

5-9-1966

Kabul Times (May 9, 1966, vol. 5, no. 38)

Bakhtar News Agency

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PM Returns From Kunar Province

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal returned here Sunday afternoon, after a three-day visit to Kunar province in eastern Afghanistan.

Before returning to Kabul, Maiwandwal made a brief stop in Jalalabad and also visited the Abdul Khail agricultural farm near there.

While returning from Asad Abad, Kunar, the Prime Minister met the people and told them a great struggle was ahead against illiteracy, poverty and backwardness.

He hoped "our people, by uniting their efforts will be able to overcome their difficulties gradually."

While speaking about popularisation of education, Maiwandwal said that the need for extending education is felt in all parts of Afghanistan and, at the same time, while our people urge the development of education, they are also demanding other social services as well. However all these hopes cannot be fulfilled at one time, he added. "We should seek to solve these gradually through government assistance or assistance from foreign countries."

Socialist Congress Urges Support Of United Nations

STOCKHOLM, May 9, (AP).—The congress of the socialist international Sunday passed more resolutions in addition to those passed Saturday.

The congress called on socialist parties to work to strengthen the United Nations "which is mankind's chief instrument for preserving the rule of law, fighting poverty and promoting peaceful change."

"The congress further calls upon all democratic socialist parties to seek the seating of the People's Republic of China in her rightful place in the Security Council of the United Nations, believing that there her differences with other countries can best be resolved, and that by her presence the United Nations would be immeasurably strengthened."

In another part of the resolution on the international situation the Congress called for efforts in the UN to eradicate colonialism in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea.

The congress said that there is still suppression of freedom in communist countries of eastern Europe.

The Congress passed a resolution on disarmament, agreed by the disarmament commission of the socialist international at its meeting in Geneva in February and presented to this Congress as a draft.

"The socialist international, recalling the resolutions of its 1957 and 1963 congresses, believes that there is still room for a more positive and dynamic approach to the problems of disarmament and arms limitation. It recognises that these problems cannot be solved in isolation from the major political problems that confront the world, but is convinced that general political settlements must not be made a prior condition of disarmament agreements."

"The socialist international further believes that no substantial progress is likely to be made in long term measures for arms limitation and disarmament until all states are involved in the relevant discussions and appropriate negotiations."

About Germany: "The Congress, while regarding the continuity of the division of Germany as a threat to peace in central Europe, recognised the right to self-determination of the German people, and pledges its support to all efforts towards a peaceful reunification of Germany, which is absolutely necessary for securing a stable and permanent state of peace."

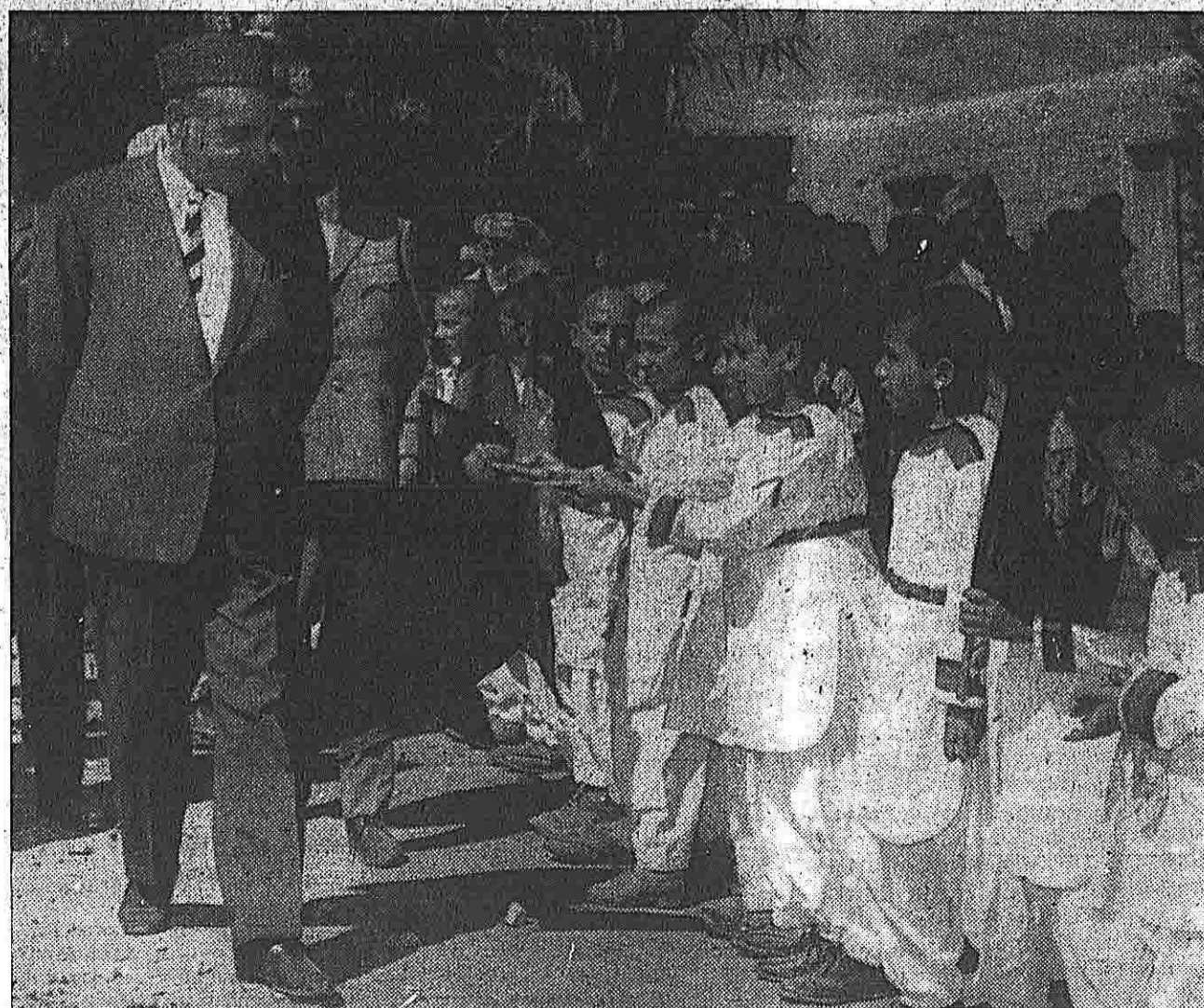
Afghan Envoy In Pakistan Presents Credentials

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—The new Afghan Ambassador in Pakistan Ghulam Mohammad Suleiman presented his credentials to President Mohammad Ayub Khan in Rawalpindi Saturday, the Protocol Department of Foreign Ministry said Sunday.

Also the Protocol office said that His Majesty the King has agreed to the appointment of Sayyed Hamid Mohammad Alamini to serve as the new Sudanese Minister plenipotentiary at the Court of Kabul.

STOP PRESS

SAIGON, May 9, (AP).—Viet Cong terrorist and mortar attacks killed three civilians and injured 28 others in scattered parts of S. Vietnam over the weekend. One of the mortar attacks smashed the Hoi An centre for Viet Cong defectors.



Picture shows Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal being welcomed by school children in Kunar Province during his recent tour.

Abolition Of Inheritance Tax Approved By Wolesi Jirgah

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirgah elected Sunday three remaining members of a committee which will investigate the affairs of the Naghloo power project.

The Jirgah also approved, by a majority vote, the abolition of inheritance tax and it decided to forward a letter from the Interior Ministry on private city buses to the legislation and Judicial Affairs Commission.

The three deputies who were elected to serve on the ten-member committee are Deputy Mohammad Zahir of Nahri Shahi, Balkh; Deputy Sayyed Yahya of Dawlat Abad, Balkh; and Deputy Ali Mohammad from Darai Soof, Samangan.

Seven other deputies were elected to the commission last week by secret ballot.

The Jirgah spent several hours Sunday on the method which should be used for the election of three remaining deputies. Out of nine remaining candidates none of them had succeeded in securing a majority vote.

The Jirgah finally decided to

name three deputies and obtain a majority vote on each one of them.

The Jirgah also approved a proposal put forward by Deputy Abdul Wakil Sedagat of Kama, Nangarhar and Abdul Hadi Hedayat of Khugyani, Nangarhar, that the Naghloo committee should work out a programme for itself and then refer it to the Jirgah.

Several other deputies were urging the Jirgah to issue directives for committees work in advance.

In the afternoon, the Jirgah first approved the abolition of inheritance tax earlier announced by the government and then passed its decision on the letter from the Interior Ministry. The letter expresses the Ministry's views on routes in which private city buses should operate.

TRADE TALKS CONTINUE WITH SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW, May 8, (Tass).—Nikolai Patolichev, the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade, and Mohammad Akbar Omar, Deputy Minister of Trade of Afghanistan, discussed here some aspects of Soviet-Afghan trade.

Omar is the head of the trade delegation which came to Moscow two weeks ago and is holding talks on trade turnover in 1966.

In the past five years the annual volume of trade between the USSR and Afghanistan has grown nearly 50 percent and now amounts to about 60 million rubles.

The sides have defined the lists of goods and the volumes of mutual deliveries. The main Soviet export items are machinery, equipment, and oil products. Afghanistan sends to the USSR its traditional export goods—cotton fibre, wool, hides, fruit.

A protocol on trade turnover is expected to be signed early next week.

College Curricula Amended To Prepare Students To Work In Judicial Institutions

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—Justice Minister Abdul Hakim Tabibi said Sunday at the end of orientation week for a number of university graduates who will work in the Ministry that the Justice Ministry was obliged to speed up the development of judiciary in Afghanistan in accordance with directives of the Constitution.

The graduates are from the colleges of Law and Theology of Kabul University and Police Academy.

They visited various departments of the ministry during the week and heard officials explain their methods of work.

While thanking the officials for their cooperation in this respect, Tabibi said there was a strong relationship between the proper growth of judiciary and educational and intellectual merits of those engaged in the profession.

He said those working in Justice Ministry have to discharge their duties with utmost honesty and sincerity. Otherwise the very essence of justice will be jeopardized.

He said the most important task of the ministry now was to lay the grounds for the establishment of Supreme Court in October of 1967. At that time judiciary will have evolved as a completely independent organ of the state, he said.

He also said that changes have occurred in the curricula of the colleges of Law and Theology and Police Academy to help graduates better serve the judiciary.

He said justice cannot be achieved on the basis of constitutional values without a healthy evolution of the judiciary.

He added it was on this basis that Justice Ministry will not refrain from taking legal action against any official working in the judiciary accused of illegal acts.

Paris-Shanghai Air Service Now Being Negotiated

PARIS, May 9, (Reuters).—Seven Chinese government experts arrived here yesterday to negotiate for an air service between Paris and Shanghai, the first between China and any western country.

The delegation, led by Chen Tu, a government Minister and Deputy head of the Chinese state airlines, will have talks this week with French government officials.

The proposed agreement will give the French state airline, Air France, the right to operate a service to Shanghai and possibly later to Peking, but it is not yet known if the Chinese will want reciprocal rights for their own airline.

Air France officials said last week they were ready to start the new service at once if the talks were successful.

"We just have to establish a stock of spare parts in Shanghai and send a few technicians and officials there," a spokesman suggested.

French Foreign Ministry officials say France is prepared to negotiate compensation for the Chinese if Air France is given the exclusive right to exploit the new air route. Such compensation would probably be in the cultural field.

The only civic air services to China run from Moscow, Karachi and Jakarta.

Chalfont Urges Decisions To Halt Nuclear Weapons Spread

STOCKHOLM, May 9, (Reuters).—British disarmament Minister Lord Chalfont warned yesterday that unless major decisions to halt the spread of nuclear weapons are taken quickly the road to disarmament will be blocked for years.

"The situation at the Geneva conference on disarmament is a gloomy one," he told the socialist meeting here.

"Virtually no progress has been made," he added. Lord Chalfont said he refused

to share the pessimistic views on the disarmament conference.

General and complete disarmament remained the business at Geneva and the aim of most governments in the world, he said.

The split between east and west was one of technical difference. "The gulf is too wide, but this is not to say we should sit about and do nothing. We could isolate and identify the problems of partial disarmament so that these measures should lead to general and complete disarmament."

The Sino-Soviet conflict, with special reference to Vietnam, was not the main problem, he said. The big issue was that the Soviet Union was concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons.

This would have to be resolved before the first steps could be taken to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

"Before we reconvene at Geneva we must be quite clear how important this problem is," he said.

"It is the most important single issue on foreign policy of any country in the world," he said.

If this was not realised all the roads to disarmament may be blocked, Lord Chalfont said.

7 Students, Professors Complete Study Tours

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—The following students or officials returned home Sunday after further studies abroad:

Prof. Sayyed Mohammad Husseni and Dr. Samad Ali Hekmat of the College of Medicine of Kabul University returned from France after inspecting the medical institutes of Lyon University.

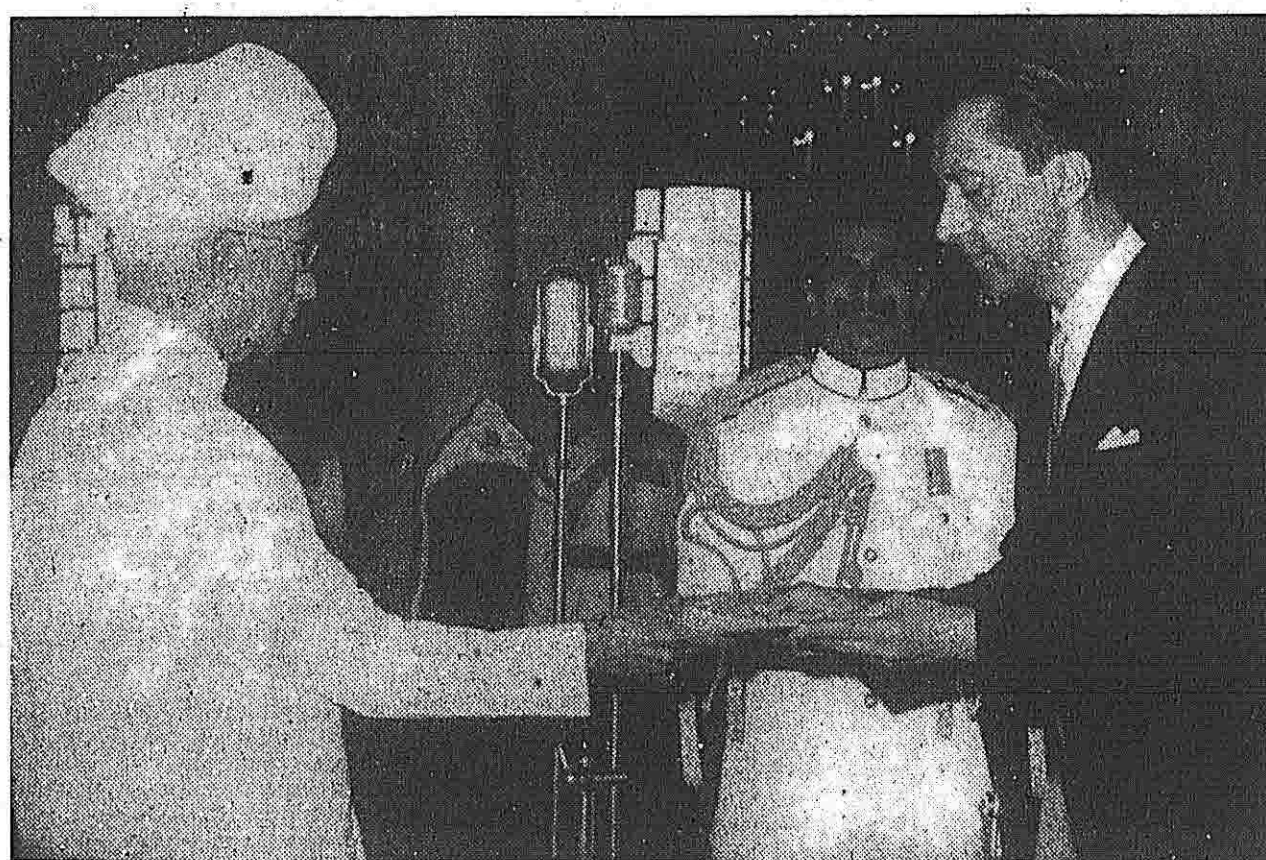
Abdul Wakil Amiri an official of Planning Ministry returned from the United States after further studies in economics and planning under a U.S. government scholarship.

Mohammad Alim Wardak and Sayyed Maqsood Elmi, teachers in the Afghan Institute of Technology returned after further studies in electrical and civil engineering in the United States under a U.S. government grant.

Three officials of the Community Development Department returned home after taking part in an international course in Puerto Rico.

The three officials—Abdul Wahid Najim, Mohammad Gul and Ghulam Dastager—attended the course for three months during which they not only acquainted themselves with athletic activities in rural areas but also small development projects in country side.

The course was attended by representatives of 29 Asian, African and Latin American countries.



The Ambassador of Afghanistan to India Attaullah Nasser Zia, presenting his letter of credence to Indian President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi last week.

Rhodesians Arrive In London For Exploratory Talks

LONDON, May 9, (DPA).—Three officials of the rebel Rhodesian government arrived here Sunday for informal talks with Britain aimed at finding a basis for negotiations on ending the Rhodesia crisis.

The talks will proceed under the strictest secrecy and even the venue of the negotiations has not been disclosed.

Britain is demanding that Rhodesia return to constitutional rule, from which the autonomous colony departed on November 11, when it made a unilateral declaration of independence.

London is still imposing a series of conditions for any possible Rhodesian independence sanctioned by Britain. These conditions include:

Guarantee for the unhindered progress to majority rule in Rhodesia, guarantees against constitu-

tional amendments to the contrary, immediate improvements in the political status of African population, and progress towards the ending of racial discrimination.

At the London talks, however, all that is to be decided is whether foundations exist for successful negotiations on Rhodesia's political future. Both parties are starting the talks from their present positions.

The three Rhodesians are Sir Cornelius Greenfield, chief economic adviser to Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, Gerald Clarke, secretary to the Rhodesian cabinet, and Stanley Morris, chairman of Rhodesian public services and an expert on tribal affairs.

Only two British officials have been named, although there may be more. They are Oliver Wright, former private secretary to Prime Minister Wilson, and Duncan Wat-

son, of the Africa division of the Commonwealth Relations Office.

In Zambia President Kenneth Kaunda indicated Sunday he is moving to get stronger UN action against Rhodesia.

Kaunda said in a statement he had sent an emissary to London with a brief regarding the Zambian attitude on the Rhodesian independence issue for Foreign Minister Simon Kapwepwe to take to the United Nations.

The announcement was made one day before British-Rhodesian exploratory talks were due to get underway. Kapwepwe, now in London, is expected to arrive at the United Nations later this week.

Kaunda said he was dissatisfied with Wilson's reply to his protest over the upcoming British-Rhodesian talks.

He added Zambia's attitude was

very clear on the Rhodesian issue but he wanted to hear the thoughts of other nations before going ahead with his plans.

Earlier Kaunda expressed strong disapproval of the latest British move on Rhodesia. He described it as "out of place with the thinking one would like to attribute to a Labour party government in Britain."

In Johannesburg, a pro-government paper said permission for the stateless oil tanker Joanna V. to discharge its cargo of crude oil into storage tanks at Beira, Mozambique, had been granted.

Informed sources said it was unlikely the 18,000 tons of oil would be pumped through the pipeline to Rhodesia soon.

They said Smith was not likely to risk upsetting London negotiations.

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International Relief

Today Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun organisations are established institutions working to alleviate suffering.

These organisations now operate on an international basis and do not hesitate to cross any boundaries to reach those who need their help.

It was not so 200, or even 120 years ago. Much is owed for the development of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies to the Swiss philanthropist, Henri Jean Dunant who through his work entitled *Un Souvenir de Salferino*, written in 1862, and his energetic agitation, directed public opinion toward relief of the wounded on the battlefield. His efforts ultimately brought about the Geneva conference in 1863, followed by the Geneva Convention of the great powers in 1864, and the founding of the Red Cross Society.

For his selfless services to humanity, Dunant was awarded the first Nobel prize in 1901.

The services of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and other such organisations did not remain confined in helping the wounded on the battlefield. In Afghanistan, for instance, the Red Crescent Society does everything from encouraging blood donations for patients in the hospitals to distributing food and clothing and finding jobs for the destitute.

Relief, however, still is the main activity of these organisations. Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Sun societies can be depended on to be the first on the scene when catastrophe hits.

Czechoslovakian Republic

Today the Czechoslovakian Republic celebrates its 21st anniversary. Relations between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia have been growing steadily during this time. A recent indication of this is Czechoslovakia's intention, announced by the Czech ambassador at a press conference last year, to participate in Afghanistan's third five-year plan which is under preparation.

Since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship between the two countries 29 years ago, the exchange of visits of the leaders of the two nations, trade and commercial contacts and the prevailing of good will have helped strengthen the bonds of friendship between these two countries with different social systems.

Last year an agreement was signed between Bakhtar News Agency of Afghanistan and the Ceteka News Agency of Czechoslovakia. The exchange of news, we are sure will keep the people of the two countries informed.

The people of Czechoslovakia who are celebrating their 21st anniversary today have achieved a better standard of living and today, they are one of the most developed central European countries.

While we are happy to note that the relations between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia are developing on the basis of co-existence and mutual respect, we hope that the authorities of the two countries will take the necessary steps for the development of commerce and trade between the two countries for which there is great scope.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both Islah and Anis yesterday carried editorials on the 103rd anniversary of the International Red Cross founded by the famous writer and humanitarian Henry Dunant. Both papers expressed support for the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and considered such humanitarian gestures as necessary in a world which is full of anxiety and fear and human suffering.

Islah gave background information about the work of Henry Dunant and how he was prompted to take action after seeing war tragedies at the battle of Salferino. Both the dailies suggested that such welfare organisations which have no other aim except rendering assistance to suffering human beings at a time when they really need such help should be assisted by all people.

Islah also carried an interview with the Minister of Justice, Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi on the judicial situation in the country. The paper quotes the Minister as saying that all the Attorney-General's offices in the country have been informed that no one can be detained without the proper execution of justice and that all cases should be referred to courts within the maximum of 48 hours. The minister, according to the paper, has said that anyone who feels he has been illegally detained or imprisoned can in accordance with the provision of the law make a case against the authorities concerned at the Ministry of Justice.

Yesterday's Anis in commemorating editorially the anniversary of the founding of the International Red Cross once again pointed out to the need for eradicating the basic causes of war. It suggested that funds that are now being used to cause death and destruction should be channelled to the wiping of poverty, hunger and illiteracy.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Ghulam Hazrat Koshan on the history and aims of the Red Cross movement. It said while a great humanitarian man 103 years ago acted in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience and came to the assistance of the Salferino battle victims by giving treatment to the wounded and proper burial to the dead, the movement has now developed to cover a host of activities that are humanitarian in nature.

"Work that has no end", is the slogan accepted to commemorate the anniversary of the International Red Cross this year, said the article. This means that activities of the Red Cross

and Red Crescent Societies are not limited by social, economic, political, or geographical considerations. In the event of a natural calamity or a catastrophe in any part of the world, the humanitarian organisations of Red Cross and Red Crescent in all countries are alert to meet the emergency. All countries voluntarily provide such facilities as transportation, customs con-

cessions and other aid. The Red Cross and Red Crescent movement does not recognise any discrimination on the basis of race nationality or religion. It rather aims at helping humanity, said the article.

The article then goes on to give background information on the history of the founding of the international Red Cross.

WORLD PRESS

A Soviet government newspaper Saturday attacked Israel for its policy toward Syria.

Izvestia maintained that Israel is "acting in the unseemly role of executor of subversive plans of imperialist powers."

It took the attitude that Israel was trying to undermine the new regime in Syria with propaganda attacks and border provocations.

"The Soviet people cannot help being concerned and troubled" over the Israeli policy, the newspaper wrote.

The 12th anniversary of the victory at Dien Bien Phu was commemorated by the papers, *Nhan Dan* (the people) and *Quan Doinhon Dan* (the People's Army), in their editorials in Hanoi on May 7.

The *Nhan Dan* pointed out: "a lesson of the Dien Bien Phu victory is that we must be determined to overcome all difficulties to defeat the enemy."

It declared: "At present there is only one path for us to take—the path we had trodden 12 years ago. No matter how many troops and arms the U.S. aggressors may pour into South Vietnam and to whatever extent they may widen their war of aggression, we shall concentrate all our forces and capabilities to defeat them."

The *Quan Doinhon Dan* said in its editorial that the armed forces and people in South Vietnam were irresistibly marching toward victory.

Labour member of British Parliament John Mendelson writing in the *Tribune* of London Friday says that the mass demonstrations of the people of South Vietnam against American interference in the affairs of their country destroy the Americans' "thesis" that they are conducting the war in Vietnam "on behalf of the people of South Vietnam."

He points out that the more clearly

the people of South Vietnam demand peace the more bombs the Americans drop on their compatriots in North Vietnam. There can be now no element of doubt left about the profound immorality of such a policy. All the reasons advanced by British government spokesmen in support of American policy in Vietnam, are thereby destroyed.

Sentences ranging from hard labour for life to three months imprisonment have been passed by the higher military council on eight soldiers of armed forces command headquarters in Cairo, according to newspaper reports in Cairo on Sunday.

The men were found guilty of embezzling about 30,000 Egyptian pounds in public funds, counterfeiting licences and smuggling luxury goods.

Pravda carries the last instalment of the report from the main control centre of the Luna-10 flight in its Sunday issue.

The newspaper *Trud* reports on details concerning the stay in Volgograd of a delegation of the general Italian confederation of labour.

Pravda carries the text of the Czechoslovak government's reply to the note of the FRG government of March 24.

Pravda's London correspondent Oleg Orestov, proceeding from pronouncements of the British press, shows that the Cuban emigrants, which have entrenched themselves in the American state of Florida, have turned into a gang of bandits.

Pravda and *Selskaya Zhizn* carry an obituary notice in connection with the passing on May 7, at the age of 66, of the prominent statesman and public leader of Uzbekistan, Usman Yusupov.

Political Parties Draft Law: Owning Land And Holding Demonstrations

By Nokta Cheen
PART X

Fourth, the time of the change in the constitution of a political party is another important factor which should not escape attention of the drafters of the law.

What happens if a political party changes its constitution very close to the general elections? It is possible.

Thus the law should state that a political party cannot change its constitution within two months of a general election.

With these facts in mind Article 15 of the draft law on the formation of political parties may be amended to read:

"Changes can be brought in the constitution of a political party. But if these changes are too great then the party is considered banned and a new one must be formed. In such a case the procedure for registering a party must be followed."

"Changes must be made at least two months prior to a general election in the country."

"Before implementing any changes in the party constitution, the executive body must refer the change or changes to the registration of the political parties office of the Ministry of Interior."

"A copy of the change or changes should also be sent to the office of the Attorney-General."

"The Ministry of Interior shall, within five days, inform the executive body

of the party of the rejection or acceptance of the change."

If within the said period no answer is given by the said Ministry the change shall be considered as accepted."

Article 17 should serve as a directive rather than a legal condition for the formation of a political party:

Every party has to have an organisation, a method for electing members to the executive body and a procedure for adopting a political manifesto. The mention of it in a draft law is both unnecessary and undesirable. It is unnecessary because, as I said, every party has no alternative but to have them. It is undesirable because it is a gross interference in the internal affairs of the party.

One cannot understand why, according to Article 19 a party cannot own more than 50 acres of land in Afghanistan? So long as the location, manner of acquiring and method of managing the land is known to the Ministry of Interior, why can a party not possess more than 50 acres of land?

Besides, this clause seems to clash with clause 2 of Article 19. In outlining the financial resources of a party this clause reads:

"Admission and annual membership. 2. Donations, endowments, and transference of legal ownership."

What happens, may I ask, if a landowner donates his 100 acres of land to a political party? Should the party accept the donation or not? Must be party ask the donor to sell the land give the proceeds or else reject the donation. This means that the party is left with no alternative but to reject the donation.

The best way to remedy such a situation, should it arise, is to add "temporary ownership clause" to the draft of the law. Thus, the following text should be included in Article 19:

"A political party can own more than 50 acres of land providing anything above 50 is sold or disposed of by the party within a year."

Article 20 says that no political party can invite or instigate people to armed demonstrations or demonstrations aimed at creating disturbances or other illegal purposes.

The prohibition of armed demonstrations is reasonable both for the interest of national security and personal safety.

But there are some demonstrations that are arranged peacefully and with a legal aim. But once a demonstration is organised it is very difficult to control. Not only some members of the party but the public at large may participate in such demonstrations.

It is more the duty of the police than the law to set limits for the control of demonstrations.

Income Tax Law Of Afghanistan

PART IV

n. Profit on the bonds issued by the state and municipalities of Afghanistan.

Article Sixteen

Revenues spent on food, fuel, and other necessities by the individual who earns it, or by members of his family, is exempted from tax.

Article Seventeen

Revenues in funds and kind received from rent or mortgaging fixed assets for commercial or industrial use are taxable.

Tax on cultivable land, orchards and livestock is governed by a separate law.

Article Eighteen

Personal exemptions and withholdings of tax on taxable revenues for Afghan citizens and aliens resident in Afghanistan are granted as follows:

a. Af. 15,000 for the taxpayer.

b. Af. 1,000 for the spouse of the taxpayer.

A taxpayer is allowed only one such exemption.

c. Af. 2,000 for every offspring of the taxpayer who is under 19 years old.

d. Af. 2,000 for every offspring of the taxpayer who is above 19 years of age, but, during the tax year, has gone to school at least for six months.

e. Af. 1,000 for every parent subject to certifications of the Finance Ministry whom the taxpayer

supports.

Personal exemptions for supported spouse or children are granted when the two following conditions prevail:

1. Supported spouse or child should not have any revenues of his own during the tax year.

2. All earnings of supported spouse or child should be entered in the statement of the taxpayer who requests exemption.

In no case shall the total of personal exemptions which this chapter allows for exceed Af. 35,000.

Article Nineteen

Deduction and withholding of all essential and regular expenses for Production obtaining of revenues and maintenance thereof is permissible for individuals, joint stock and limited companies and other legal entities. These expenses can be withheld when they are done in the course of the tax year, or in accordance with the provisions of this law, within the past three tax years. Personnel expenses, and expenses involved in commuting to place of employment, and expenses which are not specified in the following items, shall not be withheld:

a. Costs related to producing, selling or trading of products such as insurance premiums,

transportation expenses, etc. are not taxable, and can be withheld.

b. Cost of electricity, water and other services necessary for producing revenues, or made use of in the course of a business, are deductible.

c. Wages, salaries, commission, and fees paid to employees of the business or working place are deductible.

d. Interest paid on loans received to do the work or business.

e. Rent paid on goods and property hired for the conduct of business or doing of work are deductible.

f. Expenses for repair and maintenance of goods and property used in the business or place of work are deductible.

g. Depreciation of equipment, fixed and movable assets (excepting agricultural land) in use by the work or business, or employed by the producer to earn revenues, in accordance with the Ministry of Finance's ordinance on income tax, is deductible.

The total amount of depreciation of goods or property during several years, must not exceed the original cost to the taxpayer.

h. Taxes or dues which are part of the cost of owning and operating a business paid during the tax year or which become due during the tax year are deductible by the taxpayer.

Experts Find Middle East Moving Toward Social, Economic Activism In Past Decade

Experts on the Middle East, gathered in Washington Friday to examine area changes of the past two decades, found the changes dramatic but difficult to interpret.

The examination took place at the 20th anniversary conference of the Middle East Institute in collaboration with Georgetown University.

Some 500 persons, among them Ambassadors of Afghanistan, Lebanon, and Turkey and ranking diplomats from other Middle Eastern countries, attended the two-day meeting which ended Saturday.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Hare also welcomed delegates to the meeting.

The opening session heard a discussion of two decades of change in international relations as they affect the Middle East.

Author-historian-businessman Kermit Roosevelt said the United States could not view with equanimity recent intensive Soviet efforts to cultivate the Middle East which Moscow had largely ignored for decades previously.

He said, "that the potential threat to the Middle East from communist domination is denied by some, who offer three reasons for not fearing such a turn: Soviet bloc countries are not interested in the area's oil; cleavage in Soviet bloc countries militates against common action in

the area; communism is against the teachings of Islam and violates nationalism in Arab countries."

"I will not try to analyse these assumptions but they do need most searching, sophisticated study," Roosevelt said.

Prof. William R. Polk, director of Chicago University's Middle Eastern studies center, foresaw cultural values in its relations with the Middle East would reemphasise the American concept that it is "right and proper" to wish for other advantages one has himself.

Prof. Polk said that greater participation by Middle Eastern people in their national life and the greater utilisation of educated young Middle Easterners in government roles were "gratifying" developments of the last two decades of Middle Eastern history.

Such developments were all to the good, he said, and they could lead to "greater perception and a greater awareness" among non-Middle Eastern people of the "richness of Middle Eastern culture."

In another session devoted to economic change in the Middle East, Shaykh Najib Alamuddin, President of Middle East Airlines, lauded the role that private enterprise has played in helping his own country, Lebanon, to become the highest per capita income nation in the Middle East with the exception of Kuwait.

However, the former Lebanese

cabinet member was sharply critical of short-sighted businessmen who oppose social reform and thus pave the way for excessive state control.

Properly balanced cooperation between private industry and the government can help correct this misunderstanding even in Middle Eastern countries which now have government planned economies, Alamuddin said.

Lauding recent Lebanese government efforts to correct such abuses in Lebanon, Alamuddin said progress comes only to countries willing to help themselves.

"A country must help itself before it can look to others for assistance," he said.

Other sessions of the two-day conference were to explore changes in domestic policies and politics in the middle east in the last 20 years.

In a brief speech to conferees at the opening session Friday, Hare said that as a veteran American diplomatic observer he has seen "very great and very real changes" in the Middle East in the past two decades.

These changes, he said, "are so great that I think it is very difficult to assess their real meaning."

Hare said that within this period of time the Middle East had moved from passivity to activism in economic and social reforms.

Viet Cong Reemphasise Political Warfare

A newly captured Viet Cong document provides information which seems to indicate the Viet Cong has decided to intensify political warfare, or at least re-emphasise this facet of the war.

Some informed observers believe that subversion efforts may have been overshadowed in the past with the Viet Cong having put a great deal of their substance into the military side of the struggle. Mounting defeats on the battlefield may have influenced them, however, to try to sharpen the traditional weapons of political

sabotage, infiltration and indoctrination.

"The immediate need", the document says, "is to overcome enemy pressure and his pacification programmes". It cites the dangers of allied "mopping-up operations, forest clearing and road building", in apparent references to intensive campaigns by the government and its Western supporters to sweep and clear Viet Cong strongholds and sanctuaries, preparatory to reestablishment by the government of institutions and services to the

people of the countryside.

The paper says the main Viet Cong aims are "to destroy the village and hamlet structure" and "to advance into weak zones and the outskirts of cities". The ultimate target is fixed as "destruction of the regime".

To achieve these ends "efforts must be made to get the people to revolt". The plan goes on to spell out how.

"Propaganda must be aimed in such a way as to further the infiltration of the government of

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Designing Original Fashions

By A. Popal

Swimming pools should be open to women. Marriage should not be a matter for just parents to decide. Original fashions should be designed.

These are a few of the changes that educated women should help bring about here, suggests Miss Rouhgu Hashimi. The 22-year-old is one of the first women to graduate from the Institute of Industrial Management.



Miss Rouhgu Hashimi

To bring about these changes, she feels that lectures, films, radio programmes, and women's maga-

Commission Drafts Declaration On Women's Rights

The UN Commission on the Status of Women has just unanimously adopted a draft "Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women." The draft is to be passed to the Economic and Social Council for submission to the UN General Assembly next September.

Affirming the principle that "the full and complete development of a country requires the maximum participation of its women", the preamble of the declaration states that "it is necessary to ensure the universal recognition in law and in fact of the principle of equality of men and women."

The eleven articles of the declaration deal, among other matters, with the abolition of discriminatory laws, customs and practices, the education of public opinion to this end, the right to vote and be elected and the right to exercise all public functions, equal rights in the field of civil law, equality in marriage and the right of a wife to retain her nationality after marriage, equal conditions of access to education, professional training and careers, the right to equal pay and social security, and finally the responsibilities of governments in promoting the observance of these principles.

The importance which the Commission on the Status of Women attaches to educational problems is underlined by the unanimous adoption of a resolution submitted by the British and French representatives, which "notes with satisfaction that the General Conference of UNESCO will have before it at its fourteenth session a draft long-term programme for the advancement of women through their access to education, science and culture", and "expresses the hope that this programme will be able to carry out this programme in collaboration with the United Nations."

The adoption by the United Nations of such a declaration could certainly lead to a number of governments modifying their laws to ensure a more genuine equality. It may be recalled that after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 18 years ago, several governments granted women political rights which had previously been withheld.

zines should play the most important role.

For instance, she suggests, a weekly women's magazine might be published containing articles, some of which will encourage readers to take an interest in the world outside their homes as well as others which offer ideas on home decorating, how to bring up children, how to deal with other problems of family life. They should be more frank on such matters as marriage and divorce than the present magazines are, she feels.

She likes the radio programmes for women broadcast on Radio Afghanistan and feels they should be expanded since they are perhaps the best way of helping women realise the kind of role they can play in society.

Women should be encouraged to spend a little time enjoying themselves, she comments. They should also get the chance to travel. Miss Hashimi would like to go to California, for instance.

But it is not only women's social life which should be improved. Women also have an economic role to play in the country, she points out. And since she attended Bilquis High School and the Institute of Industrial Management where she studied such subjects as accounting, banking, and political economy, she is particularly interested in this question.

She believes the country should set up factories to produce necessities and also prepare conditions to encourage private enterprise. The import of luxuries should be limited and women here should not try to imitate whatever foreigners do, she suggests. Instead original styles should be created and women who work in government offices should make use of domestic products in their dress. Perhaps they should wear a simple uniform similar to that of school girls.

Learning other languages is another way in which women can expand their horizons beyond the home, she notes. Miss Hashimi learned German and English at the Institute of Industrial Management. And now she can read magazines in these languages.

The Lazy Genius

By A. H. Walleh

I was going to the country on vacation,
Thrilled with repose in anticipation,
Saying to myself in rapture,
aloud,
I will see the sky without any cloud.

I will again drink the fresh milk,
And see the lush grass like green silk.

Suddenly a close friend dropped by,
To have a chit-chat and say good-bye.

I gave him a book to read and enjoy,
While I was chasing the butterfly.

I returned to the town rejuvenated,
To find my friend exasperated.

"How did you find the book?", I enquired,
He didn't look the least inspired.

"My own works are of higher quality",
"I am no more fond of banality".

I told him I would pop in tomorrow,
And would like his works to borrow.

He replied in a voice so divine,
"I have't written a single line."



A little girl presents a bouquet of flowers to C. A. Schussel, Director of the Youth League of the International Red Cross, during his visit to Zarghona school last week. Mrs. Habiba Samadi, the principal, looks on.



Lydia Eremina is USSR Parachute-Jumping Champ., Prize Winner of International Competitions. She works as a technician-designer at the Barnaul Engineering Works. She made 1350 parachute-jumps.

60,000 For Walking Dogs

NEW YORK, May 9, (Ruter).—

Fourteen pretty girls in slacks and T-shirts are calling daily at fashionable New York addresses and taking their customers for early morning walks in Central Park.

They work for the "only professional dog-walking service registered with the U.S. government," says their employer, 34-year-old James Buck.

Madam, My Madam WIFE TRADES CHADERI FOR SLACKS

By Nokta Cheen

"Jan," she said, "shall I take my chaderi off. Everyone else," she pleaded, "has taken off their chaderi."

"Well," I said hesitatingly, "I do not know. I would prefer to wait for a while and see if other people take off their chaderis."

"Oh," she said, her cheeks turning pink, "if you see how many women have already taken away their veils you will not mind permitting me to do the same."

"Is that so," I asked with an air of uncertainty. "Who has taken her veil off, for instance?" I asked with a stern voice. "Who do you know that I should tell you about," she asked with determination.

"I know everybody," I told her with indifference. She shouted several names into my ears. I knew of none of them.

Eventually I surrendered.

Months passed by. Never did I hear anything about chaderies in my home.

She was becoming more and more modern as days passed.

She had a new frock on every night. "Jan," she would ask when wanting to show off one of her new dresses, "what do you like specially about this dress?"

"Honey," I would answer, "I just like it." Somehow it would suit her. Although I knew that it was leading me into financial bankruptcy, yet I would not mind in the heart of my heart. She used to

look chic, feminine and really lady-like.

Bills were flowing into my office. Both the tailor and the textile shops would send, under the strict guidance of my wife, all the bills to my office.

I would hand over the bills to the Tawildar to deduct from my salary.

Suddenly she got the urge to wear slacks. Once again she was determined to have the widest variety possible. There were the zebra type, the ordinary striped ones, the plain coloured ones. Some were wool and others cotton.

Every time I came home she would show me a new pair. "This is for picnics, Jan," she would say. "Would you like to see the slacks I have made for winter," she would ask with delight.

"They are not bad," I would say coldly. But I really never liked them.

The race for acquiring slacks continued. She was always in slacks. She started wearing slacks to the cinema, restaurant and even to parties. It was too much.

She continued wearing slacks for months. I could not tell her a thing.

One day, after my usual office hours I returned home. I was determined to request her to wear chaderi instead of slacks.

I did not know what was wrong, she was not wearing slacks.

Again she was looking bright and chic.

I kissed her on the cheek and told her "Jan, Jan," and hesitated. Her eyes popped out in a childish manner "what do you want darling, tell me, tell me." "You know what," I said teasingly.

"No, I don't know," she said.

"You know it is good to have a woman around the house," she got the hint and never wore slacks again.

Preserving Honey

Store honey tightly covered, otherwise it may lose aroma and flavor. Honey may be stored at room temperature or in the refrigerator. The refrigerator is best for creamed honey, if room temperature is very warm. It may partly liquefy if stored at too high a temperature.

Honey syrup should be kept in the refrigerator tightly covered. Dilution with water or other ingredients might cause it to ferment at room temperature.

Honey may darken or crystallize as it gets older but this does not injure it. Crystallized honey can be liquefied by placing the container of honey in a pan of warm water until the crystals disappear. If further heating is necessary, raise the container of honey off the bottom of the pan by putting a rack under it and place the pan over low heat. Overheating the honey may cause it to change colour or flavor.

Characterology Applied To A New Field Of Research: The Study Of Married Life

A systematic study of the character of married life has been made for the first time in a remarkable book by Andre Le Gall entitled *Les Caracteres et le bonheur conjugal* (characters and happiness in marriage.) This work marks a decisive step forward in characterology; it applies this science to a new field of research which in consequence acquires a new dimension.

Characterology, the analysis and classification of individual characters, from Heymans and Rene Le Senne down to Gaston Berger has always set out to define the stable character in a man forming the foundation of his personality. Character is natural data, differentiating men and making it possible to classify them into a few large groups. This does not imply that everything in them can be reduced to this nature. Intelligence is not a character quality and then, the will enables a man to act and modify himself to a certain extent. But there is a break I feel very strongly in Le Senne, between characterological nature and the spirit of the will.

Furthermore, characterology has been traditionally associated with knowledge of individuals considered in themselves rather than as a result of their relations with each other. It was realized that intersubjectivity, like the action of the will, brought about modification in the original character, but it was not possible to determine its effects with any accuracy.

Now, as Le Gall rightly observes at the very start of his most recent work, "the great psychological interest of the married state resides in the renewal it brings about in the personalities of each partners, depending on their original personality, on their partner's and on their position as a whole."

A gradual mutation occurs in each of the characters, giving a neo-character. In this respect, the life of a couple is certainly the best example of intercharacterology: unlike relations between adults; unlike all other interpersonal relationships, this is a continual relationship

resulting from an engagement that is mutual and binding, or at any rate it sets out to be so.

All those around us probably contribute in some way to the formation of a neo-character. But only interaction between husband and wife seems to be deep and lasting enough to be defined.

Whereas characterology frequently tends to remain static, as it analyses a sort of permanent skeleton of the personality, the characterology of married life as conceived by Le Gall is essentially dynamic. It does not confine itself to the analysis of various characterial "assortments" produced by marriage, but attempts more especially to grasp its gradual development by means of many concrete examples taken either from biographies of famous men or from surveys carried out by the author himself.

That explains why the characterology of married life culminates in a psychology of counselling given to couples rather than in any definition or "recipe" for happy marriage.

Some associations are of course more risky than others—two highly strung people for instance or two cold inhibited individuals who will cumulate their shortcomings and not find the protection they need in their partners.

But such associations are rare since spontaneous attraction is often based on some complementation endowing the character of the other with a prestige, a force and a profoundness even, that awaken love.

On the other hand, characterology cannot provide a formula to guarantee success or spell failure. The characterology of Le Gall, like that of Le Senne, implies a philosophy of freedom. Characterology can be of help in marriage, but not at the time of choosing a partner; rather after marriage when the mutation occurs that may cause distress, passing from premarital feelings of love to the feeling of wedlock. Each then takes to thinking of himself and of the other because that complementation which has often been—and very rightly—

a source of attraction, may upon marriage become a source of misunderstanding or of antagonism: the "passionate" or "sentimental" wise it may lose aroma and flavour, man the very qualities she lacks.

Daily life together then proves to be difficult until a neo-character is formed which will not of course eliminate the original features of each.

In his psychology, Andre Le Gall always has an eye on actual practice. *La caracterologie des enfants et des adolescents*, his first book, was "intended for parents and teachers." *Les caracteres et le bonheur conjugal* is based on well-founded confidence in the human and spiritual value of married life, and on the conviction that the institution of marriage is to-day traversing a profitable phase of mutation.

In days gone by marriage was a social institution in which the personal feelings of husband and wife were generally not involved. That of course explains why love generally sought refuge outside marriage. Nowadays it is an engagement by both partners to form a lasting association of the couple's love and life.

Couples are more realistic today than the great lovers of the past, more ambitious than married couples used to be; they aim higher than the latter and so face greater risks of failure, but their story is enacted in real life and not in dreams and so is not doomed to failure like the former.

Their task is no easy one but they are aware of it. Rather than heroism and self-sacrifice, it takes delicacy and sensitive understanding in both of them. Characterological study which is the most practical branch of psychology, should therefore be invaluable to them.

It was by no mere chance that Andre Le Gall should examine the couple after analysing adolescents. There is education for adults in married life—for which husband and wife, adults, are directly answerable—just as there is education for childhood and adolescence, devolving upon parents and teachers.

All About Women



Mrs. Sidqi, Wife of the Minister of Information, and Culture, with a group of members of the UN Women's Association on the occasion when she gave a talk to the members. Left to Right: Mrs. Syrdahl, Mrs. Ramanathan, Mrs. Seraj, Mrs. Shahbaz, Mrs. Sidqi, Mrs. Dey (Chairman).

World Briefs

TOKYO, May 9, (AP).—Some 300 businessmen from 22 countries gathered here Sunday for the opening of a four-day conference of the commission on Asian and Far Eastern affairs of the International Chamber of Commerce.

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, May 9, (AP).—Scientists here revealed computers were used to help locate the Mediterranean Ocean area where a missing U.S. H-bomb was found off Spain after an 80-day search.

SALONIKA, Greece, May 9, (AP).—A crowd of 25,000 soccer fans rioted here Sunday, hurling bottles, ripping up partitions and clashing with police.

WASHINGTON, May 9, (AP).—John Gronowski, U.S. Ambassador to Poland, said Sunday the nations of eastern Europe would welcome increased trade with the United States.

RAWALPINDI, May 9, (AP).—Top level Burmese-Pakistani talks were held Sunday by the presidents and foreign ministers of the two countries. Burma's President, General Ne Win, here on a four-day informal visit, had a two-hour meeting with President Ayub Khan and scheduled a dinner for the Pakistan leader Sunday night.

NEW YORK, May 9, (AP).—World heavyweight champion Cassius Clay arrived in New York Sunday night on his way to London but declined to predict the outcome of his coming fight with British empire champion Henry Cooper.

DARE-ESSALAAM, Tanzania, May 9, (AP).—Jacob Malik, the USSR's Deputy Foreign Minister who is on a private tour of east Africa, leaves Tanzania Sunday night en route to Addis Ababa.

SANNA, May 9, (DPA).—Yemeni tribal warriors have confiscated a 13 camels caravan bearing arms, ammunition and cash sums originating from neighbouring Saudi Arabia, "radio Sanna" reported yesterday.

CAIRO, May 9, (DPA).—UAR security authorities have confiscated a quantity of rifles, machine-guns and illegal leaflets during a raid on the flat of a "feudal family" in the area of lower UAR.

LAGOS, May 9, (DPA).—The Nigerian government has invited tenders from motor car manufacturers for construction of a passenger vehicle assembly plant in the country.

PARIS, May 9, (DPA).—French resistance and deportee associations have invited the population of Royan and several surrounding districts to free performances over the next five days of a film showing French resistance to German occupation forces in the Second World War. The move is a gesture of protest against the Franco-German landing manoeuvres called "operation allegro" which run from today until Thursday.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King received in audience the resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Afghanistan at Gul Khana Palace Sunday evening, the Royal Protocol Department announced.

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—A Kabul traffic police who is busy every morning during the rush hour helping little girls of Malalai high school to cross the street has been awarded a prize by the Interior Ministry.

Abdul Hai has been also receiving letters of appreciation from the parents of children.

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—G. Guack, a Ministerial Secretary in the Federal Republic of Germany met Education Minister Mohammad Osman Anwari Sunday morning.

During the meeting, which was also attended by the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, discussions were held on West German aid in education and specially its assistance in technical training. Guack arrived here Sunday morning.

AIBAK, May 9, (Bakhtar).—A group of experts from the City Planning Department of the Public Works Ministry arrived here Saturday to find a suitable location for new Aibak city. The group also met with Mohammad Hanif, governor of Samangan.

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—The Iranian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul Mahmoud Feraugh left for Iran Sunday to spend a vacation.

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—Secretary General and Inspector of French Museums arrived here Sunday to observe the work of French archaeological mission in Afghanistan.

Wife's Voice Raucous

Husband Bites Her Tongue
ROME, May 9, (Reuters).—A 72-year old woman was in hospital here yesterday after her 75-year old husband bit her tongue.

Police said the man told them: "Her raucous voice got on my nerves."

Red Crescent Anniversary Marked



The 19th anniversary of International Red Cross, the formation of the league of Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies was marked in several cultural institutions here and speeches were delivered on the importance of the activities of such organisations in social life of nation yesterday.

At a function held in Habibia high school, Mohammad Osman Sidki, Information and Culture Minister, and officials of Red Crescent Society were present. Similar functions were held in Zarghona, Malalai, Nejat and Esteqlal high schools. Several gatherings were also held in the provinces to mark the day and newspapers published special articles.

Picture shows Mrs. Homaira Hamidi delivering a speech on the occasion at Malalai High School yesterday.

Hanoi Virtually Isolated, U. S. Announces

SAIGON, May 9, (Reuters).—The American military command here Sunday claimed bombing raids have cut all main routes into Hanoi, pushing the North Vietnamese capital close to isolation.

U.S. bombers in a series of raids encircling the city cut four vital bridges. Some minor routes remained open, but the North Vietnamese would probably have to rely increasingly on river traffic to keep supplies flowing to the capital.

The bridges hit were two between Hanoi and the Chinese border to the north, one on the railway line south along the coast, and the fourth between Hanoi and the major port of Haiphong. The main routes were finally served three days ago when two spans of the Bach Giang bridge, 25 miles from the Chinese border were knocked down, completing the systematic destruction of road and rail links which began last month.

In Warsaw, according to an AP report Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki Sunday predicted defeat for U.S. forces in Vietnam.

"The American aggressors will not be able to put into effect their plans in Vietnam," he declared.

In Hanoi it was reported that S. Vietnam's National Liberation Front issued a statement in connection with the decision of the Thailand government to send troops to South Vietnam.

The statement says the decision of Thailand to send naval and air force units to South Vietnam for direct participation in the "aggressive war waged by the United States is a grave step meeting the interests of the U.S. aggressive policy in southeast Asia. This step, the statement stresses, contradicts the desire of the South Vietnamese people for independence and peace, is a crying violation of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam and an act contradicting the interests of the Thailand people, and the peace-loving peoples of all the world, which are exerting efforts to put an end to the aggressive United States war in South Vietnam."

Thien Minh, powerful Buddhist, leader in Saigon, warned Sunday that the Buddhists would strongly protest if the central government reneges on its promise to hold national assembly elections next autumn.

Minh, who flew to Danang from Hue where he consulted other Buddhist leaders.

Art Committee Holds Session

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—The committee to encourage art, sculpture, and painting held its second meeting in the Ministry of Information and Culture Sunday afternoon.

The Minister of Information and Culture, Sidki presided. Some talented Afghan artists, painters, and sculptors attended the meeting.

The meeting considered the training of artists, providing needed materials, and establishing a centre exhibitions.

At the next sessions regulations for holding exhibitions will be drafted.

Golfer Sentenced To Keep Temper

SYDNEY, May 9, (Reuters).—A golfer convicted of hitting a fellow player over the head with a number of eight iron was ordered by a judge this week to keep his temper for two years.

The judge bound over Allan Jon Goddard, 19, for two years and told him: "I don't give second chances. In the past 24 hours you have realised in this most unusual.

Goddard was found guilty Tuesday of maliciously injuring fellow golfer John Richard Gordon during a game at Sydney's east hills golf course.

Gordon told the court he suffered a deep wound which needed 16 stitches.

ders, spoke to an estimated 5,000 persons to the Tinh Hoi Pagoda.

Although he was critical of the central government throughout his hour long speech, Minh did not directly attack the election plans announced Saturday Prime Minister Nguyen Ca Ky.

He said it would be at least a year before there would be an election for a national assembly and his present military directorate would remain in power until that time.

Ky gave in last month to Buddhist demands to hold an early election following massive demonstrations and rioting in Saigon and other cities.

Although some Buddhists have privately denounced Ky's plans to postpone National Assembly elections for a year, it appeared that the Buddhist hierarchy was checking with its top leaders to determine a course of action.

Minh, leader of the youth movement of Saigon's Buddhist institute is to leave Monday for Hoi An, Tam Ky and Quang Ngai before returning

to Saigon. These are three communities just south of Danang.

In California, a U.S. diplomat, Alexis Johnson said Sunday the outcome of the Vietnam war will determine China's future. He was speaking at a world affairs conference.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking at the conference's closing session on Asia and the United States said:

The Vietnam war will decide whether there will be a China convinced of its direction of violence, revolution and Chinese expansion, or a China looking inward and accepting evolution instead of violent revolution."

As for U.S. commitments in Vietnam, which he emphasised are long-standing and necessary, Johnson said. "Our policy is a simple one we can confidently live in a world of free and independent states...the communists cannot because they are evil, but because of the nature of their system, communism cannot accommodate itself to nationalism."

Letters Disclose Gravity Of Rift Between Makarios, Grivas

NICOSIA, CYPRUS, May 9, (AP).—

Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, Sunday denied responsibility for the leakage to Greek newspapers of numbers of letters exchanged between himself, General Georg Grivas, and the Greek government.

Viet Cong

Contd. from page 2
terests of classes and the divisions of people. Class doctrine is the yeast of revolt.

"Class war, hatred of class and anti-Americanism must be fostered within the party and among the people. Efforts must be made to show that the government of South Vietnam is composed of traitors. The ideas of class will be explained carefully to the masses so that everyone will rage at the Americans and their underlings. This mental attitude is important.

Although oral indoctrination is described as the best approach, also included are "revolutionary" newspapers, loudspeakers, Hanoi and Peking Radio, leaflets and slogans.

It is suggested that cadres can "arouse the excitement of people with drums."

There is also a mention of "armed propaganda teams" which will be "aimed at recruiting new members" and used to "make up the people." The document says, "people do not give money or contribute information voluntarily."

The secret operational units responsible for the "political struggle" are known as liberation cells.

Other activities will be carried on by "proselytizing cells of which each hamlet will have one to three." These cells will bring about the result that "our people, posing as dependents of government soldiers, will mix with the real dependents at places like Quang Trung Tining centre and Cong Hoa hospital (both in Bien Hoa province) where they will demand the return of their 'relatives' now in the army or apply for their return on medical or other urgent grounds.

"They will stop convoys of enemy troops going to the front and speak to the men of the dangers they will face. They will weep and wail and set up shrines by the roadside with joss sticks in honor of the dead. They will also make calculated denunciations of the Americans on these occasions which will make government soldiers hate the United States. This demands the service of competent proselytizers."

In a concluding section the captured document warns that "discipline is necessary" to overcome such tendencies as "individualist or conservative thinking, 'fear of a lengthy war', and 'peace illusions'."

21st Anniversary Of Allied Victory Over Germany Marked

Malinovsky Criticises Actions Of U.S. Forces In Southeast Asia

PARIS, May 9, (DPA).—In numerous ceremonies throughout the country, France Sunday celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of the allied victory over Germany. The highlight of the celebrations was when President Charles de Gaulle placed a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldiers.

De Gaulle, in his generals uniform, inspected a guard of honour of all three armed services before the wreath laying ceremony. Later he welcomed representatives of the former front line fighters from the two world wars, who attended the ceremony bearing their traditional banners.

An AP report from Moscow says Marshal Malinovsky, Soviet Defence Minister, Sunday accused American forces of "monstrous crimes" in Southeast Asia and said "by its aggression in Vietnam the U.S. has covered itself with indelible disgrace."

Malinovsky was writing in Pravda on the 21st anniversary of victory over Nazi Germany.

"Unlike certain high-ranking military western leaders who are shouting of their strength," Malinovsky said, "we are not going to advertise the might of our army and navy."

"However we must declare that the armed forces of the USSR have everything needed to curb the aggressive actions of the imperialist exponents of war."

Malinovsky also said that America "attempts to legalise access of the Federal Republic of Germany to nuclear weapons are a serious threat to the peace."

Tass News Agency reported that Malinovsky ordered artillery salutes fired in Moscow and other "hero cities" to mark the anniversary.

A DPA despatch from West Berlin said a Soviet delegation Sunday laid a wreath on the Soviet tank memorial in the British sector of West Berlin on the occasion of Germany's capitulation to the allies 20 years ago. May 18 is celebrated in the East bloc countries as "liberation day." Units of all Soviet armed services played a dirge as the wreath was lowered into the base of the

memorial. In Moscow General of the air force Stepan Grechko said that Soviet anti-aircraft missiles can destroy targets at any time of day or night and in any weather.

"They reliably protect the Soviet capital, the entire country from air-space attack."

"If the enemy resorts to manoeuvring during the flight, to jamming, the missiles will nevertheless hit the target. Our powerful anti-missiles have been shown more than once at holiday military parades in Moscow; they are steadily being improved."

General Grechko said in interview with Tass Correspondent that the anti-aircraft defence troops had also missile-carrying fighters which can cover a distance of 100 kilometres in 2-3 minutes. They are armed with guided "air to air" missiles, have a radar sight and automatic control. The purpose of these machines is to destroy winged missiles and bombers of the enemy at the remote approaches to objectives they defend.

General Grechko recalled that anti-aircraft defence forces made a deep contribution to the defence of Moscow against the Nazis during World War Two.

Kashmiri Nationalists Stage General Strike

SRINAGAR, Kashmir, May 9, (AP).—Kashmiri nationalists staged a short general strike Sunday to protest internment of their leader, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, by the Indian government on May 9 one year ago.

Abdullah, "Lion of Kashmir," is being detained in India on the grounds he engaged in activities detrimental to the security of the nation.

Sheikh Abdul Hamid, Abdullah's nephew and acting president of his plebiscite front political organisation, was arrested Saturday.

Scientists Develop Reflexes In Man

MOSCOW, May 9, (Tass).—A conditional reflex to the effect of an electromagnetic field can be developed in a man, it is contended by scientists from the Siberian branch of the USSR academy of sciences.

This reflex is of particular interest because men subjectively are not aware of electromagnetic oscillations.

Scientists have established that high-frequency electromagnetic oscillations, whose total tension amounts to a noticeable amount at any given point of the earth, are not to be ignored by man.

Scientists sent cold water through a coil attached to the left hand of healthy persons. In response to this, blood vessels contracted in the persons subjected to the test.

Then, before sending the cold water, the experimenters changed the tension of a high-frequency electromagnetic field and after several experiments the vessels contracted immediately after the changes in tension.

Scientists believe that man can perceive electromagnetic oscillations with any live cell and in particular some cells of the cerebrum.

It is quite possible, the scientists say, that the electromagnetic field influences the cells indirectly, that is at first physical-chemical changes take place inside the organism and only then they are recorded by nerve cells. In this case the mechanism of perception of the electromagnetic field is similar to the preception of weak doses of ionising radiation.

Washington, May 9, (AP).—Reports of widespread use of a hallucinatory drug on U.S. college campuses and in big-city ghettos will be studied at a senate inquiry this month, senator Robert Kennedy, democrat-New York, announced Sunday.

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