contents on Thursday December 9.

Dr. Jean Praninskas University of Kabul

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