

1-8-1967

Kabul Times (January 8, 1967, vol. 5, no. 238)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (January 8, 1967, vol. 5, no. 238)" (1967). *Kabul Times*. 1405.
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THE KABUL TIMES

FAVRE-LEUBA
GENÈVE
TWIN POWER

6

Copy

MAR 16 1967

Vol. V, No. 238

KABUL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1967, (JADI 18, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

UN TO GIVE OVER \$ 2 m. AID TO AFGHANISTAN Biennial Technical Development Programme Receives Approval

KABUL, January 8.—The biennium 1967-68 United Nations Development Programme (Technical Assistance Sector) for Afghanistan has been approved at \$2,084,757 to cover the cost of expert services, fellowships for Afghans to study or gain experience abroad and for the provision of some equipment.

Education absorbs 30 per cent of programme, agriculture 21 per cent, health 15 per cent, with all other activities making up the remaining 34 per cent.

Fields of expert assistance cover a wide range of specialisations. They include teacher training, educational planning, land and water development, cotton, karakul, wool, sheep, tuberculosis and communicable disease control, rural health, nursing, maternal and child health services and training, economic programming and projections, cartography, electricity, population census, metric systems, industrial engineering, labour administration, co-operatives organisation, civil aviation, air radio maintenance, aircraft workshops maintenance, flight safety, telecommunications, carrier (telex) and teleprinter and also telegraph maintenance.

A professor of meteorology is to be appointed to Kabul University. This technical assistance programme is only one component of the U.N. families' assistance to Afghanistan. Major aid is also received from the UNDP (Special Fund Sector) currently assisting Afghanistan on five large projects (ground-water investigations, housing and town planning, higher teachers college, telecommunication training institute, irrigation possibilities in Upper Kabul and Hari-Rud river basins).

Work should shortly begin on the second phase of the Kabul-Herat road survey and also at the school for animal health and animal husbandry assistants.

Three further projects (regional educational development, forest and range improvement and demonstration, Asian highway institutional support) are due for approval in January, 1967, with several other projects in various stages of preparation and evaluation.

Afghanistan also receives assistance under the UN specialised agencies' regular and inter-regional programmes.

Iranian Shah, Queen In Vienna

VIENNA, Jan. 8, (AP).—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi paid another visit to the private clinic of Professor Karl Fellinger here Saturday.

Informed sources believed the extremely short visit was a courtesy call, as the Shah underwent his medical check-up Friday.

Queen Farah went shopping in sports and fashion shops during the heaviest snowfall so far. Some 30 centimeters fell on Vienna during the day and the Shah and Empress went for a short sightseeing tour through the snow-covered city after lunch.

Last evening, the Royal couple visited the Vienna ice revue and was welcomed in front of the Stadthalle stadium by Vienna's major, Bruno Marek and his wife.

The King and Queen, who arrived in Vienna January 5, were tentatively scheduled to leave for a skiing vacation after the Shah had his medical checkup completed.

Rumors said later the Shah and Empress might not be vacationing in Austria at all but fly to Switzerland instead.

LIFE RETURNS TO GIRL DECLARED DEAD

ACCRA, Jan. 8, (Reuter).—A one-and-a-half-year-old girl declared dead at a central Ghana hospital two days ago suddenly came to life just before a post mortem was to be conducted, the Ghana news agency reported, Saturday.

STOP PRESS

Holy Quran Revelation Marked

By A Staff Writer

Special functions were held in the capital and the provinces, today to mark the beginning of 1400th year of the revelation of Holy Quran as per lunar calendar. Following is a background in this connection.

While the Ka'aba in Mecca was still called the house of Allah, the chief objects of worship there were a number of idols which were worshipped as intercessors. Mohammad, son of Abdullah from the Quraysh tribe (571-632 A.D.), though illiterate, was one of those who was disgusted at this idolatry, which had prevailed there for centuries and longed for the religion of Abraham and tried to find out what has been his teaching.

It was Mohammad's practice to retire for about a month every year to a cave for meditation. His place of retreat was Hira, desert hill from where the Ka'aba was visible. His chosen month was Ramadan, a lunar month already considered sacred by pre-Islamic Arabs, and which later became the yearly fasting month of the Moslems. It was there one night, toward the end of his quiet month, that the first revelation came to him, when he was 40 years old (February, 610).

He heard a voice say "Read! (Iqra)". He said: "I cannot read". The voice said again: "Read". He said: "I cannot read". A third time the voice, still louder, commanded: "Read!". He asked, "What can I read?". The voice said: "Read! In the name of thy Lord who created man from a clod. Read! And it is thy Lord the Most Bountiful Who teacheth by the Pen (Qalam), Teacheth man that which he knew not." (Quran, Chapter 96-1-5).

The words remained "as if inscribed upon his heart". He went out of the cave on the hillside and heard the same awe-inspiring voice say "O Mohammad! Thou art the Lord's Messenger, and I am Gabriel". Then he raised his eyes and saw the angel, in the likeness of man on the horizon.

Now, 1399 lunar years have elapsed since that event which is important in the history of the Moslem community and history-making on a universal scale. The Afghans are celebrating the beginning of the 1400th year of the revelation of the Quran according to the lunar calendar. Many Moslem countries (including Afghanistan) will celebrate next year the completion of the 1400th year of revelation.

Equipment Presented

MAZARE SHARIF, Jan. 8, (Bakhtar).—Twenty two pieces of technical equipments, such as amplifiers, transformers, gramophones, loudspeakers, microphones, projectors and some other appliances presented by the Asia foundation to the Baidar Nendari of Mazhar have been accepted with thanks. The equipment is being installed in the theatre.

THREE GO ON PRIVATE PEACE MISSION TO HANOI

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, (AP).—Two private American citizens are reported to have gone to Hanoi to invite a number of North Vietnamese to a meeting at Geneva in May to examine the requirements for peace.

Accompanied by a Mexican diplomat, they have been to Japan and plan to visit Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on a similar mission, a spokesman said.

They undertook the trip with U.S. government approval, leading to speculation that they might bring back word of prospects for earlier talks aimed at ending the war in Vietnam. Although they talked with State Department officials before leaving, there was no sign that they were acting in any way as representatives of the Johnson administration.

A State Department spokesman was asked if the Department approves or disapproves of the mission. He answered:

"It is not a question of approving or disapproving this project. They are not going on a mission for the

100,000 Seers Of Seed Cleaned

KABUL, Jan. 8, (Bakhtar).—The rural development department is turning out to be the farmer's best friend.

Officials of the department guide the people in the use of fertilizer, vaccination of cattle, use of new agricultural implements, seed cleaning, use of improved seed, irrigation, etc.

During the past 10 months about 100,000 seers of seed has been cleaned for farmers and about 18,000 demonstrations for farmers and gardeners have been held. Samad Bakhshi, president of the rural development department, said.

About 100,000 trees and plants have been sprayed with DDT. About 42,000 saplings have been distributed among farmers and they have been planted, he said.

Bad Weather Brings Wolves Down From Hills In Italy

LONDON, Jan. 8, (Reuter).—Snow and low temperatures hit much of Western Europe Saturday and in Italy the bad weather brought hungry wolves down from the hills.

In Sardinia, excited children played in the first snow to have fallen there for 11 years, while Austrian motorists were told by police to fit winter tyres and chains to deal with up to 500 centimetres (20 inches) of snow.

Dense fog hampered Dutch road and air traffic. In eastern Norway temperatures fell to minus 40 degrees, centigrade yesterday morning.

The cold kept many of Britain's sportsmen at home.

Six More Vocational Schools; US Firm To Design Buildings

KABUL, JANUARY 8, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Education plans to establish six more vocational training schools in Kabul, Kunduz and Herat. The Teachers' Academy in Kabul is also to have a new building under the project.

A contract for designing the buildings for the schools and the Academy has been concluded with an American company, and experts from the firm will arrive here shortly.

Under the project a school for training of technical subjects is to be established in Kabul. Kunduz is to have a teachers' training school, an agricultural school and a technical school, and Herat an agricultural school and a technical school. The \$ 3.5 million cost of these buildings will be met from a long-term USAID loan carrying less than 1 per cent interest.

After the designs for the build-

Delegation From Judiciary Visits French Institutions

KABUL, Jan. 8, (Bakhtar).—A judiciary delegation headed by Dr. Abdul Rahim Ziaee, the president of research for the High Judicial Council left Kabul yesterday for Paris at the invitation of the French government.

During its one month stay there, the delegation will visit various judicial departments.

Mohammad Musa Alshahri, the Vice President of the legislative department, Keramuddin, the vice president of the administrative affairs department, and Ghulam Mohammad, the director of Criminal Investigation department, and Mohammad Yousuf Roshanfekar, the editor of the official gazette are members of the delegation.

Fallout From China Test Creates Emergency In Japan

Emergency In Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 8, (Reuter).—Japan will have to take emergency measures to deal with fallout if China's nuclear testing continues at its present level, the Japanese cabinet was told Friday.

China's five tests have had much graver consequences for Japan than the Soviet nuclear test programme, the Director General of the Science and Technology agency, Susumu Nikaido, said.

The scale of Chinese nuclear testing was expected to increase steadily, he warned ministers, adding that he would be calling a meeting of the Radioactivity Counter-measure Council soon to work out ways of coping with the problem.

He said Japan now had reached a first degree state of radioactivity emergency, involving a more intensive study of radioactive fallout.

When fallout reached 25,000 millicuries per square kilometre, the second degree would be involved, Nikaido said.

People will then be asked to filter rainwater and farmers will be asked to keep their vegetables under cover for a safe period before sending them to market.

On January, fallout over Yonago, western Japan, reached 37,000 millicuries, but the peak passed.

Carp To Be Raised At Darunta Dam

KABUL, Jan. 8, (Bakhtar).—Darunta dam will house an experimental centre to raise carp. A preliminary survey undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation shows that the site is suitable for the raising of fish.

From the 45 carps fish imported from the Soviet Union more than 400,000 fingerlings have been bred. Carp is a type of fish which has plenty of meat and lives in warm areas.

Carp need no artificial feeding, an official of the Ministry said. The fish does not require special ponds.

Some fish experts from the People's Republic of China who are here to study the breeding of fish, have completed a survey of Darunta and have forwarded their preliminary report to the Ministry for consideration.

Trout and carp are already being bred in centres at Karghadam.

Air Marshal Ky also announced his readiness to talk to North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh in a third country if this would bring peace.

Meanwhile, British Foreign Secretary George Brown made a new appeal to Hanoi to agree to talks. Latest North Vietnamese statements gave some ground for hoping that "the communists might now want to talk peace rather than wage war," he told a political rally near Derry.

In Saigon it was announced that B-52 bombers attacked a suspected Viet Cong headquarters Sunday in the seventh raid in three days against communist positions menacing Saigon from the north.

U.S. Headquarters said the planes hit before dawn in Binh Duong province (26.6 miles northwest of the capital).

In air action over North Vietnam Saturday, U.S. Air Force F-105 Thunderchief pilots claimed to have destroyed two highway bridges in the Dien Bien Phu area and to have

(Contd. on page 4)

No Restrictions On Use Of US Arms, Says Jordan Premier

AMMAN, January 8, (AP).—American aid arms being airlifted to Jordan "will fill most of the gap" in Jordan's defences and no restrictions have been imposed by Washington about using the weapons against Israel, Prime Minister Wasfi Tell said Saturday.

"These will be Arab arms", he said of the new arms shipments to be flown to Jordan in the next seven weeks under a U.S. military assistance agreement signed last month.

The exact type of arms being delivered under the agreement has not been disclosed, but a Jordanian military spokesman said earlier they would help in air defence and defence against armour.

Washington has also agreed to speed up delivery of F-104 Starfighter jet interceptors ordered earlier by Jordan.

Talking of the UAR and Syrian campaign against the Jordanian regime of King Hussein, Tell confirmed that a sabotage ring had been discovered smuggling in arms from neighbouring Syria and said details would be made public soon.

He described the tensions in the Arab world as "feverish and critical" and alleged that "revolutionary Arab states" had exhausted their military power against Israel by fighting their fellow Arab states and stirring up intrigues.

He accused President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the UAR of making a "gentleman's agreement" with former Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion through the late UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, which resulted in a UN emergency force buffer on the Egyptian border. He said: "As far as Nasser is concerned, the fight against Israel has not existed since Suez."

Tell, reports Reuter, said that the main cause of disagreement between the Arab states is the failure of revolutionary regimes.

The Premier declared: "They are despotic and condemn freedom."

He added it is no longer a secret that these revolutionary regimes are on the point of perishing, and "their hope is to widen the splits, and plan further plots..."

The Arab world was passing through a delicate stage of interrelations which might affect the future of joint Arab action concerning the Palestine question.

The Premier made a strong attack on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the chairman of its executive committee, Ahmed Shukairy.

Tell said of a recent PLO announcement in Cairo that the organisation was to have a new revolutionary council and that this council was an intelligence service.

He added, "Shukairy has turned into an agent. This is why we closed the PLO offices in Jerusalem (late last year). They had merely become offices for Egyptian intelligence."

In Baghdad, Shukairy said yesterday, Jordan was an obstacle in the way of operations to "liberate Palestine". Shukairy arrived here Wednesday to attend celebrations marking the 41st anniversary of the Iraqi army.

He said the Jordanian government had adopted a passive attitude to the entry of Iraqi troops into its territory. It was Jordan's duty to call in the Iraqi army without any conditions.

Shukairy described the "revolutionary council" as essential "for efforts on behalf of Palestine because of Jordan's obstruction to Palestine."

The decision was published in extracts by Tass news agency Saturday night, and was to be carried for the full length of 25 typed pages in newspapers today.

The Central Committee emphasised it was "doing everything in its power to increase the cohesion and might of the socialist system, to rally the international communist and working class movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism..."

Turkey Keeping Watch On Cyprus, Caglayanil Says

ANKARA, Jan. 8, (AP).—Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayanil said Friday that Turkish forces are "on alert keeping watch on our coasts nearest Cyprus like the sword of Damocles paralysing those of bad will."

The minister told the Turkish parliament, in response to opposition criticism of the government Cyprus policy, that if Turkey decided to solve the Cyprus situation by force "there is no problem and no restrictions."

"If you decide," he told the lawmakers, "we will act. Then we will sit at the table and impose our will." "Opposing us is a nation of half a million. We can easily crush them," he added.

Apparently referring to Greece, Caglayanil said, "if their fathers come to help them they will get theirs as well."

However, the minister said that Turkey, for the present, prefers to try and solve the Cyprus problem by political means holding force in reserve.

He said the problem is delicate and complicated and cannot be solved by "simple formulas."

Caglayanil said Turkey considers federation, a cantonal system, partition or semi-dominion as possible solutions.

Bilateral talks between Turkey and Greece on the Cyprus question were suspended upon the fall of the Athens government last month.

50th Anniversary Planned By Soviets

MOSCOW, Jan. 8, (DPA).—The Soviet Union Saturday stressed its claim for communist ideological leadership, with a side-swiping warning to Peoples China that "any attempts to replace Marxism-Leninism with pseudo-revolutionary phraseology and dogmas inevitably suffers a fiasco."

In a decision by the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee on the 50th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution this year, the Soviet Union said it was pursuing a policy meeting "the most cherished aspirations of the peoples."

The decision was published in extracts by Tass news agency Saturday night, and was to be carried for the full length of 25 typed pages in newspapers today.

The Central Committee emphasised it was "doing everything in its power to increase the cohesion and might of the socialist system, to rally the international communist and working class movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism..."

Maiwandwal's Appointments

The following were received by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal yesterday.

Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Minister of Planning
Dr. Abdul Ghafour Ravan Farhadi, General Director of Political Affairs

Archer K. Blood the U.S. charge d'affairs and Russell C. McClure, the head of AID in Afghanistan.



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times
PUBLISHING AGENCY

Should There Be A Night University?

The Ministry of Education is studying the possibilities of establishing a night university. The idea is that those, who, for economic reasons cannot attend regular university courses, may gain a education at night.

We do hope that Kabul University has studied the problem carefully and has also considered the experience of other countries with such schools. Perhaps there are more reasons against such a university than one would expect. Most of those who have not found time, or did not have the means to attend Kabul University and take its regular courses, are of such an age now that their learning may be of little use to the nation. One may also doubt that their age will permit them to learn as much as an ordinary student would, at a night university.

If the idea is that we should have graduates, in any case, then the plan should be implemented. But will the cost justify the results is one of those questions which cannot be overlooked.

There is already a shortage of professors and teachers at the university. How the night university will be staffed is a problem that the Ministry of Education and perhaps the university will have to tackle. Probably the present teachers and professors will be asked to handle night duties. Most of them, however, are more than occupied already and, if they are to fulfil their primary responsibilities well, they can hardly accept more classes.

If our argument about the shortage of teachers and professors is refuted by the Ministry

Food For Thought

There is no grievance that is a

fit object of redress by mob law.

—Lincoln

and they think that they have enough teachers to cope with the new university, then may we suggest that it would be better to establish at least one university initially in the provinces, as the Ministry is already planning to do, rather than to have another in Kabul.

The experiences of some foreign universities which had night classes shows that night classes are not always successful. There is a big enrolment but the absentee rate is high. Even those who attend night classes are so overworked during the day that their minds cannot grasp anything at night. This is why the University of Bombay a few years ago abolished its night classes.

The establishment of such a university might also encourage those who do not have legitimate reasons to attend night classes instead of the regular university classes so that they can hold a job, too. This would deprive really needy people of employment.

Will the same syllabus be used at the night university as at Kabul University? If so, will the examinations be the same, too? Unless identical courses are given at both universities, the standard of the university would fall.

We think that graduate studies are by themselves full employment. They require full attention, and constant presence in the library and exchange of views with fellow students and teachers.

We do hope that these considerations have taken into account.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial entitled "Sound Political Consciousness is One Way of Solving Problems." Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, it said, mentioned the need for greater political consciousness during his speech at the opening of the Surkhakan bridge. Nationwide political consciousness is needed in order to make it impossible for misleading thoughts and ideas to penetrate the people's minds. In every society there are elements which undermine public interest for their own good. Misleading public opinion in order to weaken national unity is a special field of activity of these elements. To combat these activities and render them ineffective a sound political consciousness is needed.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an article by Gumshoda making suggestions about the attendance regulations which are now being revised under orders from the Prime Minister. The decision to revise the attendance regulations is a sound and timely one. The new regulations should improve the old ones. The article said a limited number of government officials do not make use of their holidays during the year. There are those who in addition to using their leave quota avoid work under many pretences. The regulations should make a distinction between these two categories of people.

The article stressed the fact that every government official must take a few days of rest and go on vacation in order to replenish his lost energy. Those who cannot, due to one reason or another, take a vacation should be rewarded by the government. The article suggested that these people should get one month's extra salary.

At present if a man is absent from his office for more than three days due to sickness he is required to produce a doctor's certificate and a record of laboratory observations before he is entitled to sick leave. This is, somewhat degrading to the status of employees and what is more it is not always practicable to produce such certificates and data. The article suggested that so long as sick leave does not exceed the stipulated number of days in the regulations the official should not be compelled

to produce such documents. Yesterday's *Anis* carried another installment of an article signed Mubarez entitled "Our National Problems." In this installment the author stressed the need for the promotion of common ideals and national unity.

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial on the newly opened Surkhakan bridge linking Kabul with Laghman. What is striking about the Surkhakan bridge, it said, is the fact that it has been completed two years ahead of time and at less than estimated cost. In this respect this is the first project that has been implemented with such great

efficiency by the Ministry of Public Works. Describing Laghman from a tourist and economic point of view, it said, two big rivers pass through the province (the Alishing and the Alingar) which add to the fertility and verdure of the province. Rice is the main crop. The province has many quiet, beautiful valleys which could provide beautiful winter resorts for foreign tourists as well as to Afghans living in the colder regions of the country. The tourist importance of the province will further increase when the road leading to the provincial centre is asphalted and another bridge is built further up the river.

London's *Evening Standard* has started a "premonitions service" and has asked readers to tell it when they have any intensely strong feeling of impending disaster.

The idea follows the disclosure that Donald Campbell had a premonition of his death in trying to beat the world water speed record.

The newspaper urged anyone who has a dream, vision of intensely strong feeling of disaster to phone in.

The service will last 12 months, supervised by a psychiatrist who believes he has found genuine cases of premonition of the Aberfan tragedy when the slipping of a coal tip killed 144 people, including 116 children.

The Soviet trade union newspaper *Trud* accused "Mao Tse-tung and his group" of steering a course which will lower Chinese workers' standard of living.

An article by Fedor Vladimirov said that to suppress dissatisfaction among the people, "cultural revolution" organisations had been set up "behind the back of the working class."

It added that as a result of the "big leap forward" the standard of living in China had declined. Wages were at the 1956 level. "The earnings of many categories of workers do not exceed 40 yuan." The paper did not say for what period of time, but explained that a kilogram of vegetable oil costs two yuan, a pair of shoes from 15 to 30

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Lasky, currently writing a book about the New York Democratic Senator, scheduled for publication early in 1963, made his disclosure in the midst of a rising furor over publication of the Manchester book. Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy was then seeking an injunction against Manchester, Harper and Row, the publisher, and *Look* magazine, which is to serialise portions of the book.

According to Lasky, attempts by the Kennedys to "control" the publication of books about the family go back to 1960, when the late President objected to the jacket photo of James McGregor Burns' book, *John Kennedy: A Political Profile*.

"Curiously, the book was friendly toward JFK," said Lasky, "but he objected to the photo because it made him appear too youthful." Kennedy's youth was a major issue in the 1960 Presidential campaign.

Another example of the Kennedy pressure is that exerted on columnist Jim Bishop. Bishop had planned to write a book on the events that took place that awful day in Dallas, but when he requested permission to interview Mrs. Kennedy, she told him, effect, that she already had hired Manchester to do a similar work, and asked Bishop to drop his project.

Bishop later said that wherever he went he found doors closed and that many people were under no instructions from the Kennedys to say a word to him.

It is also learnt that the Kennedy family exerted its influence in the publication of a book called *Kennedy Campaigning*, pub-

Revival Of Soviet-Turkish Friendship

Editor's note: the following are excerpts from an article published in *New Times*, Moscow.

"Turko-Soviet friendship has always done good and has always contributed to world peace." That statement by Kemal Ataturk shortly before his death came from the founder of the Turkish Republic, his behest to the Turkish people.

Those in Turkey who object to better relations with the Soviet Union usually argue that in the past Russia and Turkey were often at war, that their peoples are "traditional enemies," that Turkey has always been confronted with a "menace from the north."

There is no denying, of course, that the record is not altogether unclouded and that this laid a definite imprint on relations between the two countries. But it is likewise indisputable that the enmity was confined to their rulers, the Tsars and Sultans who pursued a policy of aggrandizement. There was no enmity between the Russian and Turkish people; they had a common interest in combating foreign intervention.

In the early, and most difficult days of the Turkish Republic and Soviet Russia this produced a friendship that survived two decades. And the history of Soviet-Turkish relations will show that this friendship was not a matter of diplomatic expediency, but a vital necessity for both sides.

The founders of the two states, consistently counselled close relations and friendship. Way back in 1921, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs G. V. Chicherin wrote in his instructions to S.P. Natsarenus, one of the first Soviet representatives to Turkey:

"Our policy of friendship with Turkey is a major historical fact and should be seen both in broad historical perspective and in the context of the present situation as a whole."

In 1922, Ataturk declared, in receiving the credentials of the new Soviet ambassadors, S.I. Aralov: "The peaceful economic and cultural regeneration of Turkey is possible only in sincere and close cooperation with Soviet Russia."

This desire for good-neighbour relations and closer contact was firmly and clearly expressed in the foreign policy of the two young republics. In 1922 the Soviet government insisted on Turkey sharing in the Genoa Conference which, at that time, was of the utmost importance for the young Turkish Republic.

Widely known, too, is the Soviet Union's favourable attitude on the Straits issue at the Lausanne conference of 1922-23 and later, when Turkey demanded revision of the Lausanne Convention.

In the commercial field, the two countries from the very start cooperated on a basis of equality and mutual advantage. The first barter transactions were concluded in 1921, when the Soviet Union supplied oil in exchange for farm produce. The first trade treaty, signed in 1927, gave Turkey many advantages on the Soviet market.

The Soviet Union also helped Turkey build up a modern industry. In 1937 it granted an interest-free loan for the purchase of textile and other machinery. This was done at a time when the Western Powers had subjected Turkey to a virtual financial blockade. Western experts maintained that Turkey should remain an agrarian country.

In this situation, Soviet loan and

and Soviet technical assistances enabled Turkey to start two large textile complexes.

The visit of a high-ranking Turkish delegation led by Prime Minister Ismet Inönü in 1932, and the return visit in 1933 of a Soviet delegation led by K.Y. Voroshilov, played a significant part in fostering closer relations.

Many changes have taken place since then, in Soviet-Turkish relations and in the world generally.

World War II was the dividing line between two stages in Turko-Soviet relations. After the war came a period of estrangement. All cooperation, in effect, ceased as a result of error on both sides.

However, the Soviet Union began, more than 10 years ago, to work for re-establishment of the old friendship. In more recent years, efforts towards that end have been made in both countries.

There have been two Turkish parliamentary delegations to the Soviet Union in the past few years, a visit by Prime Minister Hayri Urguplu in 1965, and by Foreign Minister Cemal Erkin in 1964. On the Soviet side, there have been visits to Turkey by a Supreme Soviet delegation led by N.V. Podgorny, and by Foreign Minister Gromyko and Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev.

Closer contacts have found expression also in more trade. Last year's figure was double that of 1964 and this year will probably be greater still. One result of resumed economic cooperation has been the construction, with Soviet assistance, of a glass factory and agreement on cooperation on a number of other projects, including an iron and steel mill, an aluminium plant, an oil refinery, and a chemical plant.

Kennedys Have A Way Of Looking At Books

William Manchester is not the only American author to have felt the Kennedy pressure when the family is out to stop a book's publication or to censor the manuscript beyond recognition.

A survey of authors and publishers shows that the author of *The Death of a President* has plenty of company.

Victor Lasky, author of the controversial and phenomenal best seller, *JFK, The Man And The Myth*, discloses for the first time that it was the Kennedy family that held up publication of his book for more than a year.

The late President himself, his brother, Robert Kennedy (at the time attorney-general), and other members of the family tried unsuccessfully to stop publication of the book entirely, Lasky said.

"Their efforts were largely behind the scene," said Lasky, "but I knew generally what was going on."

Lasky said the manuscript of his critical portrait of the late President was finished in August, 1962, but that publication was held up until September, 1963, "for various, as yet undisclosed, reasons." The book was the No. 1 best seller in the nation on November 22, 1963, the day the President was killed, and has sold more than 220,000 copies.

Lasky said the Kennedy family and White House "brought enormous pressure to bear on leading figures" within the Crowell-Collier organisation, the parent company of Macmillan, the book's publisher. He also confirmed reports that he hired the powerful Park Avenue law firm of Royall, Koeigel, and Rogers to represent him and "to prevent the book from being torpedoed."

Even after the book's publication, Lasky charged, he was subjected to an investigation by an official of the immigration department who was a close friend of Robert Kennedy.

"The FBI wanted no part of it," said Lasky. "J. Edgar Hoover

called it a political vendetta." Therefore, Bobby had to use an immigration department official. I thought it was a big joke at the time. It also, I think, demonstrated something unappetising about Bobby Kennedy as a future President of the United States."

Lasky, currently writing a book about the New York Democratic Senator, scheduled for publication early in 1963, made his disclosure in the midst of a rising furor over publication of the Manchester book. Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy was then seeking an injunction against Manchester, Harper and Row, the publisher, and *Look* magazine, which is to serialise portions of the book.

According to Lasky, attempts by the Kennedys to "control" the publication of books about the family go back to 1960, when the late President objected to the jacket photo of James McGregor Burns' book, *John Kennedy: A Political Profile*.

"Curiously, the book was friendly toward JFK," said Lasky, "but he objected to the photo because it made him appear too youthful." Kennedy's youth was a major issue in the 1960 Presidential campaign.

Another example of the Kennedy pressure is that exerted on columnist Jim Bishop. Bishop had planned to write a book on the events that took place that awful day in Dallas, but when he requested permission to interview Mrs. Kennedy, she told him, effect, that she already had hired Manchester to do a similar work, and asked Bishop to drop his project.

Bishop later said that wherever he went he found doors closed and that many people were under no instructions from the Kennedys to say a word to him.

It is also learnt that the Kennedy family exerted its influence in the publication of a book called *Kennedy Campaigning*, pub-

lished last September by Beacon Press of Boston. The book's author, Dr. Murray Levin, a political science professor at Boston University, said "contacts were made by members of the Kennedy family and close, long-time associates of the family" with the Boston publisher. The book concerns the 1962 primary contact between Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and Edward M. McCormack for election to the Senate seat once held by JFK.

"There was one hot chapter on Kennedy's campaign expenditures and contributions," Levin recalled. Bobbs-Merrill, my original publisher, wanted to submit the chapter to both the Kennedy family and the McCormack family before going to press. I went to my lawyers, and we said no. Bobbs-Merrill then said to me, 'Feel free to find another publisher.' One of the senior people of Bobbs Merrill is an old friend of Bobby Kennedy.

Levin said he brought the manuscript to three other leading U.S. publishers, each of whom agreed to print the book provided "substantial editorial changes" were made. Levin refused, and finally got Beacon Press to agree to publish the work.

Arnold Tovell, of Beacon Press, confirmed that "representatives of Kennedy family read the galley proofs, and did make representations, but we did not make any changes."

Levin, however, said "the main body of the book remained intact," but implied some revisions definitely were made. "It was touch and go for a while" whether Beacon Press would publish the book, said Levin.

The Kennedy family exercises censorship over books about its members either through persuasion or by drying up sources of information. A spokesman for the New American Library Publishing Company illustrated the latter tactic.

(Contd. on page 4)

WORLD PRESS

London's *Evening Standard* has started a "premonitions service" and has asked readers to tell it when they have any intensely strong feeling of impending disaster.

The idea follows the disclosure that Donald Campbell had a premonition of his death in trying to beat the world water speed record.

The newspaper urged anyone who has a dream, vision of intensely strong feeling of disaster to phone in.

The service will last 12 months, supervised by a psychiatrist who believes he has found genuine cases of premonition of the Aberfan tragedy when the slipping of a coal tip killed 144 people, including 116 children.

The Soviet trade union newspaper *Trud* accused "Mao Tse-tung and his group" of steering a course which will lower Chinese workers' standard of living.

An article by Fedor Vladimirov said that to suppress dissatisfaction among the people, "cultural revolution" organisations had been set up "behind the back of the working class."

It added that as a result of the "big leap forward" the standard of living in China had declined. Wages were at the 1956 level.

"The earnings of many categories of workers do not exceed 40 yuan." The paper did not say for what period of time, but explained that a kilogram of vegetable oil costs two yuan, a pair of shoes from 15 to 30

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Circulation and Advertising:
Extension 59;
Editorial: EX. 24, 58
Government Printing Press

Ahmad Shah Consolidated Afghanistan In 18th Century, Founded Durrani Line

By Khushal Habibi

Ahmad Shah, like the Ghaznavids, Ghoriids, and Hotaks, built an empire in Afghanistan, created a separate Afghan political entity and raised his people from the dust of subjection to the throne of independence.

He was formally crowned in the mosque in Kandahar in 1747. It was a simple ceremony: the mullah of the highest rank poured a measure of wheat on his head of the new monarch, announcing to the assembled people that he was the chosen one of God and the nation.

Ahmad Shah was proclaimed *Badshah Durr-i-Dauran*, (King, the Pearl of the Age). But he amended the title and was content to style himself *Durr-i-Durrani*, (the Pearl of Pearls), and the tribe of the Abdalis became Durrani (Of the Pearls).

Ahmad Shah traces his ancestry from the Abdali tribe of the Afghans, to which Ahmad Shah Durrani belonged, and which traces its origin to Abdal, the fifth in the line of descent from Ois of Israelite extraction. Ois embraced Islam during the time of Prophet Mohammad and, according to Moslem practice, was given the name of Abdur Rashid.

Abdal, son of Tarin, was the grandson of Sharaf-ud-Din, whose father, Saraban, was the eldest son of Abdur Rashid. The Durrani—the name acquired by Ahmad Shah on his coming to power and subsequently retained by his followers and descendants—are descended from the first wife of Abdal, whose grandson Suleyman, alias Zirak, son of Isa, was the immediate ancestor of the Popalzis, the Barakzais, the Alikozis and the Musazis. To the Popalzis belonged Umar, whose second son was Saddo (according to some writers Abdal was his real name); the well-known Moslem saint, Khawaja Abu Ahmad Abdal of the Chisti, conferred the title upon him in appreciation of his service and devotion). The sixteenth from Abdur Rashid lent his name to the branch of his descendants, called the Sadozis.

Saddo had five sons, of whom the second, Khawaja Khazir Khan, became the head of the Khazir Khel clan. Khawaja Khazir was a godly man and is still respected by the Afghans as a favourite saint. After the death of Sado the Afghan tribes unanimously elected him to the high office of head of the tribes.

Ahmad Shah, (1722-1772), the second son of Zaman Khan Abdali, was born of Zarghuna Alikozi at Multan. His father was then the governor of Herat and died within a few months of Ahmad Shah's birth. The times were not favourable for the family. Zarghuna felt anxious about the safety of her child and sought the protection of Haji Ismail, the new governor of Herat, who was of the Alezi tribe, by offering him the hand of her daughter. Ismail Khan took, a lively interest in Ahmad and sent him to Sabzawar and Farah. Not much is known of his life until 1732, when after the defeat of his brother, Zulfikar Khan, he and Zulfikar went to Kandahar for shelter. There both the brothers were thrown into prison by Mir Hussain, the Ghalzi ruler, either because of old tribal enmity, or because he apprehended danger from the Abdalis under Zulfikar Khan.

During the next seven years the Abdalis served Nadir Shah, the ruler then, and rendered yeoman service in the extension and consolidation of his power. He looked upon them as the backbone of his empire.

Pleased with their services, he told them they could have any wish they asked for. The Abdali chiefs said they would like their original homes to be restored to them. Nadir promised to do this after conquering Kandahar. He fulfilled his promise in 1738.

Ahmad Shah is first mentioned in history at the time of Nadir Shah's

death in 1747. Nadir, betrayed and deranged, suspected his own people and was cruel to them. This brought about rebellion all around and he flew into a fury.

The Persian armies of Nadir particularly invited his wrath and he ordered Ahmad Shah to massacre them. But he was overheard by a spy, who informed the Persian leaders of the plan. The Persian leaders murdered Nadir in the night and by morning the Persians were busy plundering the royal tent.

There was chaos as the tribes fought among themselves for the booty. Ahmad Shah removed the seal of Nadir from his finger and took possession of the Koh-i-Noor diamond and other property.

At his coronation, coins were struck in the name of Ahmad Shah Durrani with the inscription "*Hukam shoud' az Kader bechoon ha Ahmad Badshah, Seka zan barseem wa awj mahe ta bama*," (Command came from God, the Inscrutable, to Ahmad the King; Strike coin on silver and gold from the bottom of the sea to the moon).

The official seal of his *farmans* (orders) was inscribed with the words "*Al-Hukamullah Ya Fateh*

Ahmad Shah Durr-i-Durrani." (By the command of God, the Bestower of Victory, Ahmad Shah, the Pearl of Pearls). A peacock was carved on the seal. The ring was in the form of a goblet.

Ahmad Shah was not only a warrior but a great promoter of national integrity. During his reign he made several conquests, stretching his empire as far as Delhi. Despite his command over the areas he retrieved, he retained the capital of his empire in Afghanistan.

He was also a man of letters, and a poet. He composed a *divan* (anthology) of Pakhtu sonnets, tetrashtichs, and verses. His poems range from erotic to ethical, and the odes are tinged with mysticism. He also wrote sweet, fluent stanzas on love themes.

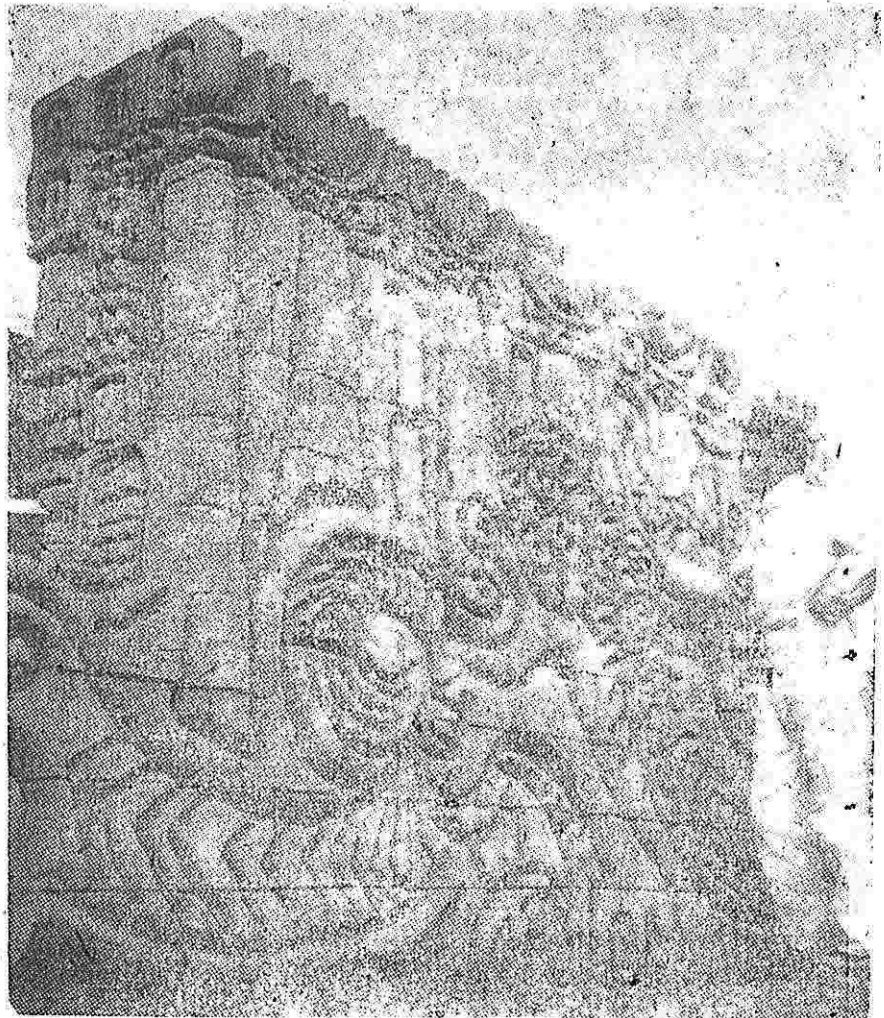
On one of his journeys to India he wrote this couplet, revealing his longing for his motherland:

The withered flowers will blossom when
The fragrant air of mountains gently blows.

After ascending the throne of Delhi, he wrote:

I am oblivious of the Delhi throne,
While pondering Pakhtun Khwa's towering peaks.

DISABLED VETERANS—ABLE ARTISTS



British Artist William Mitchell studies one of his latest works in concrete. Working with a sand-blasting machine and scorned the conventional tools of his trade the artist produces results in almost lightning speed with his machine-age technique.

By Branko Golovic
The Fine Arts Section of the Belgrade War Disabled Club was founded in 1960 in a group of members of the Federation of Veterans Associations of the People's Liberation War of Yugoslavia. Full of enthusiasm the members of the group soon rallied about 30 artists, mainly painters and a number of sculptors.

The Rules of the Section also admit to membership peace-time military disabled artists. Its fundamental aims are the cultivation of fine arts among veterans, and assistance to amateur comrades who commence activities in fine arts, as a form of recreation and rehabilitation.

Five years of work have brought fruitful results. The activities of the Section have been favourably received by the veterans public. 29 collective exhibitions have been organised in Belgrade and throughout the country, including one abroad, in Poland.

The Section organises exhibition of the works of its members on important historical dates, thus preserving revolutionary traditions, an aspect to which the Yugoslav Veterans Federation pays special attention. In an attempt to bring art and ordinary people together, youth in particular, the disabled artists organise youth seminars at time of their exhibitions at which the artists talk about art and its various trends, and their war and concentration camp experiences.

The membership of the Fine Arts Section is multifarious. Along with several artists who have gained international recognition by exhibiting in galleries both in Yugoslavia and abroad, such as sculptors Matija Vukovic and Vida Jovic, and painters Branko Filipovic, Votjeh Bratusa, Milan Comelic and others, the Section includes several amateur painters who started from the beginning: surface, colors, perspective, etc. As had been the case in the difficult conditions of war, the beginners were assisted by more experienced comrades to discover the secrets of expressing themselves in paint.

By steady work several seriously disabled persons succeeded in attaining significant results. One of the most consistent, whose love of painting has not been lessened by double below-elbow

amputations, is Danilo Boskovic, the illustrator of "4 Jul", the association newspaper, and the secretary of the Section. Although drawing for him is very difficult, his works are noticeable for precision and clarity of expression. Always lively and smiling, he is a living proof that steadfastness and love of work can overcome even the most difficult physical handicaps—the best example of full rehabilitation.

Academic painter Votjeh Bratusa, President of the Fine Arts Section, considers that "what most admirers and demands the attention and recognition is that the works of the disabled artists are not only interesting and significant creations but also the result of special personal efforts conditioned by disability. As such they represent a disputable proof of strength and great consistency in the overcoming of numerous difficulties."

While talking to the Section members I realised that their work has for them, besides artistic value, an educational character. For their art is dedicated work, since it should serve social purposes. Motives and themes from the war and the Liberation Struggle have a significant place in that of the artists. By introducing personal experience into their work, they attempt not only to give evidence of the times of an epoch to the young, but also to positively influence their environment and develop their love of freedom and peace.

In order to acquaint a wider circle of veterans with their work and to offer the possibility of personal fulfilment to the Section members, a permanent exhibition, a gallery of war disabled works has been formed on the premises of the War Disabled Club. Exhibiting in this gallery is free for members of the Section. Besides the cultural importance of these exhibitions, the Club enables the sale of their works.

When it is borne in mind that a great number of these artists have won a difficult battle for life, the numerous awards, prizes and recommendations that the Section has received after organising its exhibitions, confirm the value of the work of these artists and the usefulness of their activities.

Films To Feature Soviet Artists

MOSCOW, Jan. 8. (Tass) The Moscow documentary film studio will produce this year a series of short devoted to art masters and individual art companies of the USSR. The admirers of Sergei Obratzov, the noted puppeteer, will be able to see him on the screen. The film, produced by film director Isaak Grek, will deal with his theatre and will include fragments from the most outstanding performances, the "Unusual Concert," "Maugli," etc., and also solo numbers of Obratzov himself.

Film director Vasily Katavani, who won broad popularity in the art of Artkady Raikin, the cinematographers will not only see the best performances of the popular actor, but will also be able to learn how he prepares them. Innocently Snokunovskiy and Tatyana Samoilov will be featured in the film "Cinema Actors."

Cinema-goers will probably like the film about the film director Daria Vertov (1896-1954) who laid the theoretical foundations of modern documentary cinematography. Director Leonid Makhnatch believes this film to be very topical because Vertov's experiments and his theoretical principles remain up-to-date to this day.

A film about the nearly 40-year existence of the Soviet dance ensemble, and its work in Soviet towns but also in many foreign countries, is produced by this company.

Attention will be given to circus art. Most of the 13 films now being made have been produced by foreign film and television companies. A film is being made about the famous clown Olga Danova, the well-known mime Leonid Engubarev, the famed Vladimir Vitalev and other outstanding artists.

150 Years Of Piano Music Presented In Roloff's Recital

By G. Benham Special to Kabul Times

It is not often that the evolution of piano music over a period of a century and a half is presented in one evening. And yet this is what Helmut Roloff's carefully chosen programme achieved for an appreciative audience on Friday night, at the USIS auditorium.

Starting conventionally with one of Mozart's C major sonatas, the pianist after a slightly diffident start, illustrated the essential purity of line which was so dear to the hearts of music lovers of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The musical idiom of that period seems peaceful and uncomplicated; even in the most beautiful minor passages in the Andante cantabile, the wistful sadness was only temporary before the tuneful jingle started again.

But what a change with Beethoven! Here are all the stormy and changing moods of a restless spirit; quiet, and even jocular passages are merely a preliminary to further eruption which is just beneath the surface. One can almost feel the surges of the battle of Austerlitz in his falling ears. Against this forceful message, Mozart seemed almost trivial by comparison. One gets completely absorbed in this kind of music, and there is a sense of release throughout, as Beethoven's powerful passages are unleashed, though always woven together by quieter moods.

It was Roloff's great playing, which captivated the audience to participate in Beethoven's magic. For someone all taught from early days to admire him, but unnecessarily so; for he speaks for himself. And yet it was not always so; for did not the most critics of his day, after the first performance of the 7th Symphony, publicly announce that he was ready for the mad-house?

After the surges of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, music underwent another change, based on supposes on the

relative quiet after Waterloo and the Treaty of Paris. This era is typified by Mendelssohn, illustrated by Roloff's sparkling rendering of the Rondo Caccicioso, to enter in; the most he does is to interpolate tuneful cantabile passages into an otherwise fairy-like main motif, reminiscent of his *Midsummer Night's Dream* music.

Brahms broke away from the general nineteenth century trend to the sentimental, and once again we have restless and unconventional music, which has earned him a unique position among the great composers. The two well-known rhapsodies, executed by Roloff with all the fire which could be obtained from the piano, created this break-away mood, even if at times the rendering of the first one seemed a little bit muddy.

Chopin is in a category by himself among composers of piano music. You feel that he is in love with his instrument, and caresses it with all the tuneful attention of a master craftsman. For did he not carefully arrange his runs to fit exactly its possibilities? This is why amateurs can get such pleasure from playing him. Nor was Chopin all sugar; his Polonaises, written to typify his beloved Poland, are full of force and purpose. Both of these aspects were brought out by Roloff to conclude Friday's performance.

His two encores: Schumann's "Traumerci" and Schubert's "Moment Musical," were aptly chosen to encourage the amateur to play them properly; and we were left with a feeling of gratitude that Roloff had stopped in Kabul to give us the benefit of a Master's rendering.

Television—A Challenge To African Artists

In Uganda today, performances of the National Theatre are seen on television by 40,000 people, of whom 15,000 gather in villages and community centres for group viewing—a new, truly African audience for the flourishing dramatic ensemble at Kampala.

In the United Arab Republic, ten experimental groups which were originally created by the television organisation, are touring the country and bringing live theatre to audiences which hitherto had never had an opportunity to go and see a performance.

In Nigeria, television is presenting a new type of musical drama based on traditional folk tales and ceremonies but transposed into a modern form of expression, in both the vernacular languages and in English.

There are today some 18 African countries with television services and the number is growing steadily. But the advent of TV on the African continent raises many problems, political, economic and, not least, cultural. The mass broadcast of "Westerns" produced in Hollywood, or crime serials from London, or romantic feature films created by an established entertainment industry, results in a clash of culture and a misunderstanding of Western civilisation among Africans.

There is another side to the picture, however, an aspect of television which may yet establish it as the most significant force in a cultural renaissance of these countries. One of the surprises of the first meeting on television in Africa, organised by UNESCO at Lagos, Nigeria, in September 1964, was that from all sides came not only complaints about poor and unsuitable programmes but also lively reports on the stimulating role television is beginning to play in the development and presentation of a modern African culture.

In its relatively short life on the African continent, notes the report of this meeting, "television has already proved itself as a significant force which stimulates cultural activity and enhances the status of the artist." The meeting recommended, therefore, "that, to promote the cultural renaissance of developing countries, television organisations in Africa should take conscious and deliberate steps to encourage and promote the creative performing arts in their region both in their own and in national interests."

In the developed nations, where there is a long tradition of the theatre of musical performances, recitals, art shows and the cinema, television has been a late-comer among the performing arts. It serves largely as a transmission belt for the established forms of expression, its main cultural role being to make performances available to a vastly increased audience. At its best, television is primarily a "populariser" of the arts; only rarely does it create a new form of artistic expression.

In the developing countries, the process is reversed. Here, there is a rich tradition of native culture, of folk tale and dance, of ritual and religious ceremonies, of songs and music and of the plastic arts. But these arts are deeply rooted in a traditional society which is fast dying out. The flight from the countryside to urban centres, the disappear-

ance of feudal patrons, as in India, or the decline of the power of kings and chiefs in Africa, are creating in their own fashion a cultural wasteland. Modern life calls for modern forms of expression which draw on the traditions of the past as well as on universal civilisation to create new art forms which look to the future while remaining close to the people.

Now that television has come on the scene, producers find that they cannot merely draw on the experience and creations of other forms of "show business." Only the radio provides a limited reservoir of talent for the new television stations.

Consequently, they have been obliged to improvise to a large degree to infuse an African spirit into television programmes.

In Senegal, for instance, the new educational station established as part of a Unesco pilot project, wanted to present health and nutrition problems in dramatic form to groups of women. It had to face the dual problem of a lack of trained

actors and of producing scripts in one of the vernacular languages. Wolof, for which an accepted alphabet does not even exist. Yet the problem was overcome without too much difficulty; the Senegalese proved to have a vivid talent for acting in front of the camera and were able to memorise a French-language script to the point where they could render it freely in Wolof without disrupting the dramatic sequence or production control. This discovery of local talent able to perform in the vernacular tongue is likely to inspire the creation of national theatre troupes.

This has already happened in other African countries. Ensembles originally brought together to perform on television, now give shows throughout the country. In this way they increase their earnings and capitalise their reputation acquired through TV.

For the prestige of television is enormous. In Liberia, for instance,

(Contd. on page 4)

CAXTON MANUSCRIPTS REMAIN IN BRITAIN

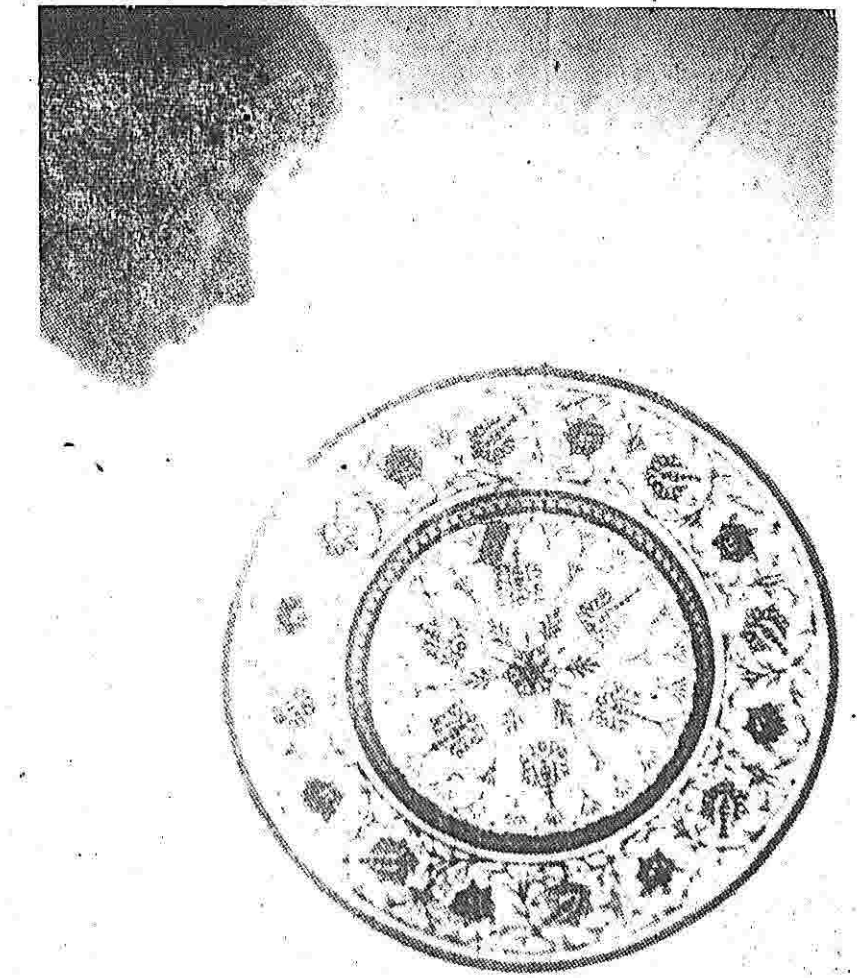
LONDON, Jan. 8. (Reuter).—A 71,000 sterling loan from an American microfilm expert has helped to keep in Britain a caxton manuscript which fetched a world record 90,000 sterling when another American bought it here last June.

The expert, Eugene Power 61, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, Lent Magdalene College, Cambridge University, the money Thursday to buy back the nine volumes from New York dealer Lew Feldman.

The government, reluctant to see the 15th century manuscript leave Britain, had agreed to ban its export if 90,008 sterling to buy it back could be raised here. But it set a deadline which expired Friday.

With the fund still 71,000 sterling short, Power chipped in with his "bridging" loan.

A third American, publisher George Braz Lier, issuing facsimile copies of the complete set at 100 sterling apiece to repay the loan.



A decorative filigree plate made at the Krasnoselky Yuvelir factory in Kostroma Region, which is on display in Moscow Folk Art museum.

This small museum is found in all the catalogues of the world. There is hardly any country whose tourists, visiting Moscow, do not call on this folk art museum.

About 30,000 exhibits have been collected here. Fedoskino and Palekh miniatures (incidentally the first has recently marked the 170 anniversary of its existence), fiery paintings of Khokhloma, Cherepovets fabrics gladdening by their festive patterns, Dagestan silver and ceramic.

Among the exhibits put on display there are really unique works.

The upper halls house the exposition of the museum and the area illustrates a peculiar bazaar of handicraft articles. The visitors to the Museum may buy many items made by folk craftsmen.

Though the museum is housed in one of Moscow streets its expositions you may see not only in the capital. Two-three times a year travelling exhibitions of folk craftsmen are arranged in various cities of the country. Many of the exhibits have also been displayed abroad. (APN)

Chalfont Opposes Forming Of International Nuclear Force

BONN, January 8, (AP)— Lord Chalfont, British Minister for Disarmament, Sunday opposed the creation of any international force that could fire a nuclear weapon by majority vote.

He added that he is firmly convinced that a treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons should not permit the formation of any

force that could override the veto of any of the present nuclear powers as the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. "But it must be emphasised at the same time" he was quick to add, "that no treaty should make impossible the foundation in the future of a United States of Europe or a federal European state. Nor could any treaty do that—prevent a Europe with a single government from having a single centre for a strategic decision, which could include a single centre for atomic decisions".

Chalfont was discussing prospects for an accord to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. It has been widely reported that the United States and the Soviet Union are close to an agreement, which could be presented when the disarmament conference reconvenes Geneva February 21.

There has been no firm information so far on how such a treaty would overcome the basic differences between Soviet and American proposals. The Soviets have insisted that West Germany be barred from any form of access to nuclear weapons. The United States has held more strongly as Lord Chalfont puts it, that the door should not be closed to the future creation of a joint nuclear force in which West Germany might also take part.

The West German government has supported the U.S. position.

It was possible that the way Lord Chalfont put his ideas indicated the direction of a compromise.

There had been a previous suggestion that the problem could be avoided by simply not referring to it in the treaty, since the prospect of either a European nuclear force or a United States of Europe seems remote. But an informed American source said that there was no need to be ambiguous.

Computers...

(Contd. from page 2)
brain". The brain supplies sketches instead of figures.

At the congress of the ready-made clothing industry in Atlanta, U.S., a pen machine drew for Congressmen a whole series of men's suit patterns, life size for all measurements, usual or difficult and yet strictly respecting the style of the original pattern.

At the Paris show, IBM showed an even more striking item, its "display unit" or "computer window". Imagine a cathode ray screen (a television screen) connected to a computer by cable. All data of a blueprint were previously supplied to the computer in figures, a design for automobile coachwork, for instance.

Press a button and the design in question appears on the screen. Press a second and a third button and you get views in perspective of the future coachwork taken from various angles.

Should any detail displease, you only have to pick up an electric eye "pencil" and pass it over the dubious line for it to disappear. You may then draw in your corrected line and once more you obtain the views in perspective. If you ring round a given point you will obtain it enlarged; you can move a fragment of the drawing, a dimension figure or signature about. It is truly complete collaboration and at amazing speed.

"The great dialogue between man and machine," said one of the show organisers at the opening session. It must be admitted that a term could hardly have been more apt.

(PAGES DE FRANCE)

Kennedy Books

(Continued from page 2)

When Richard J. Whelan was at work on his book, *The Founding Father: The Story of Joseph P. Kennedy*, published in 1964, "there was no attempt at interference, at least not in the same manner as with the Manchester book," the spokesman said. "Yet, no member of the family would talk to him or even answer written inquiries for information." A best seller, the book has sold 73,000 copies.

Other instances where the Kennedys have tried to control the publication of books about the family include *White House Nannie: My Years with Caroline and John Kennedy*, Jr. by Maud Shaw, and *The Pleasure of His Company* by Paul Fay.

The late President's wife, it was learned, had made "discreet inquiries" about the possibility of stopping publication of Miss Shaw's book. Miss Shaw, however, was determined to go ahead with the book, which was published last April. The book was serialised in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and has sold 20,000 copies so far.

Fay, one of JFK's closest personal friends and former Under-Secretary of the Navy under the 35th President, had his book examined by five Kennedys or their cousins. Mrs. Kennedy, it was reported, was "not totally pleased" with the original 190,000 word manuscript, and Bobby Kennedy objected also to certain passages. Fay bowed to their wishes and cut out an estimated 80,000 words.

Weather Forecast

The northern, northeastern and northwestern regions of the country will have cloudy skies. Kabul will have a sunny day with a maximum temperature of three centigrade, 39 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature at 11:30 a.m. in Kabul was 1.5 degrees centigrade and 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

	Yesterday's	temperatures
Kabul	3C	-12C 37F 10F
Kandahar	9	-8 48 17
Ghazni	0	-20 32 -4
Herat	0	-18 32 -1
Mazare Sharif	2	-10 35 -12
Jalalabad	14	-2 57 28

AT THE CINEMA

- ARIANA CINEMA**
At 1, 3, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
American colour cinematograph film in Farsi.
- RIVER OF NO RETURN**
PARK CINEMA:
At 1, 3, 8 and 10 p.m. Combined Italian and French colour cinematograph film in Farsi.
- SAMBENSE**
- KABUL CINEMA**
At 1, 3, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Italian colour film.
- DAMASCUS THIEF**

Spain, Rumania To Exchange Envoys

PARIS, Jan. 8, (DPA)—Spain and Rumania will exchange diplomatic envoys and trade delegations under an agreement reached in secret in Paris on Thursday after one year of negotiations, diplomatic sources disclosed here Friday.

The agreement, signed by delegates from Madrid and Bucharest, calls for the establishment of diplomatic relations on consular level and setting up of trade missions in both countries.

For the first time since the end of the Spanish civil war in 1939, a diplomatic representative of an Eastern European country will thus be accredited in Madrid in the foreseeable future.

Spain has diplomatic links with only one East block country at present, Cuba, since it did not sever relations with Havana when the regime of Fidel Castro became openly communist.

In Madrid, political circles see the tying of official consular and commercial links with Rumania as another step by Spain toward normalisation of its relations with eastern Europe.

Spain has only semi-official trade missions in some East European capitals to date, and observers in Madrid believe the new agreement with Bucharest was to serve as a model case for similar arrangements with the other East block nations.

These links could one day even be expanded into full-fledged diplomatic recognition, political observers say.

Some circles in the Spanish capital believe this marked improvement of contacts with Eastern Europe is linked with the hesitant attitude by the European Common Market, in Madrid eyes, towards Spain's request for association.

Experts however point to the rather modest size of Spanish trade with the Eastern bloc, which to date could not replace even a basic part of Spain's goods exchanges with the Common Market Six.

The Afghan Week In Review:

Bridge, Prison Reform, Land Survey Centre

By Waki-been
Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Matwandwal, who took office more than a year ago, promised in his policy statement that his government would particularly emphasise short-term projects which will directly benefit the people.

Last week while opening a vital bridge joining the prosperous Laghman province with the main Kabul-Torkham highway in the east, he said that the project was important because, in addition to the fact that it was completed two years ahead of schedule, six million afghanis more than the estimated was spent less. Two other bridges built in the same area took three years to complete: Many other projects of this kind, most of them in agricultural fields, have been initiated in other parts of the country as well.

The Prime Minister on Thursday took the opportunity to say a few words about the national interest. He said he was happy to find among the people a sound political awareness. He explained that by political consciousness he meant that our people pay attention to the national issues and seek solutions to them. He said such attention should be

paid to our national problems so that a realistic solution may be found to them. He said that some criticisms are made which do not have such a quality. For those making these noises do not want to solve the problems but to aggravate them, so they benefit from them for their personal gain.

Referring to the 1345 budget, the Prime Minister said the fact that six million afghanis is saved from the money allocated for building the Surkhak bridge can be interpreted as a real saving to gardeners and mechanics.

The Prime Minister this morning opened a meeting held for the first time in Afghanistan commemorating the 14th centenary of Holy Quran. A message from His Majesty the King was read by Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidky. Afghanistan is one of the first Islamic countries to take steps to celebrate the great occasion. One thousand four hundred years ago this day—the 27th day of Ramadan—the first verses of Holy Quran were revealed to prophet Mohammad.

News about reforms in prisons throughout the country also came into limelight during the week when HRH Lailuma, the wife of HRH Prince Mohammad Nadir, visited the women's prison in Kabul. The Afghan Women's Society has done a great deal to help women convicts develop their talents. A kindergarten has been opened for their children.

The government of Prime Minister Matwandwal during various debates in the Parliament had given assurances that it would take steps for such reforms in the prisons. It was on this basis also that it was announced last week that several handicraft departments have been opened in Asadabad, Kunar, prison, Asadabad is the centre of the newly formed Kunar province. Among other things the prisoners are taught to weave carpets, an industry essentially existing in the northern parts of Afghanistan. The Asadabad prison has employed a carpet weaving expert from Sheberghan in northern Afghanistan to teach the Kunaris.

The Department of Land and Settlement announced last week that the Prime Minister has instructed it to take step for constructing a central office for recording all land properties in the country with their essential characteristics. The central office building to be built on Darulaman avenue will cost between 20 million to 23 million afghanis. The Prime Minister has also instructed the Ministry of Planning to help find the foreign currency cost of the centre from United States Aid sources. The United States is now, under a five-year programme, helping Afghanistan's land survey programme through training of personnel and supplying equipment for such survey.

Also during the week it was announced that Their Majesties the King and Queen are to pay an official visit to India, at the end of this month. Their Majesties were invited to pay such visit to India when in 1963 President S. Radhakrishnan visited Afghanistan. A visit by His Majesty to India, who has already visited that country on a previous occasion, will certainly further develop the already friendly ties between the two Asian countries and nations living in the same region. Not only cultural ties, have existed between the people of the two countries for many centuries but in recent years economic relations are also being strengthened between them. For instance, India has agreed to help Afghanistan in some of its development projects and last year when Indian Vice-President Zakir Hussein visited Afghanistan, he laid the cornerstone of a hospital in Kabul to be built through Indian assistance.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

JAKARTA, January 8, (Tass)— Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, and the United States charge d'affaires in Indonesia Lindman Saturday signed here an agreement on guarantees for American capital investments in Indonesia in case of nationalisation of foreign enterprises or extraordinary circumstances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, (Reuter).—President Johnson will deliver his annual state of the union message to both Houses of Congress next

Tuesday night. (ed: 0230 gmt Wednesday), The White House announced Saturday.

MADRID, Jan. 8, (Reuter).—The influential Madrid newspaper, *Ya*, said Saturday that police had identified the killer of exiled Algerian leader Mohammad Khider, shot down in a Madrid street this week. The paper added that "the place where he is sheltering in Madrid is known".

Police here Friday issued an identification kit portrait of a wavy-haired man of medium height wanted for questioning.

2 US Ambassadors Marry In Nepal

WASHINGTON, Jan 8, (DPA).—The first marriage ever between ambassadors of the United States has taken place in the Nepalese capital of Katmandu on Tuesday, it became known here.

The happy couple are ambassador at large Ellsworth Bunker and Mrs. Carol C. Laise, U.S. ambassador to Nepal.

The 49 year old bride and her 72 year old groom are presently spending a honeymoon at a jungle resort in southern Nepal called Tiger Tops.

The ambassadorial couple will make Katmandu their home where Mrs. Laise will continue as U.S. ambassador to Nepal.

Ambassador Bunker, however, will travel to Washington and other areas of the world when given special mission.

China Producing More Cotton

Peking, Jan. 8, (Hsinhua).—China's 1966 cotton output topped by a big margin 1965's record. Increases were registered in both unit yield and total output. Of major significance is the notable rise in per hectare yield, on the base of 1965 which was the highest in Chinese history.

Some countries in Kiangsu province, east China, doubled the yield ranging from 20 to 50 per cent was achieved by quite a number of countries in Honan, Hunan, Anhwei, Czechwan, Hopei, Shangtung and Shansi, important cotton-growing provinces.

Life Evolving On Jupiter?

NEW YORK, January 8, (DPA).—Life may be evolving on another planet, but it is not Mars or Venus. It is Jupiter.

Slim tentative evidence points to a chemical evolution toward life on Jupiter—the same slow process that took place on the primitive earth several billions years ago.

What forms this life might take is beyond guess because of the harsh climate on Jupiter, largest planet in the solar system and more than five times farther removed from the sun than is earth.

Astrophysicist Dr. Robert Jastrow suggested the possibility of the synthesis of pre-life chemicals on Jupiter at a day-long press seminar on space science by the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Dr. Jastrow is director of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies, New York.

Jupiter's atmosphere, he says, is rich in the basic elements of all living matter: carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. They may form atmosphere of methane gas or hydrocyanic acid, the same kind of atmosphere believed to have covered the early earth.

Water, the necessary medium for molecules to collide and chemically unite, is also present.

Spectral studies of the sluggish gases surrounding Jupiter suggest it may be the same kind of primordial "soup" that was the matrix for precursor life forms in the ancient ocean of earth.

"The forms of life we can't gu-

ess, he said. "It will take five-year round trip (by men) in a spaceship to find out) and this is many decades off".

Jupiter is not only remote but guarded by a whirling belt of asteroids, huge boulders orbiting the sun between earth and Jupiter, that might forever bar access to the planet.

Dr. Jastrow suggested the rise of radically different life forms on Jupiter because it is an extremely hot place: far too hot to permit life as known on earth.

The planet is radiating from its surface "primitive gravitational heat" with four times the energy of the incoming solar energy.

With its heat and size, Dr. Jastrow said, Jupiter was "almost a star". Jupiter is one-tenth the size of the sun, the "star" of the solar system.

Jupiter may now be at the cooling stage of earth 3,500 "500 million years ago and complex forces of chemical evolution".

MADRAS, India, Jan. 7, (Reuter).—Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi turned the switch Friday for an oil refinery and a fertiliser project in Manali suburb here.

Mrs. Gandhi described the twin projects as "a milestone in the country's rapid march towards industrial development and self-reliance."

Bicycle Chains Best Gift In Saigon

(Continued from Page 1)
damaged a railway bridge 65 miles northwest of Hanoi.

U.S. Navy pilots from the aircraft carrier Coral Sea in the Tonkin Gulf attacked a warehouse area 28 miles (45 km) north-east of Thanh Hoa and reported triggering a secondary explosion.

A U.S. spokesman said the communists fired more than 100 mortar rounds on Holloway airfield close to Pleiku about 240 miles (386.2m) northeast of Saigon. Earlier reports had said 200 to 300 mortar rounds were fired. The spokesman said that in a coordinated ground assault, 10 enemy troops penetrated the airfield defence perimeter and inflicted "light damage to helicopters and small observations planes."

The spokesman said U.S. casualties were light in the 45-minute attack, but several buildings were damaged. American and South Vietnamese Marines pushed inland yesterday throughout the Mekong Delta after sweeping ashore in the first combined assault ever launched in the area.

But their advance was opposed mainly by cloying marshland mud and insects, with virtually no reaction from Viet Cong guerrillas.

From Hanoi, Harrison Salisbury,

of the New York Times, wrote:

"The whole rhythm of city life has been geared to bombing schedules."

"Most shops open from 5 a.m. to 8 a.m., then close until late afternoon or early evening Salisbury wrote in an article appearing in Saturday's edition. "The shopping hour is not difficult for a Hanoi resident."

"Government offices and factories begin their working day at 6 o'clock, and by 7 o'clock the city is bustling with life.

"The slackest period comes from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., the period when bombing attacks have most frequently occurred.

"In those hours foreigners usually stay in hotels or embassies rather than face the prospect of being caught on the street and having to take refuge in one Hanoi's many individual manhole shelters. They are just the right size for the Vietnamese, but Russians, Frenchmen or Britons often find them uncomfortable."

Salisbury used much of his dispatch to describe the importance of the bicycle as a means of transportation—of both persons and material—in North Vietnam.

"The best present you can give

your girl friend in Hanoi is not a box of candy or even a diamond ring. It's a new chain for her bicycle," he said.

In New York, 300 doctors, nurses, researchers and others from the medical profession demonstrated against the war in Vietnam Saturday outside Bellevue Hospital.

The demonstration was held to protest the amount of money spent on the war and what the pickets said was the lack of money spent for medical research, improvement of public health facilities and better wages.

The North Vietnamese news agency reported that a Japanese delegation which made an 11-day tour of North Vietnam has accused the United States of well-organised systematic massacre.

The agency said the charge came from a seven-member group sponsored by the Japanese committee for the investigation of U.S. "war crimes" in Vietnam.

Led by Physician Hidetoshi Shiga, the delegation reached its conclusion about American action in North Vietnam after a 1,900-mile (3,507 km) tour of seven provinces. The United States used weapons forbidden by international law, the group declared.

TV And The Arts

(Continued from page 3)

there had been complaints that traditional music and dancing were being neglected. Now that such performances, given formerly only in isolated villages, are shown on television, folk dancing and music are gaining a wider and entirely new audience. Here television is drawing on tribal traditions to help create a national culture.

In Brazzaville (Congo) on the other hand, television is popularising modern art and leisure-time activities which previously were available only to a privileged few. By showing the work of the local art school, an exhibition by a local sculptor or the performance of an ensemble playing Western instruments, television can stimulate the arts. And its influence goes even further. Sports contests are creating a wide interest where none existed before and stimulating activity among the young. And when a pretty African singer appears on the screen she is creating a revolution in her own way: her performance is a contribution to the emancipation of African women.

For African producers the greatest problem is to find a new form of expression for their own traditional art. It is not enough to put a dance group or native orchestra in front of the camera. At a producer from Eastern Nigeria put it, we must formulate a new kind of dance drama for stage and television, a new style of "abstraction" of folk dances, suited to the modern stage and screen. Here is a challenge to the creative producer and writer.

The task is not easy. Television in these parts of the world is still largely a poor imitation of patterns found in the highly developed countries of the West. There is always a danger that creative talent and originality will be sacrificed to easy mass appeal—the lowest common denominator of popular taste. But the beginnings are there, and so is the initiative which may well bring a new impetus to the cultural life of these countries, far beyond the television audience itself.

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