

3-12-1966

## Kabul Times (March 12, 1966, vol. 4, no. 289)

Bakhtar News Agency

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**WEATHER FORECAST**

**Tomorrow's Temperature**  
Max. +18°C Minimum +10C  
Sun sets today at 5:59 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:15 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy.

# KABUL TIMES

Saturday Edition

VOL. IV, NO. 289.

KABUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1966, (HOOT 21, 1344, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

## Maiwandwal Stresses Need Of Sacrifice, Determination During Tour Of Chamkani

KABUL, March 12.—

**PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal continued his tour of Pakhtia Thursday with a visit to Maidan Kohl, 54 kilometres from Khost.**

Maidan Kohl is Jani Khel woleswali's centre. Large crowds from Jani Khel and Mangal welcomed the Prime Minister. Speeches were delivered by school children. From Jani Khel, the Prime Minister went to Chamkani woleswali, where thousands welcomed him.

Some chieftains expressed the hope that education facilities, sanitation measures and rural development projects would be expanded in their area.

The establishment of a boarding school at the secondary level was also requested for the children of the 30,000 inhabitants of Chamkani. There are two primary schools and one middle school plus a branch of the rural development department which concentrates on improving hygiene and expanding educational and agricultural activities.

"The progress and welfare of the people of an area," the Prime Minister told the gathering, "depend largely on the hard work of the people themselves."

"Firm determination and a sense of sacrifice are the main requirements for the achievement of a good society," the Prime Minister said.

"Belief in God, country, and a deep sense of patriotism are means by which we can render fruitful services to our society," Maiwandwal added.

"As a result of the sacrifices of our ancestors we are not only enjoying independence but are also engaged in great efforts towards national progress and prosperity," the Prime Minister said.

Maiwandwal added that under the leadership of His Majesty the King, the government and the entire nation is devoting its full efforts to build the country.

"Hard work and sincere thinking are what we need today to improve our standard of living and eliminate the need for foreign assistance."

"The government, which has always thought about improving people's living standards, aims at taking action to do so. School children should learn handicrafts and the government plans to provide better facilities for this purpose," the Prime Minister said.

Maiwandwal said that the people of the area were in need of expert guidance about how to use forests wisely.

In their welcoming speeches

some members of the Wolesi Jirgah from the province thanked His Majesty the King for his attention in improving the condition of life in the region and the government for implementing development plans.

The Prime Minister visited the agricultural farm, malaria eradication project, and Khost Hotel building Thursday morning.

On arrival at Sayed Karam Friday noon the Prime Minister told

(Contd. on page 6)

## Ahmadullah Visits Western Projects

KABUL, March 12.—Engineer Ahmadullah, Public Works Minister, left Kabul Thursday for western Afghanistan to inspect construction and highway development in the area.

The Minister is accompanied by Abdullah Breshna, Chief of City Planning, and a foreign expert in the Public Works Ministry.

The Minister has already despatched a unit of the Labour Corps with machinery to build a new dam in the Helmand area to prevent floods.

Ahmadullah is also expected to hold talks on the implementation of the projects related to the construction of a provincial centre for Chakhansoor. The map for the city has already been prepared.

## Projects Drawn Up To House 60,000 Homeless In Kabul

KABUL, March 12.—

**TWO projects to construct 14,000 houses for 60,000 homeless have been drawn by the City Planning and Construction Department of the Ministry of Public Works.**

The new suburb, which will be constructed near the Khairkhana Pass, is envisioned in accordance with the government's policy statement.

Construction work will begin during the next year.

Sayed Noor Mohammad Shah housing project will be expanded along the Yak Lengah Pass, according to another plan ready for implementation.

Plots in the Khairkhana Pass will be distributed to the deserving shortly, Engineer Breshna, Chief of City Planning and House Construction, told a Bakhtar cor-

respondent in an interview Thursday.

It is hoped, Breshna said, that in the future two more areas will be mapped out in Yak Lengah Pass for housing.

The eastern parts of Khairkhana Pass on the northern outskirts of the city which is not fit for cultivation is an ideal site for building a suburb. It will be self-contained, he said.

## French Industrial Trade Delegation Arrives In Kabul

KABUL, March 12.—A French trade delegation led by Jean B. Rouelle, Vice-President of the French International Company, arrived here Thursday morning.

During its week-long visit to Kabul, the delegation will discuss with Afghan authorities matters related to small industries and provision of machines for Afghanistan.

The delegation was received at the airport by President of the Chambers of Commerce, Abdul Ghaffor Seraj.

Talks were held between Afghan merchants and the French delegation later.

The leader of the French delegation said the visit was aimed at expanding Afghan-French trade.

Although the team presently they represent several French industries, he said.

He hoped their talks with Afghan merchants would prove fruitful.

## Sidqi, Blood Sign Agreement For Movie Equipment

KABUL, March 12.—An agreement for the delivery of some movie cameras and other equipment for movie production by USIS to the film production department of the Information and Culture Ministry was signed by Mohammad Osman Sidqi, Minister of Information and Culture and A. K. Blood American Charge d'Affaires Thursday.

The Information Office of the American Embassy has helped the Movie Department of the Ministry during the past eight years by providing films and other material.

The project will be completed with the equipping of a film processing laboratory.

Sidqi thanked USIS for its assistance.



PRIME MINISTER Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal visited the Gardez district.

## N.V. Makes Statement On Guam Based B 52's Bombings

HANOI, March 12, (Tass).—

**THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of North Vietnam Thursday issued a statement in connection with the use of the American "B-52" bombers, based on Guam, for bombings of South Vietnam territory, the Vietnamese News Agency reports.**

Between June 18, 1965, and the end of Feb. 1966, the statement says, American "B-52" bombers flew 185 sorties to bomb South Vietnam. "B-52" bombers were

dropping large bombs round the clock over densely populated districts in Chavinh, Quang Nam and other provinces.

Thus, on Jan. 12, 1966, they dropped 400 large bombs on a small area in Dailok district (Quang Nam province) and there were 21 casualties and crops were destroyed on an area exceeding 200 hectares.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of North Vietnam, the statement says, strongly protests against these actions and demands that the American government immediately stop use of "B-52" planes in raids on South Vietnam, end the war in South Vietnam, withdraw all its troops and armaments, stop the air raids on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and respect and correctly fulfill the 1954 Geneva agreement on Vietnam.

## Sukarno Gives Full Power To Army Minister

JAKARTA, March 12, (Reuter). President Sukarno has handed over full powers to his army minister, Lieutenant-General Suharto, to deal with the political crisis caused by mounting student unrest here.

An official announcement signed by General Suharto in the President's name said the army chief was given full power to take any steps necessary to insure calm and stability and to guarantee President Sukarno's personal safety and authority.

Army units staged a full dress-military parade through the streets of Jakarta today to restore calm and order.

General Suharto's announcement said he had been empowered to take control "for the sake of the integrity of the nation and state of the Republic of Indonesia and the implementation of all the teachings of President Sukarno."

Radio Jakarta said today that the anti-communist students and political parties had immediately pledged themselves to give Suharto every help needed in carrying out his new responsibilities.

## Nasser, Tito Probe Chance Of Non-Aligned Gathering

CAIRO, March 12, (Reuter).—Contacts begun few days ago for a non-aligned conference in Cairo, will continue for some days, the newspaper Al Ahram reported Friday.

Presidents Nasser of the UAR and Tito of Yugoslavia initiated the contacts after Belgrade got in touch with Cairo for the purpose of carrying out consultations with non-aligned capitals to "adopt a unified stand towards the serious development presently taking place in the world", Al Ahram said.

It quoted a reliable source as saying the contacts did not necessarily mean the holding of a limited summit although such an idea was among opinions reported from various capitals.

KABUL, March, 12.—Turkish Ambassador in the Court of Kabul, J. Wafi, paid a courtesy call on Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of Meshrano Jirgah Thursday morning.

## NATO Diplomats Study French Memorandum

WASHINGTON, March 12, (DPA).—Diplomatic consultations by NATO allies on the decision of France to withdraw from the integrated defence structure of the Atlantic alliance's Friday concentrated on agreeing on a joint declaration on the allied position in regard to the French step.

According to informed sources in Washington an agreement on the publication of such declaration of principles cannot be expected until a few days from now, when all NATO members have studied the memorandum, which the French government has handed to its NATO

partners and which lists for the first time details of French intentions.

The joint declaration of principles, which is being negotiated through diplomatic channels is to state, according to present ideas, that the NATO partners consider continued military integration within NATO necessary also in times of peace and that any changes are the business of all NATO partners.

However, there appear to be no plans to engage in an argument with France on the legality on the planned French steps.

The 14-nation declaration was proposed by the British government, which is especially interested in

speedy joint action to counter the French plan.

The British initiative is being basically supported in Washington.

Another possibility, which is being studied in the current diplomatic consultations, is the question whether the whole dispute with France should be discussed by the Paris NATO council, either on the normal ambassadorial level or with the foreign ministers as well.

The advantage and disadvantage of discussion within the framework of the permanent NATO council, are that these discussions would be attended by French representatives.

## Ghana Plans To Arrest Nkrumah

ACCRA, March 12, (DPA).—Ghana has "secret plans" to arrest and bring back deposed President Kwame Nkrumah to face "serious criminal charges", Ghanaian Police Chief Harley said here Thursday.

Harley refused to reveal details of the plan by which Nkrumah would be captured and extradited for security reasons.

Harley said after he became chief of police in 1964, he informed Nkrumah that some his ministers and top-party officials were engaging in "serious malpractices and corruption".

After submitting a report to Nkrumah, the former President had failed to act because he himself was involved in sending his proceeds abroad, Harley said.

For this reason, it had been decided since Nkrumah could not be arrested in a normal way because of his strong forces and President guard, only force could topple the Nkrumah regime.



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MARCH 12, 1966

## The Government Meets The People

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's visits to the provinces show that the head of the executive branch of the country wants to be in direct touch with the masses of the people and find out their problems first hand. Such visits are a significant step toward a change in the administration's "arm-chair" policy to one of "personal observation."

The government of Prime Maiwandwal has kept in contact with the people's needs mainly through three channels.

First, through administrators. The civil servants, most of whom have been in the service for many years know about the people's problems. They keep the government informed about the difficulties of the people. In this way, the ministers and members of the government learn about problems from their arm chairs.

Second, the government discusses special projects with the experts involved in order to assess the results of development plans. Prime Minister, in his various tours of the provinces, has personally consulted foreign and Afghan experts. While visiting the Nangarhar Valley project the Prime Minister asked the experts and engineers working on the project questions.

This personal supervision gives the Premier an opportunity to observe the progress of development projects first hand. During his present tour the Prime Minister has talked to Afghan and West German experts working on the conservation of forests in Pakthia province.

In this respect, the tours of the members of the cabinet are also worth mentioning. Several members of the cabinet in the last few months have gone on fact-finding trips and their assessments have had great impact upon the decisions of the government. The Helmand Valley tour of the Ministers of Finance and Planning and the visits to other parts of the country by the Education Minister and Public Works Minister are particularly worth mentioning.

## News Analysis: South Africans May Face Next Revolution

Supporters of white dictatorship in South Africa and Rhodesia think that their best propaganda support is the spate of revolutions and coups d'etat in other parts of the continent. They point these out as the fruits of majority rule in Africa—and because of the racial bias behind all their thinking they are able to justify the fundamentally anti-democratic nature of such arguments.

But are they so stable themselves? Rhodesia, we know, is on the edge of the precipice, and there is little doubt that before long, the 'independent' Smith regime will be just as much a part of history, recent but past, as the old Tshombe regime in Katanga is today.

To many people outside the area, however, South Africa is quite another matter. It seems to be stable, and in the general election that is approaching there is no doubt that the regime will get a new vote of confidence. In any case, the power is in the hands of the whites, and there is very little the Africans can do to bring pressure to bear; the South African army and police are by far the strongest in Africa, and it is a certain fact that the South African white dictatorship has created the most effective police state on the continent. So if South Africans talk about instability elsewhere,

they should also take a look at the very disagreeable developments at home which prevent their own country from being unstable.

Unhappily—and this is a measure of the hopelessness of the situation—the South African Government seems to be rather proud of its record in suppression. We have to look back to the fascist regimes of the 1930's to find another government which actually boasted about its successful repression. It is even thought to be useful election propaganda.

"Fruits of Nationalist Rule 1948-1966" is the name of the offending election brochure. It makes revealing reading. We learn from it that 7,656 murderers and saboteurs (exclusively political) have been brought to trial.

Many others have been detained for long periods of time without being brought to trial. Some of these were released in 1960 after the state of emergency that succeeded the massacre of demonstrators by the South African police at Sharpeville, but, according to the brochure, "they regrouped themselves" and most were arrested in 1961. Since then house arrest and various other methods of preventing citizens from making known their political views have become more

widespread.

The most recent of these cases to make the headlines, and a fairly typical one, is that of Mrs. Helen Joseph, a British-born sociologist, who lives in Johannesburg. She is under house arrest; this means that she must report to local police every day at noon, she may receive no visitors, and she may not take any part whatever in public life either in person or by correspondence.

This would be fair enough if she were a criminal. But she has broken no law. No one has even accused her of breaking a law. The only time she was brought to trial she was acquitted by a judge who was not subservient to the regime. It is perhaps understandable that the authorities do not want to risk having her in court again. But this is a thoroughly rotten and corrupt state of affairs, and it does not deserve the name of 'stability'.

Unlike what can be observed in other states of Africa, the situation in South Africa is not improving. It is getting steadily worse. There is hardly a glimmer of light. It is hard to see a peaceful way out. Racial war in the next decade is unfortunately a grim possibility, although developments elsewhere on the continent may perhaps ease racial tension a little.

(Swiss Press Review)

## U.S. Congress Considers Non-Proliferation

While the congressional discussion on Vietnam has captured attention, another dialogue of importance has also been going on between congress and President Johnson's administration.

This dialogue is concerned with nuclear non-proliferation treaty proposals under discussion in Geneva, and with the possible safeguards which can be written into such a treaty to prevent nuclear power for peaceful uses from being diverted to military purposes.

The discussion has featured members of the joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee and administrator of State Dean Rusk. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara; William Foster, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament negotiator, and Dr. Glenn Seaborg, Atomic Energy Commission chairman.

Rusk and the other administration officials all favour a Senate resolution commending President Johnson for his efforts to "go about for a non-proliferation treaty and supporting him in additional moves that are appropriate and necessary in the interest of peace and for the solution of nuclear proliferation problems."

The resolution was introduced later this year by the committee's Vice-Chairman, Senator John Pastore, and co-sponsored by 55 of his colleagues. It would express the

sense of the senate in support of the President.

The Senate would have to approve any non-proliferation treaty before United States participation could be ratified.

All the witnesses have stressed that the United States—the first nuclear nation—has since the end of World War II worked on the principle that even one nuclear power was too many, and has sought on many different occasions to remove nuclear energy from the military field.

Foster, America's Chief Disarmament Negotiator, has said the administration will support the treaty as well as through "other efforts outside the treaty, the strongest possible international safeguards over peaceful nuclear activities."

Dr. Seaborg said that while the proposed non-proliferation treaty offers the ideal mechanism for bringing about these safeguards, the goal of general application of international safeguards to peaceful nuclear programmes might also be accomplished through some other mechanism.

The important thing, he pointed out, is that international safeguards become a fact of life as the peaceful uses of nuclear energy are spread throughout the world.

The United States has more than an academic interest in safeguards—whether through an international

agency or through bilateral agreements of cooperation.

Convinced of the benefits of the use of atomic power for peaceful purposes, the United States at the close of 1965 had entered into agreements with 34 different nations as well as the IAEA and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). These agreements provide that equipment and materials supplied by the United States are to be used only for peaceful purposes. The United States has also admitted IAEA inspectors to a number of nuclear power plants in the United States.

Most of these agreements are protected by bilateral safeguards, but as Dr. Seaborg told the committee, the United States firmly believes that "safeguard administered by an international organisation may be a more credible assurance than are bilateral safeguards."

So far there have been four committee meetings on the Pastore proposal. There will be more, and they are expected to emphasise the need of non-proliferation treaty with international safeguards written into it.

Senator Pastore has told Capitol Hill correspondents that he expects an almost unanimous vote when his resolution comes to the Senate floor for deliberation and decision. The committee chairman, representative Chet Holifield, predicts the same result if the matter reaches the House of Representatives for a vote.

## Soviet Writer Reports On Laotian Situation

"Activation of right-wing forces in Laos and stepped up air raids on Laotian territory by the American air force are, undoubtedly, interlinked", M. Yurchenko writes in the magazine "New Times". The Pentagon regards Laos as a "part of the Vietnamese military zone".

Escalation of American intervention in Vietnam, the author continues, was accompanied by the escalation of Washington's interference in the internal affairs of Laos and attacks on its territory. Strategic "B-52" bombers are taking part in air raids on Laos as of last December.

"This means that the Pentagon

Ultimately, the third method of meetings between members of the government and the people in which the values of the Constitution and development plans for their areas are discussed is the best means of promoting understanding

has spread its so-called "massive fire power application" doctrine to Laos just as to South Vietnam.

The American military, Yurchenko notes, have already received "permission" from the White House to carry military operation into Cambodian territory.

## Italy Contributes Its Share To Common Market Progress

The "Union-Camere" recently made a survey which reveals the contribution that Italy is making to the progress of the European Common Market.

The report is preceded by some brief comments giving essential data, such as the size of the country (about 20% of the total Community) and the population (29% of the Community with a density of 173 inhabitants per square kilometre, against 155 for the E.E.C.) The Italian labour force represents 28% of the total for the Common Market and division among the various economic branches is as follows: 38% engaged in agriculture, 26% engaged in industry, 24% in tertiary activities (commerce, services, etc.)

## Italy Contributes Its Share To Common Market Progress

The "Union-Camere" recently made a survey which reveals the contribution that Italy is making to the progress of the European Common Market.

The survey shows that in spite of considerable industrial expansion in recent years, Italy still heavily depends on agriculture. Production of cereals is high (30% of the Community), maize (66%) and grapes (50%) but much lower figures are registered for potatoes and milk (9% and 16% respectively) and tree crops. Production of livestock, fat cattle and pigs in particular, still remains at a minor level (19% and 15% respectively), although the situation as regards sheep and goats

(Contd. on page 6)

## PRESS At a Glance

Only by a close study involving a tour of the province can the needs of the people of Pakthia be fairly judged, said Wednesday's Anis in its editorial.

The high mountain ranges make the development of farming and cattle raising difficult in the province. Local industries and handicrafts do engage a limited number of people, but the majority earn their living by cutting the trees. However, if this practice continues, the forests in Pakthia will soon be gone.

Anis praised the 54 million Mark development project which aims to raise the standard of living in Pakthia by setting up industrial plants, constructing dams and making better use of manpower.

The editorial also noted Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's statement while visiting Pakthia that with the joint efforts of the people and the government all regions should progress together. The progress of one province will have no significance unless the country develops as a whole, he stressed.

In the same issue of Anis, a letter writer urged that the Ministry of Education establish a night college. The writer, Atiqullah, noted that a great many men are already enrolled in night high school. A number have now graduated from twelfth grade by going to night school. They must work during the day to earn their living but would also like to continue their education, he pointed out, but cannot do so during regular hours. A night college should therefore be included in the plans of the Ministry of Education, he suggested.

Thursday's Anis invited readers to give their views on changes which might be made in Anis with the beginning of the Afghan new year of 1345. (March 21, 1966). The editorial asked for suggestions on subjects of articles and the size of the paper.

Thursday's Anis also carried a letter from Engineer Amin Ullah urging the establishment of slaughter houses in the provinces. Such slaughter houses would not only improve preparation of the hides and casings for export but would also safeguard the health of the people by making sure meat is slaughtered under sanitary conditions, he said.

Another letter writer complained that the loaves of bread weigh less the further the bakery is from the centre of the city. Ghulam Abbas urged the Municipality to see that its inspectors make sure bakers in the suburbs obey the regulations relating to the weight of bread.

Thursday's Islah editorialised on advertising in newspapers. The paper gave a brief summary of the advantages of advertising. It then commented that here advertising has not kept pace with the development of business. This is mainly because our businessmen are not in the habit of advertising, added the paper.

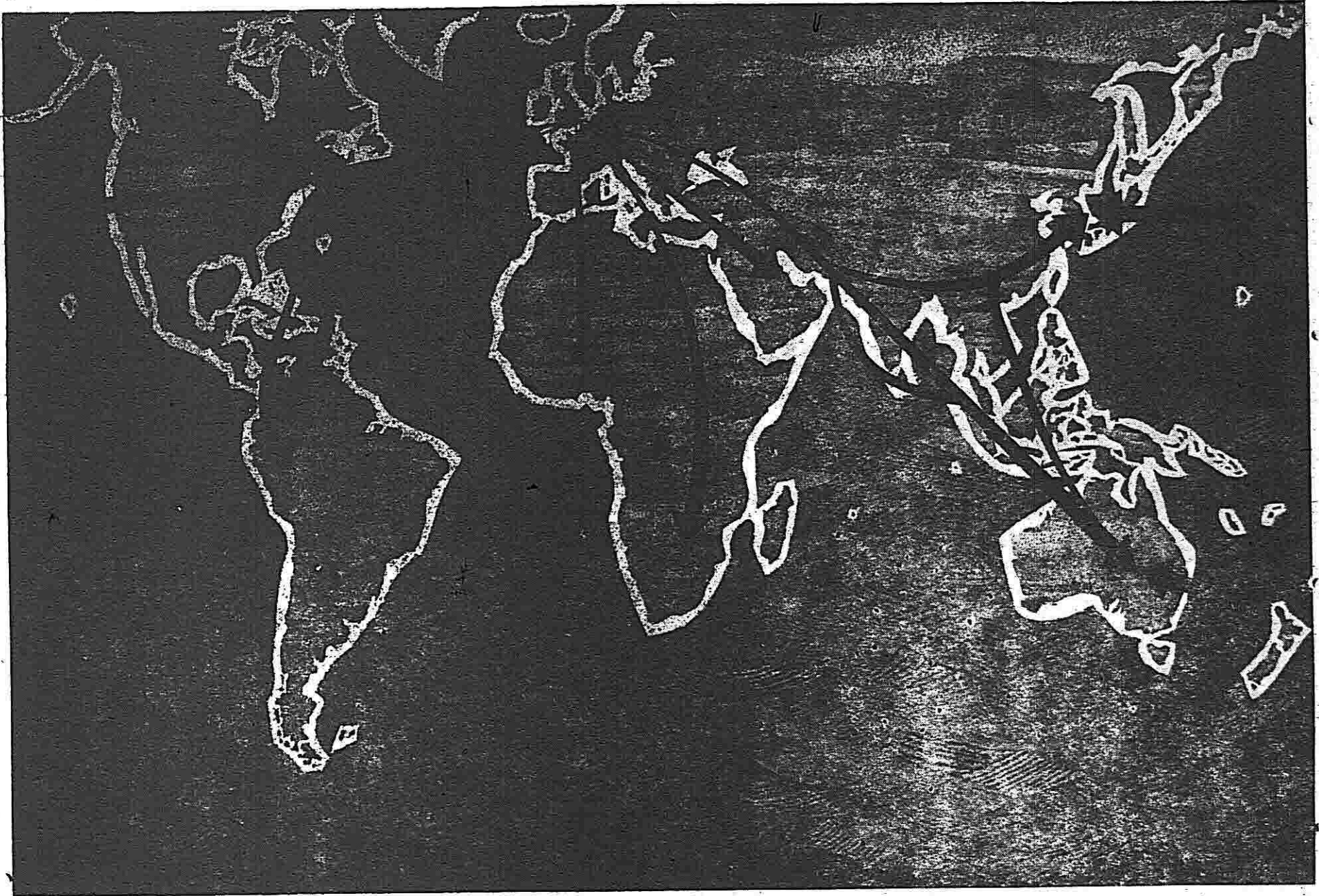
The editorial asked the Ministry of Information and Culture to arrange for local and foreign businessmen to devote a certain percentage of their net profit to advertising and publicity. This would strengthen the financial position of the newspapers and at the same time inform consumers of where to buy the goods they need. Merchants will also find that their merchandise sells much more rapidly, concluded the editorial.

One of the diseases in a community, which it is not easy to get rid of entirely, is corruption and bribery, said Thursday's daily Heywad in its editorial entitled "Struggle Against Corruption".

The paper, after pointing to the evil results which spring from corruption and bribery, urged joint efforts by the government and people in wiping out the root causes of corruption.



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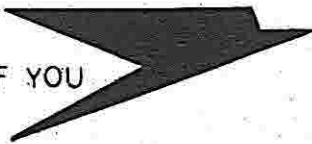
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## Around The Town The Public Bath

By ECHO

One of the less obtrusive features of city life is its public baths. Unless you look for high wooden leavers used for pulling up buckets of water from the well and the smoke signal of the furnaces used to heat water it is difficult to spot one.

There are two arrangements inside the public wash room and the private cubicles. It is the public wash room that is more interesting. For one thing it is here that one can see the true equality between men. For stripped of their garments they all look alike.

There is generally a raised sofa upon which the people shrouded from east downward with plain sheets called "lung" sit scrubbing their backs and enjoying the moist hot air of the wash room. Relieved from the tension of routine life by the changed atmosphere of the wash room, people seem to be more cheerful.

The dome like structure of the wash room ceiling reflects various sounds such as the splashing of water, the falling tosses (small metal containers for holding water), chit chat and singing as a typical hum which soothes tired nerves. The tranquility of the wash room is at times disturbed by fist fighting and quarrels usually over something really insignificant. I remember a wash room fight which started when a man carrying a toss of cold water dropped some of it on another person sitting on the sofa. The fighting embraced nearly all the people in the wash room. Parts of the sofa are slippery from the soap so lavishly used and when a fight starts everyone is bound to get hurt somehow or other.

Facilities inside the wash room in addition to free lungs and tosses include the services of masseurs and chiropodists. There are no set fees for these services, but a reasonable amount for a massage and a scrub is Af. 30. The bath itself costs Af. 3. It is customary to tip the helpers a few coins.

The hot and cold water arrangements vary but generally speaking there are two reservoirs with accessible port holes. Some of the more sophisticated wash rooms may have hot and cold water pipes running parallel to each other two or three feet from the floor with outlets a few feet apart.

Should you decide to go and see one of these wash rooms for yourself I suggest you choose a Friday. A good time is about ten in the morning when the water is still comfortably hot but the bath is not yet too crowded.

In case you decide to hire the services of masseur I suggest you tell him to go easy at first and then if you are not satisfied ask him to increase the pressure. The Afghan masseur generally starts the other way round and may, by the time you ask him to slow down, have already fractured your spine.

## UN Commission Approves Draft On Women's Status

GENEVA, March 12. Treat women as well as you do men.

That's the gist of a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women unanimously approved in Geneva by the United Nations commission on the status of women.

The commission will ask the UN General Assembly to endorse its call that men and women everywhere be treated equally.

The commission, attached to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), has been working on the declaration during a three-week session that ended Friday.

The draft declaration says:

—The full and complete development of a country requires the maximum participation of its women.

—The principle of the equality of men and women should be uni-

(Contd. on page 6)

## Students Get Milk, Cholera Shots From Health Department

Following is the first part of the report of the activities of the Department of Health and Hygiene in the Ministry of Education prepared by Dr. Aziz Seraj.

This department was first established in December, 1961, as an Administrative Directorate General. When the authority was given by the Prime Minister's Office, its status was raised to the Department of Health and Hygiene. With this change, the volume of work of the department increased and every effort has been made up to the present to further the different programmes despite numerous difficulties.

At present, the Department of Health and Hygiene of the Ministry of Education maintains sections devoted to internal diseases, dental surgery, general surgery, X-Rays, and vaccinations.

In January, 1961, the Department got in touch with CARE regarding supply of flour and milk powder for the use of primary and boarding schools, and the Aliabad Medical Institutions. Even though the department did not have the necessary administrative and budgetary means,

the task was taken up as directed, by the higher authorities so that the food stuffs could be distributed in a proper manner. Since January, 1961, the amount of food stuffs placed by CARE at the disposal of the department includes:

A. Kandahar, Milk Powder	46 tons
Flour	407 tons
B. Nangahar, Milk Powder	23 tons
Flour	333 tons
C. Kabul, Milk Powder	535 tons
Flour	1,804 tons

Milk powder in Kabul and Kandahar provinces is also being distributed by the Department of Health and Hygiene, and the Directorate of Education in Kandahar Province deals with the distribution of this commodity in the central schools and those in Farah, Grishk, and Herat. These amounts of milk powder and flour were distributed promptly among the elementary schools at the centre and in the provinces. And so long as supplies of these food stuffs are forthcoming from CARE, the Department of Health and Hygiene will continue

their distribution.

In addition to the supply of food stuffs, the department is also dealing with aid provided by CARE in other respects. In order to combat a cholera epidemic, the department collaborated with the Aliabad Medical Institutions in vaccinating all students in Kabul within a period of eight days. Similarly the department also cooperated with the well-equipped team of the Tuberculosis Institute in vaccinating school children against this disease. Positive results have been obtained from this programme.

In addition to implementing programmes for preventing the spread of cholera, the department also conducted lectures in the schools and also celebrated in the World Health Day by publishing material about the dangers of vehicle traffic, staged dramas, and held film shows for school children.

It may be stated that in addition to the steps which have been taken to promote health and hygiene in Kabul, the department instituted a special chapter in the official organ of the Ministry of Education, Irfan, to guide provincial schools in main-

taining health and hygiene.

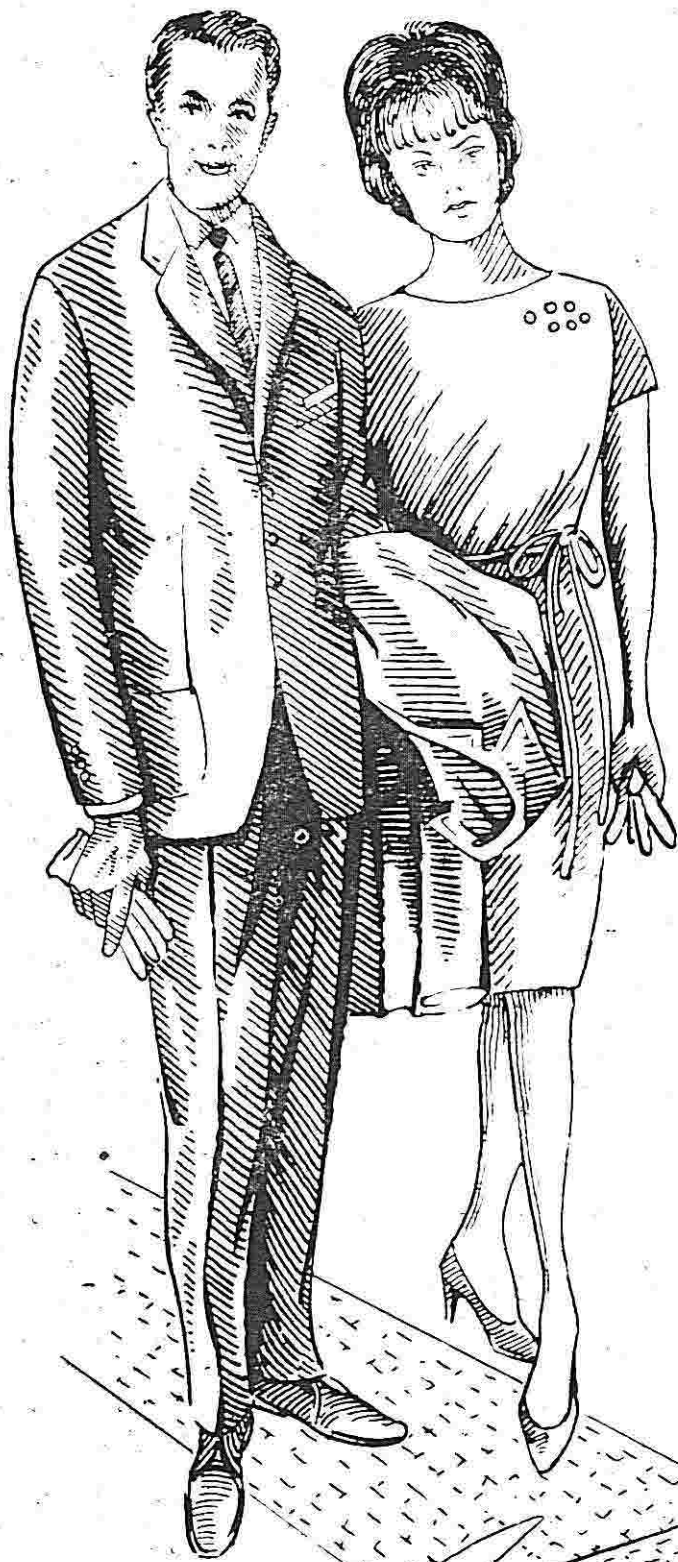
In this section special attention is being devoted to the subject of accidents, and sudden attacks of diseases. One of the difficulties faced by the department at the time was that of the non-availability of an ambulance. This difficulty was removed in March, 1961 by a modern ambulance which was acquired and placed at the disposal of the department for service on a round-the-clock basis.

Among the programmes launched by the department, the community health plan for schools, the building of modern toilets in schools and supply of hygienic drinking water in Chilstoon, Bagram, and Saway-Khoja. These plans have been approved by higher authorities and work implementing these has begun.

Another step taken by the Department of Health and Hygiene relates to the establishment of canteens in schools; this subject has also been given practical shape. By setting up these canteens, the department aims at protecting school children from consuming foods and other foods sold on the premises by vendors in a not-too-hygienic man-

(Contd. on page 6)

# AFGHAN WOOL INDUSTRY



QUESTION: What do well dressed people wear?

ANSWER: WOOL

QUESTION: What is warm in winter?

ANSWER: WOOL

QUESTION: What keeps your skin cool in summer?

ANSWER: WOOL

QUESTION: Where can you buy the best in wool?

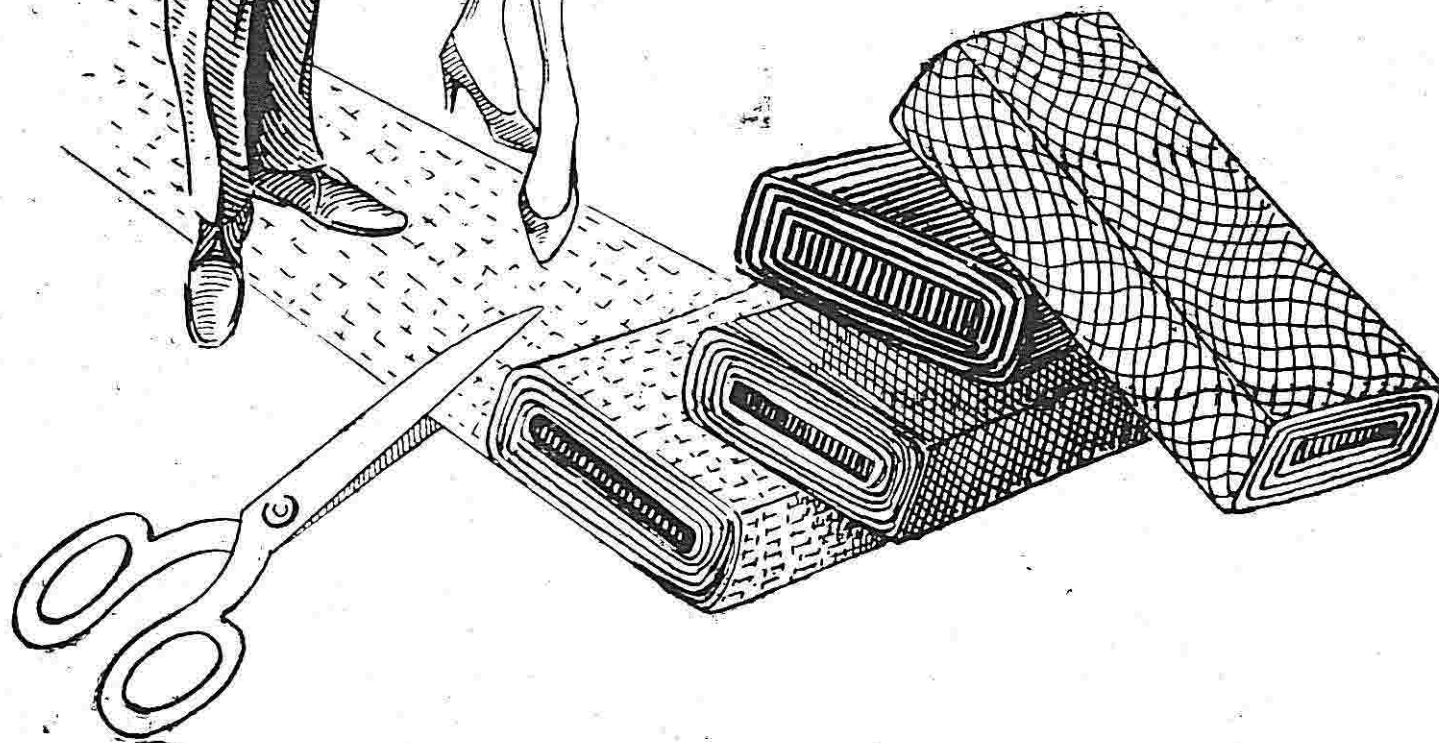
ANSWER: AFGHAN WOOL INDUSTRY

QUESTION: Where is Afghan Wool Industry located?

ANSWER: CHARAI-SEDARAT (near American Embassy)

QUESTION: Only one location?

ANSWER: No, also next to PAMIR CINEMA





## Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

### Western Music

### Foreign Services,

**Jrdu Programme:**  
6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band

**English Programme:**  
6:00-8:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs  
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs

**Russian Programme:**  
on 62 m band.  
Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan.

## Air Services

SUNDAY

### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-0945  
Khost-Kabul  
Arrival-1050  
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul  
Arrival-1230  
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Khost  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Kandahar  
Departure-1300

IRAN AIR

Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-0915  
Kabul-Tehran  
Departure-1010  
C S A  
Prague-Sofia-Athens-Kabul  
Arrival-1040

MONDAY

### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Herat-Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-1600  
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat  
Departure-0830  
Amritsar-Kabul  
Arrival-1050

Kabul-Amritsar  
Departure-0800

P I A

Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1045  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1120

C S A

Kabul-Athens  
Sofia-Prague  
Departure-0830

TUESDAY

### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul  
Arrival-1230  
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi  
Departure-0930  
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Damascus-Beirut  
Departure-1030

## Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-210122  
Police 20507-21122  
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045  
Traffic 20159-24041

Radio Afghanistan 24585  
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank 22092  
Airport 22316

Ariana Sales Office 24731-24732

Bakhtar News Agency 20413  
New Clinic 24272  
Afghan National Bank 21771

## Fifth Volume Of Encyclopedia To Be Published Soon

By HAFIZULLAH WARDAK  
We will complete the fifth volume of the Ariana Encyclopedia which will include articles beginning with the three Dari letters Jeem, Che, and Hay very soon, reports the President of the Ariana Encyclopedia Association Sardar Mohammad Mangal. Already 200 pages of this volume have been printed.

The first four volumes of the Encyclopedia include 9,625 articles in the Dari version and 9,625 in the Pakhtu edition.

The Ariana Encyclopedia Association was first set up within the Ministry of Information and Culture in 1942 with Mia Hussain Mojadidi as its first director. It was shifted to the Education Ministry in 1956 and then moved back to the Ministry of Information and Culture this year.

The work was divided into three sections—foreign subjects, local subjects, and individual words. Over a thousand books were gathered from all over the world to help the scholars with their research. These included the encyclopedias of other countries like the Britannica from the U.S. the Larouse from France and the Lexicana from Germany.

The first part of the first volume of the Encyclopedia was published in 1949. The completed volume of 1000 pages was put out the next year. Its 2,500 articles covered Aa to Abul Taib. By 1952 the first volume was put out in Pakhtu.

In 1959 the Pakhtu section which had previously been a part of the Pakhtu Academy joined the Ariana Encyclopedia staff. This was both a good and bad year Mangal recalled. The association got new furniture but the third volume of another project, the Geographical Dictionary, was destroyed by a fire at the press where it was being printed.

The four Dari volumes of the Geographical Dictionary were completed after many delays including the fire. The Pakhtu edition will be completed soon.

The Encyclopedia has had many directors. The association has honorary and official members. His Majesty the King is the President. Honorary members include Dr. Abdul Ghafoor Rawan Farhadi, Ahmad Ali Kohzad, Mir Mohammad Sidiq Frhang, Mir Najmudin Ansari and Abdul Haq Bitab. These members write articles in their special fields.

There are three official members of the Association. Nezamuddin Tahzeeb, a graduate of theology, Abdul Nabi Mansoori, a graduate of Istiqlal and an original member of the staff, and Ali Mohammad Shinwari.

Mangal, the President, graduated from the College of Literature of Kabul University in 1950 and has also served as a teacher.

### Being Minister Leaves No Time For Driving

Mrs. Barbara Castle, appointed in December Britain's first woman Minister of Transport, does not have a current driving licence.

She had not driven for years, she explained, because her husband Ted Castle, a well-known journalist, had tended to monopolise the family car.

One of Britain's largest national driving schools has offered Mrs. Castle free lessons, but her new duties will leave her no time to take advantage of them.

One of the Labour Party's ablest organisers and, until her new appointment, Minister of Overseas Development, 54-year-old Mrs. Castle is fully occupied with Britain's traffic problems. Drivers and non-drivers will agree with her aims: to stop traffic snarl-ups in big cities; to integrate road and rail transport; and to study problems of road safety. She has no illusions that solutions will come easily.

Barbara Castle, whose interest in the Labour Party dates from her youth, held a number of journalistic and administrative posts after getting an Oxford degree. She first entered Parliament in 1945. Red-haired, vivacious and elegant, she asserts that she is not at all conscious of sex differences when work-

(Contd. on page 6)



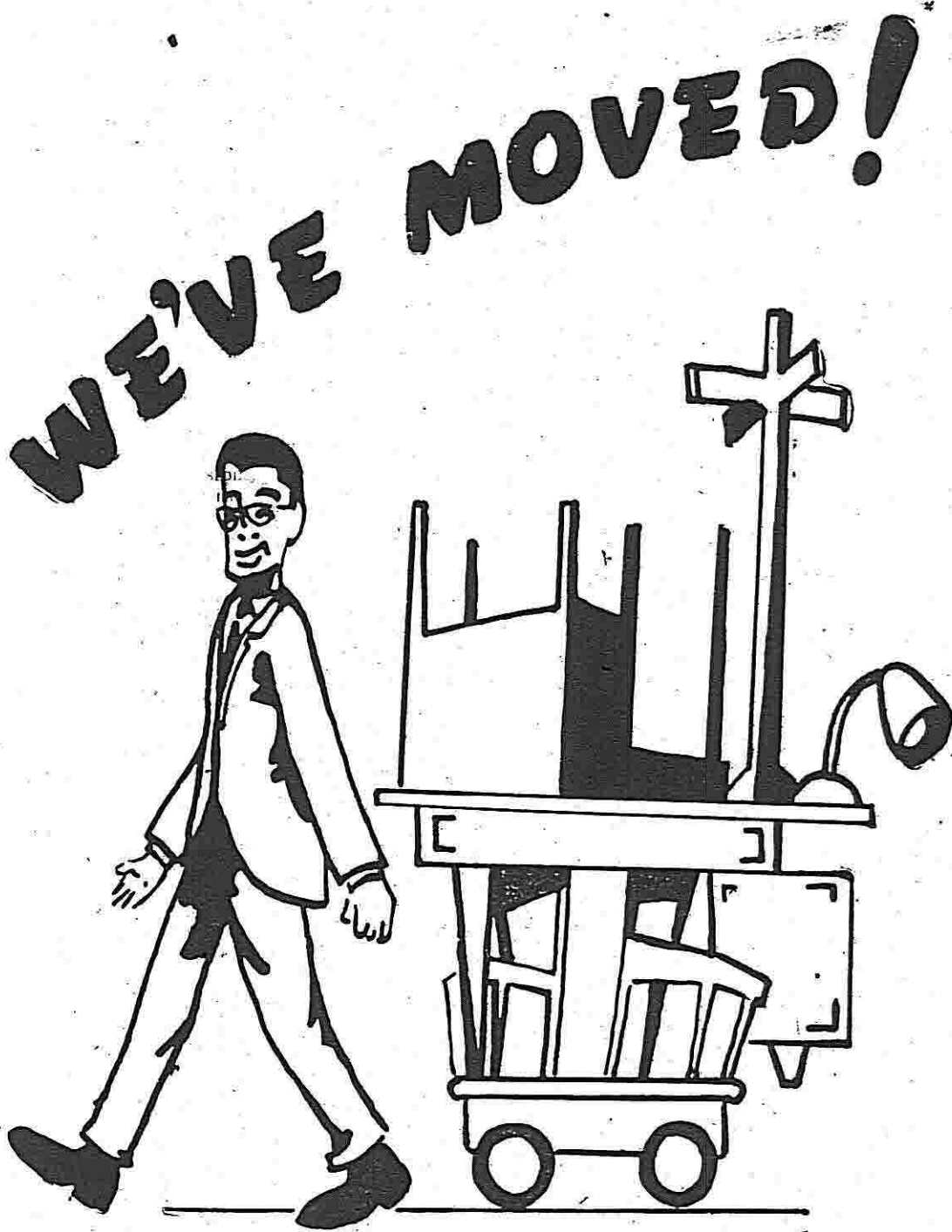
This time our photographer had a difficult task to fulfill. He had to climb, on a cold winter day, the mountain in Karte Parwan to snatch a panoramic view of the scene lying below.

The steep mountain provides no comfort for the climber. And to find a proper angle for a good shot is not easy.

The photo, taken from the top of a cliff, shows some of the two storey buildings in Karte Parwan. Before the plots of lands in this area were distributed, the Kabul Municipality had made it a rule that all the houses built in Karte Parwan were to be constructed of concrete, be double-storied and have metal roofs.

The huge vineyard in the area, not in this photo, will be distributed to the homeless by Kabul Municipality.

The Baghi Bala restaurant is just to the left of the photo. An International hotel may be built by the Afghan Tourist Bureau in collaboration with Woodrow Tayler Construction Company of Britain in the vicinity of Baghi Bala.



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# World-Wide System Of Satellite Communications To Be Set Up Early In 1968

LONDON, March 12, (Reuter).—

An international body has decided to set up a world-wide system of satellite communications to be working by early 1968.

The system for telephones, television and television will be established on behalf of over 40 nations belonging to the International Satellite Corporation.

The decision, taken by the organization's 15-nation committee which met in Washington last week, became known for the first time as post office experts in Britain—a member—announced plans for this country to share in the system.

An official announcement was made from the Washington meeting. The London Times said Friday a possible explanation "may be that the market price of shares in the International Satellite Corporation has before now shown a tendency to go into an orbit all its own."

The committee, known as Intelsat, acted in effect as board of directors for the international consortium planning a 150 million sterling communications system employing early bird-type satellites and an estimated 50 ground-based receiving stations.

Three early bird satellites could give world coverage, although

four or five might be used.

With a satellite 37,000 kms above the earth, the time delay in relaying across the Atlantic is just over a quarter of a second—or half a second on a two-way conversation.

The international commission, on which the United States, Britain, western European countries, Canada, Australia and Japan are represented, will pay the American corporations concerned the actual cost of launchings.

## Health Report

(Contd. from page 3)

The previous building in which the Department of Health and Hygiene was housed, could not meet the growing needs of school children and the other departments of the Ministry of Education, and, therefore, it was decided to add another floor to it with the help of the Department of Construction of the Ministry. Work on the project was started in June, 1961.

This building now houses in addition to the other sections, an X-Ray department and a laboratory. Equipment for the laboratory has been ordered from W. Germany. In Rabia Balkhi Girls' School, in addition to the polyclinic which had been established, a machine for dental surgery was also installed to meet the needs of girl schools in Karte-Char area.

A nursery school for infants belonging to the school mistresses has also been opened in Malalai Girls School in order to give the mothers a free hand to continue their lessons. This step has been taken to help women teachers with young infants to bring their babies to the school and thus concentrate upon the job instead of leaving them at home and worrying about them during school hours.

In order to promote health services for those students who are distant from the department, it was decided that five health centres should be established in such schools for on-the-spot medical examinations and treatment; at present three such centres have been opened at the Teacher Training School, Rabia Balkhi Girls School, and Zarghuna Girls School, respectively. Two additional centres, one at the Afghan Institute of Technology, and the other at Khushal Khan High School will also be open soon.

## Italy In EEC

(Contd. from page 2)

is satisfactory (44%). As far as the mining industry is concerned, Italy gives little help to the Community as regards coal and ferrous minerals but has a high production figure for methane (49%), zinc minerals (50%), lead (36%), etc., while petroleum represents about 17%. There is also a satisfactory output of electricity (20%), motor vehicles (20%), cement (26%), and sulphuric acid (24%).

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, March 12.—The following left for abroad Thursday either to participate in meetings or for further training:

—Prof. Mohammad Yasin Azim, Dean of College of Education, and Pohandoy Mohammad Nabi Salehi, teacher in the College of Law and Political Science, to participate in a seminar on administration in the United States.

—Dr. Sayyed Mohammad Sadiq, Chief of Central Health Laboratory, to take part in an advance course on Cholera control to be held in Calcutta.

—Abdul Shukur Hamidi, a counterpart in the Institute of Teachers Training, to study chemistry in New Zealand under a UNESCO scholarship.

—Abdul Qayyum Awa, chief of statistics of the Public Health Department to study hospital statistics method in New Zealand under a WHO grant.

## Two Return From Locust Conference

KABUL, March 12.—Mohammad Anwar Sadiq, Director of Pest Control and Ajruddin Wais, chief of the department of locust control, both in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, returned here after participating in a regional conference in Tehran on fighting locusts.

The conference, held annually in one of the capitals of member states, discusses matters related to research and methods of locust combat.

Afghanistan, Iran, India and Pakistan took part in the conference. The conference recommended that member countries should continue their efforts in the field of research on locust combat and survey of locust infested regions.

Member states also urged the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) to increase its assistance in combating locusts in the region. The next session will be held in New Delhi, in 1967.

## King Feisal Rejects UAR Proposal For Yemen Talks

KHASHM EL KIRBA, East Sudan, March 12, (Reuter).—Sources close to King Feisal of Saudi Arabia said Friday the king had rejected new UAR proposals for a reconvening of the Harad conference on the Yemen problem.

The proposals were brought to the king by Mohamed Ali Rida, Saudi Arabian ambassador, who spent two days discussing Yemen developments with him before leaving for Cairo Thursday.

## 35 People Die As Fire Sweeps Through Two Japanese Hotels

TOKYO, March 12, (Reuter).—

FIRE swept through two Japanese mountain hotels Friday leaving at least 35 people dead.

Several hours after the fire rescue teams were still searching among the debris for more victims.

All of the known dead were said by police to have been in the hotel in which the fire started at the mountain hot spring resort of Minakami, about 93 kms north-west of Tokyo.

Flames raced through the wooden framed building in which more than a hundred Japanese guests were sleeping at the time. Screams filled the night as people jumped from second and third floor rooms to escape the blaze and as flames jumped a narrow gap to the neighbouring Haku-unkaku hotel.

Police believe guests in the second hotel escaped before the building was engulfed.

## Women's Rights

(Contd. from page 3)

versally recognised in law and in fact because discrimination based on sex "is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offense against human dignity".

—Women should have equality with men in voting and public office-holding; in getting, changing or retaining nationality; and in property and domicile rights.

—The rights and duties of men and women in marriage, divorce and in relation to their children should be equal, with the child's interest always coming first. Child marriage and the betrothal of young girls before puberty should be prohibited.

—All forms of traffic in women and exploitation of the prostitution of women should be combatted by appropriate measures, including legislation.

—Women should be as free as men to choose vocations and professions and should get equal pay for equal work.

The declaration says: "The principle of equality of rights of men and women demands implementation in all states, Governments, non-governmental organisations and individuals are urged therefore to do all in their power to promote the observance of the principles contained in this declaration".

The draft declaration will be submitted for General Assembly approval through ECOSOC. If the assembly endorses it, the declaration then will be offered to governments for signature.

## WOMAN MINISTER

(Contd. from page 5)

ing, but does admit to being a very feminine person: "I adore clothes. I love cooking and running a home".

Although her four-roomed flat in Highgate London, is run by a housekeeper, Mrs. Castle takes a hand in looking after it whenever she has a chance.

## No Plans For Using A Arms In Vietnam, Says McNamara

WASHINGTON, March 12, (Reuter).—

SECRETARY of Defence Robert McNamara said in congressional testimony released Friday that the United States had no plans to use nuclear weapons in the Vietnam War.

He made this statement when questioned by members of the House of Representatives appropriations subcommittee about U.S. military planning in Southeast Asia.

"We have no military requirement for the use of nuclear weapons in South-Vietnam or North Vietnam" he told the group at a closed meeting on Jan. 26.

"I know of no plans to use nuclear weapons in South Vietnam or North Vietnam. I don't want to say categorically they would never be used. But I can't conceive of a situation that would require their use in either one of those two countries".

McNamara also reiterated the U.S. position of not leaving Vietnam before free elections are held. He said we will accept election results even if Viet Cong are returned.

McNamara reiterated administration policy, that U.S. objectives in Vietnam were limited and did not envisage the destruction of the north.

"We believe that militarily we can achieve (our) political objective by proving to the North Vietnamese that they cannot win in the south; while at the same time by bombing in the north, forcing them to pay a high price for this aggression," he said.

McNamara gave three reasons for the decision to bomb North Vietnam: to raise the morale of the South Vietnamese, to reduce

the alleged flow of men and equipment; being infiltrated into the south, and to apply pressure to try to force Hanoi to move towards negotiations.

The Defence Department announced here that American casualties in Vietnam totalled 156 killed and 454 wounded during the week ended last Monday.

The weekly death toll compared to 1:30 for the previous week and 97 for the week before.

Total Americans killed stood at 2,491 since the beginning of 1961, with 12,028 wounded.

## Laos Situation

(Contd. from page 2)

nam and the South Vietnam liberation army."

The author points out that the Pentagon feels hemmed in" in South Vietnam and wishes to widen the geographic limits of the war in order to crush the South Vietnam liberation in a vice. A military triangle of South Vietnam-Laos-Thailand is being created with this end in view. The first two sides of the triangle will be shooting fronts, while the third, namely Thailand, a fortified rear.

Washington's designs in Laos, its growing interference in the internal affairs of this country, provocation of armed clashes between the right-wing and the Laos forces, Yurchenko writes, are meeting the resolute condemnation of all quarters.

"The Neo-Lao Hak Sat Party," the author recalls, "deems it necessary to discuss at a conference table the problems of political stabilisation in Laos, to draw up measures which would prevent the drawing of the country into a war abyss and would contribute to the strengthening of Laotian independence and neutrality."

"Grossly trampling under foot the Geneva agreements, Washington is violating the peace, neutrality and territorial integrity of Laos, expanding thereby the seat of war in Indo-China."

(Tass)



**ARIANA CINEMA:**  
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. English colour film.  
**WONDERFUL LIFE**  
**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. English colour film.  
**WALTZ OF THE TOREEDORS**  
**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 1:30 p.m. Indian colour film.  
**JANWAR**  
And at 4:30 and 7:30 p.m. Indian colour film.  
**DO DIL**

## International Club

**Afghan New Year's Eve Party**  
March 20, 8:30 p.m. Afghan costume. Admission and dinner tickets for non-members: Afs. 150. Available at Club up to March 17.

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Buttered Fresh Peas
- 2 Afghan Kabuli Pilau  
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## Tour Of Pakthia

(Contd. from page 1)

the welcoming crowd, that ignorance and illiteracy were two of the cruelest enemies of our society. With unshakable determination we can do away with these social enemies, he said.

"We have many goals for our lives but they all cannot be fulfilled at once. Through unity we can gradually achieve them", the Prime Minister said.

In so far as the achievement of a satisfactory living standard is concerned, we are lagging far behind, the Prime Minister stressed.

The existence of a "wait and see" attitude in our daily living is one of the main reasons for our backwardness, the Prime Minister said. This has resulted in a kind of attitude which is close to indifference.

"Obedience to law and working hard to carry out positive aims are the primary duties of a responsible citizen," the Prime Minister said.

In response to the people's request, the Prime Minister said that the government was keen on developing education in a balanced manner.

The Prime Minister returned to Gardez Friday night.

## Suicide Saves Cutting Beetle Length Hair

WEST BERLIN, March 12, (Reuter).—A 16-year-old West Berlin boy committed suicide because he had to have his beetle length hair cut off, police reported.

The boy had to sacrifice his long hair Thursday to get a job as an apprentice cook. Thursday night he gassed himself in his mother's kitchen, leaving a note saying he was afraid his friends would make fun of him if they saw him with short hair.

## Afghan, Soviet Planning Experts Hold Meeting

KABUL, March 12.—The second Afghan-Soviet planning experts meeting was held in the Finance Ministry Thursday morning.

The main lines of the third five-year plan of the country was discussed in the meeting which was attended by a representative of the Planning Ministry and Deputy Minister of Finance, Mohammad Anwar Ziaayee.

Figures related to the plan will be discussed at the next session.

In less than two years the plan will begin to be implemented.