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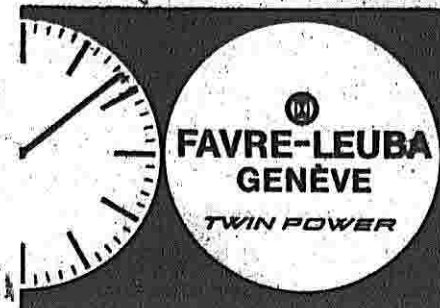
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THE KABUL TIMES



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KABUL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1967, (JADI 24, 1345, S.H.)

HIS MAJESTY CALLS FOR UNITY, BROTHERHOOD IN EID MESSAGE

Maiwandwal Confident Nation Will Continue To Progress On Path Of New Ideology

KABUL, January 14.—His Majesty the King said Eid prayers at the palace mosque Wednesday. Attending the prayers were Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ahmad Shah, Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi and Sardar Abdul Wali, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Wolesi Jirga President Dr. Abdul Zahir, Meshrano Jirga President Senator Abdul Hadi Dawl, cabinet members and generals of the Royal Army.

HM, Premier Send Messages

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—The information office of the Foreign Ministry said His Majesty the King has sent congratulatory messages to heads of states of Islamic countries on the occasion of Eid-ul-Fitr.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has sent congratulations to heads of governments of Islamic states. In these messages the 14th centenary of the revelation of the Holy Koran is also mentioned. Congratulatory messages on the occasion of Eid have also been received from Islamic heads of state by His Majesty the King, and from heads of Islamic governments by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

Crowded Mosques And Highways

KABUL, Jan. 14: Crowded mosques and crowded highways marked Eid in the country.

Prayers were held in all the 28 provinces at 9:30 in the morning on the first day of Eid, Wednesday. In Kabul 20,000 people filled Pule Kheshti to overflowing. Radio Afghanistan broadcast the proceedings there.

With thousands of holiday visitors, mosques in Jalalabad, Kandahar and Khost, the warmer areas of the country in the winter season, had unusually large congregations.

There was a great traffic rush during the holidays. During Eid it is customary to visit friends and relatives, and with such heavy demand taxis were harder to find here than usual. Fares on the Jalalabad, Khost, and Kandahar routes rose appreciably.

Book Published On Holy Koran

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—The 14th centenary of the revelation of the Holy Koran was marked with the publication of a book called A Look at the Koran.

The book was written by Mohammad Yunis Hairan, director of publicity and guidance department at the Ministry of Information and Culture. Several scholars including Mohammad Osman Sidki have written introductions on the book which discusses the history of the Holy Book, and meanings of the word Koran and Islamic and non-Islamic scholars interpretations of its teachings.

TOGOLESE ARMY SEIZES POWER

COTONOU, (Dahomey), Jan. 14. (Reuters).—The Togolese army announced in a radio proclamation yesterday that it had taken over all civil, political and military powers.

It dissolved the National Assembly suspended the Constitution and clamped a dusk-to-dawn curfew on the French-speaking West African country.

The coup—latest in the long series which has transformed the political face of Africa in the past 18 months—was announced by Army Chief Etienne Eyadema, a tough, 29-year-old professional soldier who fought in the French army in Indo-China and in Algeria.

There was no immediate official indication of what had happened to Togolese President Nicolas Grunitzky, but unofficial reports coming out of Togo said he had resigned.

Grunitzky, 53, is a moderate in political outlook who was known as a hard-working and efficient administrator.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE

His Majesty issued a message on the occasion which was broadcast by Radio Afghanistan. The message said:

"We offer our congratulations on the occasion of Eid-ul-Fitr to our dear countrymen and the Islamic world. We thank Almighty God on this auspicious occasion for giving us the opportunity to fulfill duties in connection with the holy month of Ramadan. It is also our duty to appeal to all mighty God for acceptance of our offerings and enabling all Moslems to abide by the teaching of Islam."

"The Eid days provide an occasion for the strengthening of friendships and the renewal of brotherly ties so that all of us can individually and collectively compensate for our backwardness and shortcomings and to ensure prosperity in this world and salvation in the one to come and wage the struggle with unity in an atmosphere of brotherhood.

Once again, we congratulate our dear nation and all the followers of the Prophet Mohammad on this auspicious occasion."

Prime Minister Maiwandwal also delivered a message which was broadcast over Radio Afghanistan Wednesday evening. Maiwandwal said:

MAIWANDWAL'S MESSAGE

"Dear countrymen: I take pleasure in conveying sincere congratulations on behalf of the cabinet members, civilian and military officials and the entire Afghan people and myself on the occasion of Eid-ul-Fitr to His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen and members of the royal family. I also offer congratulations and felicitations on this occasion to my countrymen and all Moslem people of the world and also our Pakhtunistani brethren. The advent of these felicitous religious days once again draws our attention to obligations which we have for the progress and welfare of the country. Taking into consideration the economic, social, and political status of the country and the rapid progress of human societies we find ourselves confronted with an undeniable reality—a reality which reminds us that the possibilities of realizing national goals lie only in coordinating various policies to launch a struggle against the present unfavorable conditions.

"Our country at present is going through a sensitive period of change. The realities of this period made us diagnose our ailments and lay down the foundations of a national ideology and goals, principles and policies for curing these ailments.

"The announcement of these goals and principles has illuminated the aspirations of youth and made them hopeful for the future. The warm welcome of progressive people and conscientious youth to this ideology has been a confirmation of this diagnosis. We have firm faith that this is the right end just path, even though the pursuit of this path will not be void of difficulties and unpleasantness.

"The pursuit of this ideology, which takes strength from the firm conviction of the progressive masses, has brought up the question of group interests which confront us with an adverse political philosophy. We are certain that this adverse political philosophy, whose roots are being watered by reaction, will not be able to hold its own against the holy struggle of progressive youth. An analysis of the conditions and peculiarities of this period of change confirms the fact that under present conditions the concept of the triumph of right is in fierce struggle with the concept of force in the thinking of our nation.

"A sound analysis of present conditions in the country will confront us with the reality that the administrators of our national life in this period will have a decisive role

in defining the directions of this movement. A hasty fulfillment will lead to a great historical responsibility.

"We firmly believe that our actions and policies will be judged by history. The future generations will not forgive detracting struggles and lapses which on the surface look insignificant but can have a devastating effect on the destiny of the nation.

"We are familiar with the weapon of reaction. This weapon tends to confuse progressive goals and principles with misleading publicity and false accusations. These accusations can in no way bring frustration or despair to our resolve. In our code, to wrap up high ideals in one's own interests and to employ high principles in the service of reaction is a great sin from the point of view of society and political ethics. We are aware of the fact that when a nation's hopes for the attainment of rights and social justice by proper methods and lofty ideals are frustrated, when the dark clouds of self-interest block the free light of lofty ideals from shining on the horizon of aspirations of the progressive masses, when obstacles placed on implementing a philosophy which symbolizes the people's aspirations, then one cannot bar personal ambitions which may temporarily direct the normal evolutionary process of society towards anarchy and despotism.

"It is our national duty to coordinate our policies with the process of evolution of our society, taking into consideration our historic responsibilities and the realities of our time. We should make a sincere pact with ourselves to let in the light of love, truth, purity and the sincere desire of serving the public interest into the realm of our hearts and thus with a firm conviction welcome these auspicious days. This is the path of brotherhood, equality and service."

Prime Minister Meets Vaughn

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—Jack Vaughn, director of the American Peace Corps, met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at 9:30 a.m. today at his office.

Archer Blood, American Charge de Affairs ad interim, and Robert Steiner, one of Vaughn's former directors of the Peace Corps in Afghanistan and now in Washington as the head of the North Africa, Near East, South Asia regions for the Peace Corps.

Vaughn and Steiner arrived here on a four-day visit to talk to Peace Corps volunteers and staff Thursday morning. He spent Thursday visiting the Nangarhar Medical College where six Peace Corps doctors

Seven Irrigation Projects Bring 110,000 Acres Under Cultivation

KABUL, January 14, (Bakhtar).—With the completion of seven small irrigation projects 110,000 acres of land have come under irrigation in different parts of the country.

The total expenditure of Af. 80 million came from public contributions and credits from the Agricultural Bank. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation provided technical advice, labour and equipment.

The President of the Ministry's Department of engineering and irrigation, Dr. Tabib Baqayee, said a number of small, short-term projects have been designed by the Ministry to answer requests from the people of various areas to eliminate difficulties created by shortages of irrigation water and poor dams and canals.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—The Department of Royal Protocol announced that the following were received by His Majesty during the week ending January 12: Ataullah Nasir Zia, Afghan Ambassador in New Delhi; Mohammad Asghar, Mayor of Kabul; Gen. Shahpur, commandant of the 20th division; and Eng. Mir Jamaluddin, who has just completed his studies at the University of Munich, in the Federal Republic of Germany.

SHALIZI INTRODUCES NEW SECURITY CHIEF

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Satar Shalizi, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior, Tuesday introduced Brigadier General Mohammad Rahim Naseri, the General Commandant of the Security Police to the officials of that ministry.

The Minister of Interior gave a brief account of the services rendered to the government and in return the General thanked the Minister and said that he would further take part in the services of the government under the guidance of His Majesty the King and the policy of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

The Deputy Ministers of Interior and some officials of the Ministry were also present.

US Will Continue To Wage Peace, War In 1967: Johnson

WASHINGTON, January 14, (DPA).—U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson declared Tuesday night that the United States will continue to pursue peace with freedom in Vietnam while continuing aid to developing nations and seeking closer relations with the Soviet Union and eastern Europe.

The President asserted in his annual televised state-of-the-union message that the U.S. will stand firm in Vietnam while supporting the initiatives by the United Nations and others for "unconditional discussions of peace—anywhere, any time."

Even though the war in Vietnam continues, Johnson said, the United States will continue its part to further the development of Southeast Asia.

"Next to the pursuit of peace," the President declared, "the greatest challenge to the human family is

EEC, East-West Relations Top Kiesinger, De Gaulle Agenda

PARIS, January 14.—Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Georg Kurt Kiesinger, and FRG Deputy Chancellor and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt arrived in Paris last night.

They were received at the airport by French Prime Minister Georges Pompidou, and Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville. Kiesinger went to the Elysee palace straight from the airport where he met General de Gaulle. In their first meetings the two leaders discussed East-West relations, Britain's entry into the Common Market and other matters of interest.

At the same time Willy Brandt met his counterpart Couve de Murville and discussed European conditions and long-range Franco-German agreements.

It was reported that at Kiesinger and de Gaulle's meeting, the understanding was reached that the final decision on Britain's entry into the Common Market will depend on the outcome of British Prime Minister Wilson's visits to the six-member countries of the Market. He is to leave London for Rome on Tuesday.

Kiesinger and de Gaulle were to hold their second round of talks today.

A Tass commentator in Moscow said Kiesinger's visit attracts great

attention in Europe because, "France and the FRG are European powers and their policy and their relations will have a great influence on developments in Europe."

The commentator said that recently there were "positive changes in these developments." The desire to develop not only economic and cultural cooperation but also political cooperation between all European countries to ensure European security is becoming more evident and pressing now.

"This is in the interest of every European country and the continent as a whole," the commentator said.

Rural Development Dept. Teaching Thousands Literacy

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—The Rural Development Authority is teaching over 20,000 children and adults to read and write in its programme aimed to wipe out illiteracy.

It is making use of the services of volunteer teachers in running its literacy courses and village schools, according to President of the Rural Development Authority Abdul Samad Bakhshi.

He said the department has so far opened 243 village schools for boys and girls which enroll some 20,000 children. Besides schools, the department forms youth clubs and community councils to guide and educate the people of the areas where they are formed.

The department is running 78 literacy courses in which 2,047 adults are learning to write and read.

More and more people in the 28 provinces of the country, Bakhshi said, are requesting the department to launch rural development projects in their areas and the department, when its resources allow, responds to their wishes.

"Our two-pronged services, opening of village schools to educate the new generations and holding of adult literacy courses to help our older generation, will eventually bear fruitful results. These efforts coupled with those of the Ministry of Education," he said, "are bound to promote balanced educational growth in the country."

Two Chinese Migs Downed In Battle, Claims Formosa

TAIPEH, Jan. 14, (AP).—Four Formosan planes clashed Friday with 12 Chinese Mig-19 jets 40,000 feet (12,192 metres) over Formosa Strait and downed two of them, it was claimed here yesterday.

Informed sources said the Formosans were flying F-104 Starfighters equipped with missiles and furnished by the U.S.

All four Formosan planes returned to their base after the battle northeast of Quemoy, the Defence Ministry said.

(Continued on page 4)



His Majesty the King on his way to Gulkhana Palace to accept Eid greetings after saying prayers at the Palace's mosque.



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UNITY OF THOUGHT AND ACTION

At a time when Afghanistan is going through a sensitive era of social, economic and political changes, unity of thought and action of the nation becomes all the more important. All individuals and groups must realise that, in the final analysis, national interests count most. They should also realise that no imported or readymade policy or way of thinking is applicable to the conditions and realities of a particular society.

Every nation has its own peculiarities and specific problems which should first be defined and diagnosed before seeking suitable remedies. Once this is done and national goals and ideals are crystallised in the public mind, there is every reason to hope for a united struggle of all the progressive and patriotic elements to realise them.

The "Philosophy of Progressive Democracy" expounded by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal earlier this year is in fact a profound exposition of the common ideals which should solidly unite all patriotic elements for the attainment of the goals set forth. The philosophy takes stock of all our national virtues, pinpoints our shortcomings and suggests remedies and measures that should be adopted to achieve progress and to evolve true democratic system.

The Prime Minister in his Eid message once again called for unity of thought and action on a national scale. The message also mentioned the harm selfish interests can do if they

Food For Thought

Discontent is a very useful thing. As long as a man is contented with his present lot, so long is it difficult to persuade him to come out of it. Therefore it is that every reform must be preceded by discontent.

Mahatma Gandhi

interfere with the enactment of the Philosophy of Progressive Democracy. It is admirable that the government has made its stand clear regarding possible pressure groups that may be tempted to resort to political blackmail.

The realisation of a free, progressive and prosperous society based on human dignity, the rule of law, equality and social justice above all requires sacrifice on the part of every conscientious individual in a society. Democratic rights and freedom must never be used selfishly or to make illegal demands on the government. To expect the government to give in to such demands and to agree to special privileges for certain persons or groups is highly undemocratic and defeats the very purpose of democracy.

The Prime Minister's Eid message also referred to 'reaction' and the method it uses to undermine national solidarity and create discord that is using flowery language and wrapping selfish interests in high ideals which don't conform to the realities of our national history and culture. Afghan youth and intellectuals should recognise reactionary elements even when they camouflage themselves with verbiage.

Reactionary elements must realise that all their efforts are doomed and that they can never stop this nation from fulfilling its historic mission. Afghans are determined to march unitedly on the path of national progress and prosperity; they are determined to remain staunch Moslems, patriotic citizens and, above all, Afghans.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both *Islah* and *Anis* brought out editions during the Eid holidays. Both published news in connection with the festive days and carried texts of messages on the occasion by His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

Thursday's *Anis*, Saturday's *Islah* both carried editorials on the Prime Minister's Eid message. They stressed the importance of coordinating efforts and ideas to realise national ideals and democracy. The holiday issues of the two dailies played up news about Vietnam and the latest developments in the Peoples Republic of China.

Thursday's *Anis* carried in a bold type headline the news about a *New York Times* comment saying that the solution of problems in China is an internal affair of the Chinese people and Mao Tse-tung's adversaries should not be tempted to make use of the present situation to interfere in the country's internal affairs. President Johnson's state of the union message also received prominence in both dailies.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an article by M. Hamid discussing the vegetable shortage in the colder regions of the country during the winter months. In the early days when the roads were bad and means of transportation few a severe winter meant no fresh vegetables in the capital and some of the provinces. People in these places dried vegetables during the summer for winter use. The dried vegetables included onions, tomatoes, spinach and leeks. Certain other vegetables such as turnips and potatoes were kept under huge piles of dirt. Now that modern highways connect various parts of the country with one another the problem of fresh vegetables during the winter has been partially solved. Fresh vegetables, for example, are brought in from the warmer Kandahar and Nangarhar areas.

The problem is, however, that not enough vegetables are grown in the two provinces. This is perhaps because the farmers in these provinces are not yet aware of the change introduced by the new highways in the social and economic life of the nation. Efforts should, therefore, be made to encourage the Nangarhar and Kandahar farmers

to grow more vegetables during the winter for export to the colder regions of the country, suggested the article.

The same issue of the paper carried another article entitled "Our National Problems" signed Mubarez. While discussing and analysing national problems, it said, one has to keep in mind international issues and phenomena. Two of the most widely used terms in national and international politics are imperialism and colonialism. The major part of the article was then devoted to the definitions of these two terms.

The definitions were translated from the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

The paper devoted its editorial to hailing Afghanistan's success in combating smallpox. With a reference to the statistics released at a New Delhi seminar on smallpox showing that only one in 20,000 people in Afghanistan was affected by smallpox during 1965, the editorial hailed the Public Health Ministry's efforts in the promotion of preventive medicine. It also expressed the hope that major efforts would be made to combat tuberculosis also in the future.

WORLD PRESS

According to newsmagazine, U.S.-trained South Vietnamese intelligence and surveillance teams are operating successfully in North Vietnam.

In its *Periscope* column, the magazine said: "The special teams enter North Vietnam through Laos, across the demilitarised zone, by sea and air-drop. They have a threefold mission; note troop movements, make bomb-damage reports, and guide resources to downed American pilots. They are under order not to engage in sabotage."

The chaotic conditions in China coming close to a civil war dominated the front pages of many FRG newspaper recently.

Die Welt of Hamburg said that the situation in China was more confusing. According to reports of Japanese, East European and Soviet correspondents, thousands of adherents of Mao Tse-tung have been detained in the bloody clashes between rival groups in Nanking.

The Hamburg mass circulation newspaper *Bild Zeitung* termed the situation in China "a bloody, civil-war-like struggle for power."

It claimed information that even Mao Tse-tung, the powerful, god-like master of the Communist Party and idol of the Red Guards, had suddenly to begin self-criticism, but gave no details.

Frankfurter Allgemeine termed the news from China alarming. It commented that a "brutal struggle

for power" had broken out in Peking.

The Hague Catholic newspaper *Volkskrant* said the Dutch Public is looking to the United Nations for a clear indication that Indonesian plans for its trust territory of West Irian are not in line with UN-guaranteed Indonesian obligations taken on in 1962.

It reminded Jakarta of its pledge to hold a referendum in the former Dutch colony of West New Guinea by 1968 giving the population now living under Indonesian administration a chance to decide its future.

The *Ithaca Journal of New York*, quoted an American woman who visited North Vietnam as saying the "there are no innocent civilians in North Vietnam."

"I will never again say Americans are killing innocent civilians because there aren't any," Mrs. Joseph Griffith, of Ithaca said.

She said everyone in Hanoi was in a state of war readiness and even women ploughing the fields were armed with rifles. Most of the North Vietnamese believed that a jet plane could be shot down with two well-aimed bullets.

But she also said the U.S. was using fragmentation bombs and that they were being used against civilians.

Mrs. Griffith and three other American women spent 11 days in North Vietnam as observers for the Women's Union of the United States Peace Movement. They made the trip without authorisation of the U.S. State Department and may lose their passports.

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Switzerland Is Neutral But Well Armed

A potential army of half a million men, over 400 jet fighters, 1,000 tanks, guided missiles, anti-tank rockets, an early-warning radar defence network...

This is not part of the military inventory of a major nation. The formidable collection of modern weaponry belongs to tiny, neutral, Switzerland, a country with a total population half that of Tokyo.

Switzerland is known for its Alps, cows, chocolate and yodelling peasants. Not many people realise that the military indoctrination of the Swiss people is unique in the West.

Every fit Swiss male between 20 and 50 years old must do military service—no one gets out of it. Pacifists who refuse are jailed, but they are few. The service totals 50 weeks and is spread over 30 years. Men report to a military training camp for three weeks every year.

At home, they must keep an automatic rifle and 24 rounds of ammunition, ready for instant use. An invading army would be shot at from almost every home.

Hans Kurz, a senior official in the government's military department, says Switzerland could field 20 divisions in a matter of hours—more than 500,000 men. This would still

leave some 750,000 men with military training.

"If NATO in Western Europe used its population as well as we do it could have 300 divisions—7.5 million men", Kurz observed.

Every Swiss home possesses a "soldier's book" for use in case of war. The 384-page manual tells how to barricade a home and treat wounds or how to make a grenade attack. Women are instructed how to take over certain roles of the civilian police.

Shooting has become a major sport as well as a military obligation. Almost every village has a firing range. Swiss marksmen are highly placed in international competition.

The policy of armed neutrality is pursued with relentless zeal. The picture most likely to be seen in living rooms is that of Gen. Henri Guisan, Commander-in-Chief during World War II. Many Swiss believe his firmness toward Germany discouraged Hitler from invading Switzerland at the start of the war with a view to attacking France from the rear.

Guisan informed the Fuehrer that the Swiss would fight to the last.

The Nazi dictator apparently believed him.

Switzerland has 57 French Mirage jet fighters (twice the speed of sound), a secret number of British ground-to-air missiles, an also undisclosed number of Swedish tank rockets, 400 powerful Centurion tanks and an American early-warning system. One third of the total Swiss budget goes for military expenditure.

The eternal neutrality of Switzerland was guaranteed in 1815 at the Congress of Vienna which brought the Napoleonic wars to an end.

Switzerland does not plan to acquire nuclear weapons, but it is by no means certain this country would sign a treaty to halt the spread of such weapons.

"Naturally we wish to encourage every move which will limit the number of nuclear weapons in the world", Kurz said.

"But we would have to pay careful attention to the nuclear status of our neighbours." Neighbouring France is a nuclear power.

Meanwhile, the Swiss go on being the main bankers of Europe and the standard of living in their country is among the highest in the world.

Economic War Of Attrition Against Rhodesia

Britain appears to be set for a long struggle of attrition with Rhodesia. The new turn in the struggle—the resolution of the United Nations Security Council imposing mandatory (compulsory) sanctions against the colony's rebel regime has, however, had one important follow-up already.

The United States has begun to put into effect the domestic legal arrangements needed to ban the import of key Rhodesian exports into the United States and to halt the shipment of certain American exports to the illegal Smith regime in Salisbury.

American officials estimate that under these new regulations at least 80 per cent of American trade with Rhodesia will come to an end. According to official American sources American exports to Rhodesia in 1965 (mostly before Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence) amounted to about \$23 million and Rhodesian exports to the United States totalled \$9,800,000.

During the first ten months of 1966 the United States imported some \$8 million worth of Rhodesian goods and exported to Rhodesia about \$6 million worth. Now this trade, already cut by half, is expected to be even further reduced.

The American action illustrates the main purpose of having mandatory rather than the previous voluntary economic sanctions. As far as Britain herself is concerned the change makes no difference because the British government was already applying the proposed sanctions under its own special laws. But in some other important countries, including the United States and some European states, the governments, even though willing to help Britain over sanctions, were not able to secure full compliance by private traders.

Without passing new legislation involved, governments in some cases could rely on advice and persuasion. Now the governments themselves are bound by the United Nations Charter to make a mandatory sanctions resolution effective, whereas previous resolutions from the

UN had only the force of recommendations.

In some countries, such as the United States, this means that the government can automatically take executive action, without fresh legislation, to put a mandatory UN resolution into effect.

The Security Council resolution, passed by 11 votes to nil with four abstentions, called on all UN members to stop purchases from Rhodesia of the following commodities: pig-iron, sugar, tobacco, copper, meat and meat products, hides, skins and leather. The resolution also called for a ban on exports to Rhodesia of oil and oil products, as well as arms and ammunition of all types and motor vehicles and parts.

British officials deny that this new application of mandatory sanctions is an admission that the sanctions already applied during the past year have failed, in the sense of having no effect at all. They also deny that the new sanctions will have not much more effect than the old ones, so long as South Africa is willing to break the blockade and support the Smith regime.

It is true that the British government has consistently overestimated the impact of sanctions on Rhodesia, particularly the speed with which they would take effect.

At the same time there are many groups which have an interest in persuading the public that sanctions do not work—the Smith regime and the South African government for obvious reasons, those Conservatives in Britain who want the British government to make a deal with Smith, and some Africans who think force is the only answer in Rhodesia.

The truth seems to lie somewhere in between. Sanctions so far have had some economic effect but not sufficient to bring about the intended political result of seriously undermining the support of white Rhodesians for the Smith regime.

There are several reasons for this: the resourcefulness of the Rhodesian whites, the degree to which the Smith regime has been able, by censorship and other means, to conceal the full impact of sanctions from

the white public, and breaches in the boycott, especially in some key imports such as oil, and some key exports such as tobacco, sugar and chrome, either with Government connivance (as in the case of South Africa) or through private enterprise.

In 1965 total Rhodesian exports were worth £142,500,000, excluding gold sales worth £6,800,000 and re-exports worth £15,400,000. Of these £82 million went to countries outside Southern Africa and the remaining £60 million to countries in Southern Africa.

Of this £36 million went to the neighbouring state of Zambia and £12,800,000 to South Africa. One of the problems of applying a total boycott to Rhodesian exports has been how to avoid this having a disastrous effect on Zambia. The Zambian government claims it has already cut its imports from Rhodesia by 40 per cent and expects to increase this to 60 per cent soon.

Britain has already cut off imports from Rhodesia which totalled £31 million in 1965. Under voluntary sanctions, Rhodesia's other main trading partners—FRG, the United States, Japan, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Italy—had cut their imports from Rhodesia by a total of about 40 per cent, though the figures varied from country to country.

FRG remained the biggest buyer, mostly of copper, while the other main items in the continuing exports were pig iron to the United States, asbestos to Japan and tobacco to Switzerland.

One of Rhodesia's key commodities from a political as well as economic point of view is tobacco. It is an important crop for the white farmers who form the hard core of political support for Smith.

British officials estimate that the Smith regime has had to spend about £24 million to buy in the greater part of the Rhodesian tobacco crop without any guarantee of being able to sell it. They believe that the regime will have about 70

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Problems Facing Atlantic Alliance

Will future historians see recent NATO meetings as a step towards European stability? Or will they judge them, like other recent meetings, an evasion of the most important issues, and a step towards tragedy?

Between December 12, when Britain announced a postponement of Rhine Army cuts, and December 15, when USSR announced a stiffly increased defence budget, NATO decided to set up a new permanent body to give non-nuclear allies a greater share in nuclear planning.

The step was apparently logical. All the allies are now agreed that the "threat of a Russian attack" on Western Europe has passed; that what remains is the danger of war by accident—a different situation requiring different precautions, including the means to decide quickly, in a doubtful situation, about when, where and how to use tactical nuclear weapons.

By making it plain that such weapons would be used "within days," NATO hopes to deter the Russians from exploiting, say, an unintended border clash. But the danger is that while NATO Defence Ministers speak of basing this strategy on the maintenance of adequate ground forces, their governments, under various pressures, are likely to see it as a means of cutting European forces to the bone.

If this happens, we could end up by turning back the clock, and re-

lying again, on the strategy of "massive retaliation", whose dangers and weaknesses were exposed in the fifties. Britain's threat to cut the Rhine Army—from which she has been only temporarily dissuaded by the Americans—contributes to this danger.

Already Rhine Army divisional commanders are greatly worried about the thinness of their forces—about 38,000 men in "teeth" arms, and 13,000 in the administrative and logistical "tail". If a division were withdrawn, the remaining British forces, in the words of one general, might as well be written off as an Army of observation.

Nor can one count on the arrival of British or American-based reinforcements in a crisis, for as the NATO Supreme Commander, General Lemnitzer, has pointed out, such a move could be ruled out when the time came, for fear of aggravating the tension.

It is also dangerous to suppose that tactical nuclear weapons can be used for defence, or that they could be used to "deter" in any other way than by ensuring that a low-level war would lead quickly to an all-out, thermo-nuclear exchange.

These dangers show up the deficiency of last month's Paris conference; the fact that even when talking about its future NATO continues to act in the past. For how else can one view its discussions about crisis

management, nuclear planning, and so on, when the problem the alliance should be tackling is the division of Europe?

Until this is solved, the likeliest causes of a European war, however diminished, will remain; while the nature of such a war, should deterrence break down, grows more terrible every decade.

Of course, one would have to be an optimist, in view of Vietnam, to suggest quick paths to an American-Soviet agreement to guarantee a united and neutral Germany. But this does not remove NATO's duty to think about it, nor alter the fact that time for such an agreement may be fast running out.

Unfortunately this fact has not yet been grasped, least of all by the two great military powers, both of whom continue to act as if time were on their side, and the longer a settlement is delayed the more it will favour their respective positions.

Time is on nobody's side, except perhaps China's. On the contrary—politically, economically, militarily and technically—the odds against agreement are increasing. In Europe, nationalism is undermining both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, whose break up could make it impossible for Washington and Moscow to bring their allies into any agreement later on.

(Contd. on page 4)

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 100
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Quarterly \$ 15
Half Yearly \$ 25

AIR SERVICE

SUNDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1000
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1430
Tashkent-Kabul
Arrival-1510
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0830
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-1020

Iran Air

Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0855
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1005

Indian Airlines

New-Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1125
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-1345

MONDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines

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

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1020
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1100

TUESDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines

Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1010
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1030
Amritsar-Kabul
Arrival-1600
Kabul-Mazar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Amritsar
Departure-0930
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Damascus-Beirut
Departure-1030
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1700

AFGHAN HOUNDS MAKE FOR HAPPY DOG DAYS

The Afghan hound is one of the oldest breeds of dogs known. There is evidence that the breed was known in Egypt some 6,000 years ago. Some of the 4,000-year-old rock carvings and wall paintings in caverns near Balkh portray the hounds. They somewhat resemble greyhounds and have been referred to as the Balkh greyhound. The best specimens of the breed have always been found in the highlands of Afghanistan.

But this is not the only area where the dogs are found. A large number of the lowland type are found in the Kurram valley and others are found in the southern plains. They are known as Baluchi hounds. The best, however, come from the triangular area marked by Balkh, Chitral, and Ghazni.

All of them are characterised by their fine build, proud carriage and majestic gait, but other traits are influenced by climate and diet, how they are used and how they are cared for. The dogs of the plains have lighter coats while the highland dogs have more hair. The higher the terrain, the thicker the coats on the dogs.

Afghan hounds were once used extensively as pack dogs by the Gilzai traders but now most are used for hunting. The fleetest of foot are kept for hunting deer and gazelle and sometimes wolf or snow leopard. The largest are used



The Afghan hound is valued the world over for appearance and hunting prowess.

as watchdogs while others are trained for herding goats and also fat-tailed sheep.

Outside of Afghanistan, the dogs are good sight hunters and are great trackers and chasers, being powerful and fast. They have long,

powerful limbs, a deep chest, tucked-up lions, permitting a maximum reach of the hind legs when in action, feet peculiarly adapted to suit rugged terrain, and powerful jaws. The dogs are now bred throughout Europe, Scandinavia, and the U.S. They frequently win competi-

tions and are generally regarded as among the most superior of the oyster breeds. There is a standard for breeding the dog. It was set up in 1946 by the Standards Committee of the Kennel Club. As can be seen from the picture, the emphasis is placed upon the intrinsic nobility and bearing of the dog.

The Characteristics and General Appearance sections of the Standard state that the dog "should be dignified and aloof with a certain keenness and fierceness. The expression typical of the breed is one which looks right through a person. The whole appearance of the dog should give impression of strength and dignity combining speed and power. The head must be held proudly."

The Afghan hound inspired Juliette de Bairacli-Levy to write:

Hear them! The hounds of Afghanistan, As they patrol in the light of the stars,

Guarding the dark rock forts of their masters,

Baying with hate at Sirius through the night hours.

See them! The hounds of Afghanistan,

As they bound o'er the purple plateau of Pamir,

Mysterious, unearthly, as a rain-bow,

The silken wild-haired hound packs streaming near.

Afghan Sports Needs Int'l Practice, National Emphasis

Afghanistan's sports teams need more practice in international competition and more facilities at home for sport in order to perform better in international events like the recent Asian Games in Bangkok.

This is the opinion of Farouq Seraj, Secretary General of the Afghan Olympic Committee. He thinks that when the committee's efforts at establishing sporting federations throughout the nation are realised, Afghanistan will have a stronger base from which to compete in international meets.

These sporting federations and clubs, plus more emphasis on school sporting activities should help rejuvenate the national athletic situation. And more rigorous training for international teams is also needed.

Because of their comparatively good showing in recent international competition—in the Tokyo Olympics, in neighbouring countries, and here at home during the Jashen celebrations—wrestling and tennis teams were sent from Afghanistan to the Asian games.

But, largely because of stiff competition in the early rounds from Japanese and Iranian athletes, the wrestlers did not place as well as they had in the previous Asian games, held in Jakarta.

Six wrestlers went to Bangkok. Two were eliminated in the first round. Mohammad Asaf defeated his first opponent, then was pinned by a Thai. Ibrahim wrestled three times, defeating his Korean opponent, drawing with the Indian one, finally losing to the Iranian who went on to win the gold medal in the featherweight class.

Jan Aqa won his match from a Korean, drew with a Japanese, then lost to an Iranian. He placed fourth overall in the light weight class. Shakar won his first match by technical fall from a Filipino, defeated his Indian opponent by points, then lost to a Korean and an Iranian by points.

Of the ten nations which competed in wrestling at the Fifth Asian Games in Bangkok, Afghanistan placed fifth.

Special Opportunities For Foreign Students In FRG

A year spent in a year gained, that is what most foreign students say after 12 months of pre-university study at one of the 18 colleges attached to West German universities for students from abroad.

They have come a long way in realising that what at first looked like an obstacle to study in a particular field and to the possibility of carrying off quickly a university degree, was for their own good.

Filled with thirst for knowledge and brimming over with enthusiasm as the young arrivals from other countries and other continents were, it was only natural that they should want to plunge head-on into study in the field of their choice.

But alas, all too soon the enthusiasm turned sour and their thirst for knowledge was frustrated when they found themselves entirely on their own, struggling to get down to serious study in strange surroundings, lost in the giant factories of learning, and with insufficient knowledge of the language.

Much time, talent, energy and, often enough, scholarship funds were thus wasted, and at the end the studies achievements frequently were still not up to normal standards.

Sometimes, out of sympathy with the difficulties foreign students encountered, they had been allowed to pass examinations more easily than their German fellow students.

To avoid these difficulties, colleges were set up, where young students from abroad could get instruction, advice and guidance and make their home for a year.

Significantly, it was Heidelberg, the university with a long standing as a host to students from overseas, that realised the necessity of such facilities and opened a study college.

Since the first 40 students were admitted to Heidelberg's study college in May, 1960, most of the other West German universities have followed suit. Munich, Erlangen and Wuerzburg in the same year.

After their experimenting, erring and frustration, students were glad to find understanding, experienced college staffs and a place where they could feel at home in the company of fellow students from all corners of the world and the most varied backgrounds.

On average there is a total of 30 to 32 lessons per week, mostly in the afternoon to give students and teachers a chance to work in the morning.

One third of the lessons is devoted to language study, about 12 hours to mathematics, physics and chemistry, and the rest to history, geography, biology, Latin and general instruction on conditions of the host country.

(Contd. on page 4)

Jack Brabham Awarded Ferodo Trophy For Car

Australian world champion auto racing driver Jack Brabham won the Ferodo trophy "for his unique performance in being the first driver to win the title in a car of his own construction."

The trophy was received in London by Brabham's compatriot and chief designer, Ron Tauranac.

Three times World Grand Prix Champion, Brabham, now aged 40, also won the world formula two championship in 1966 and the Ferodo formula three title.

Brabham could not attend the ceremony because he is presently practicing for the Tasman series of motor races.

The Ferodo trophy is awarded annually to the best British Commonwealth achievement in auto racing.

French Honours Given To Clarke, Chichester

Ron Clarke, Australia's star distance runner, was voted the world's best sportsman of 1966 and awarded the Prix du President by the French Sports Academy in Paris last week.

Clarke's 5,000 metres world record of 13 minutes 16.6 seconds earned him the President's Prize—a clock with a dial depicting his achievements.

Francis Chichester, 65-year-old British yachtsman, was awarded the Grand Prix de l'Aventure Moderne for his 106-day crossing from Plymouth to Sydney.

Martinez Wins Marathon

Juan Martinez, a 20-year-old Mexican, last Friday won the eleventh international beach marathon, a traditional Uruguay flat race.

Martinez led from the start and finished 300 meters ahead of Giocchino di Palma of Italy, who came in second in a field of athletes from eight nations.

Vedardo Friedli of Switzerland was seventh.

INTERNATIONAL Sports Roundup

Ski Jumping and Slalom Championships Decided

Norway's Bjoern Wirkola last Sunday emerged as the king of ski jumpers by winning the fourth and final jump of the traditional German-Austrian tournament.

He out-distanced the world's top jumpers by leaping 102 and 104 metres. In Friday's 3rd meet he had jumped 90 and 93.5 metres, to virtually assure himself the title, with 237.7 points.

World Champion Guy Perillat of France won a 17-nation giant slalom race opening the Swiss international ski season last Sunday in Adelboden.

According to unofficial results, Perillat led a 1-2-3 French sweep with his compatriots Jean Claude Kelly and Georges Mauduit.

Swiss skiers took the next four places.

Virtually the entire world skiing elite was entered in the two-day event, comprising two giant slalom races.

Canadian Nancy Greene and Swiss girl Fernande Bochaty out-paced France's world champion girl skiers to take first and second places in the Barbi Hennerberger memorial slalom last Saturday.

Nancy Greene beat the field of 59 starters from ten nations with an aggregate of 79.33 seconds. (Times of separate runs, 42.18/37.15).

Miss Bochaty was close behind with 79.43 seconds (41.31/38.12), followed more than a second away by French World Champion Annie Farnose with 80.69 seconds (41.40/37.98).

The wellknown 32-year old Soviet skier Ivan Urobin, a participant in the world championships in Zakopane and Oslo, as well as the Innsbruck olympics, became the first USSR champion of this year. With the time of 4 hours 19 minutes 54 seconds he won the super-long 70 kilometres ski race held near the Station Planernaya in the outskirts of Moscow. Only Soviet and Scandinavian skiers compete in such marathon events.

Premjit Lal India's No. 1 Ivanova Takes 3 Titles

Premjit Lal won the Indian men's singles title in the open championships in New Delhi Saturday when fellow Indian Davis Cup player, Ramanathan Krishnan, retired with a strained back early in the fourth set.

Krishnan, India's number one, led 6-3, 5-7, 7-5, 1-2 when he retired. His back sprain was the result of a blood clot in a muscle which has been troubling him since he had a long lay-off from tennis.

Krishnan had previously won the title eight times.

Soviet Union players won the women's doubles and mixed doubles. Alla Ivanova and Rena Abjandadze beat the Indian pair, Begum Khan, and Rita Suriya, 3-6, 6-0, 6-1, in the women's final, and Alexander Metreveli and Alla Ivanova defeated Teimuraz Kakulia and Rena Abjandadze 6-3, 6-1.

Alla Ivanova, from Tbilisi Georgia, USSR, also won the women's open singles, thus taking home three cups.

Sobers Sets Engagement And Test Cricket Slumps

West Indies cricket captain Garfield Sobers has announced his engagement to 17-year-old Indian film actress Anju Mahendru, the Press Trust of India reported last Friday.

The agency said Sobers, who piloted his team to a win in the test series against India, made the announcement in Calcutta at the 25th birthday party of India's cricket skipper, the Nawab of Pataudi.

Meanwhile, India's former captain, Polly Umrigar, says test cricket has slumped since the days of Len Hutton.

In a newspaper interview published in Hong Kong, Umrigar said the standard of Australian and English test teams generally had deteriorated during the past decade.

The West Indies alone had maintained a balanced line-up, with good fast and spin bowlers and great batting strength.

"This, more than any other single factor, has made them world champions," Umrigar said.

Steinhauser Sets New Indoor Shotgun Record

Neal Steinhauser, of the United States, broke the world indoor shotgun record in San Francisco a week ago with a throw of 66 feet 6 inches (20.288 metres).

The previous mark of 64 feet 11 inches (19.805 metres) was set by another American, Gary Gubner, in 1962.

N. Amer. Soccer League To Bring Foreign Teams

Franchise owners for the new North American Soccer League said last week that they plan to place the United States in the major leagues of world soccer.

"We will not bring Triple A or Continental League calibre teams and players to the United States," said Jack Ken Cooke of Los Angeles. "The American people are going to be treated to first class soccer."

Judge Roy Hofheinz, owner of the National Baseball League Houston Astros, said the U.S. probably is the only major country in the world that does not have professional soccer as a major sport.

"We intend to break that log jam with foreign teams in 1967 and with our own teams in 1968," he said.

Cooke, Hofheinz and other club owners in the league discussed their objectives with newsmen during a luncheon break in a three-day meeting called to perfect arrangements with the United States Soccer Football Association and the Federation Internationale De Football association.

Through the federation, the new league plans to sign contracts with 12 top foreign teams to represent the North American cities in the 1967 debut season that will begin in

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Dewa, published in Jozjan, Sheberghan, has an editorial on the recent decision of the Ministry of Public Health to conduct a national survey of communicable diseases throughout the country. The paper says that the next step should be to conduct a national campaign against them in order to lower the mortality rate in the country. The paper says that Afghanistan has already come a long way in reducing the incidence of malaria.

Recent steps taken by the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal regulating the distribution and import drugs is also commended by the paper, in its editorial which concludes with the hope that international organisations here carry on the fight against communicable disease.

MAZAR YOUTH CLUB

Bedar, published in Mazare Sharif, Balkh, reports that very soon the Department of Information and Culture of the province will open a youth club. The paper says that at the moment the department possesses many facilities which can entertain provincial youth. In the future the club will sponsor exhibitions, plays, and concerts.

Commending on the news released by the Ministry of Mines and Industries that laboratory tests have revealed a large gold content in Western Afghanistan mineral deposits, Parwan, published in Charikar, notes that so far little has been done to assay minerals here.

GOLD SURVEY NEEDED

Undoubtedly the various sporadic reports released by the Ministry have given rise to many hopes, such as the lapis lazuli reports which have resulted in the lapis mining industry in Badakhshan. The paper hopes that the Ministry will be able, on the basis of plans already in operation, to obtain desirable results from its survey of mineral resources.

In an interview with Parwan, the Ghorband woleswal discusses the current situation in his woleswal. He says that besides having many natural attractions for tourists, Ghorband has many places of historical interest. The Fondukistan room of the Kabul Museum has many relics of this part of the country. In Qamchaq, Kafer Qala, Wasghar and Saidan there are numerous ancient caves.

Today Ghorband has a productive lead mine in Frenjel. It has two middle schools and 12 primary ones and the woleswal hopes that a middle school for girls will soon be opened.

BRIBERY HINDERS

In this connection, Parwan prints a letter to the editor in which a young girl urges the establishment of such a school. The writer claims that it is high time, in as much as the woleswal already has a boys' middle school, that the girls had one too.

Baghlan's Ittehad in an editorial says that in the same way Afghanistan completed its Mahor highway system which provided a major link in the international Asian highway it is planning to extend an international telephonic communications system through Afghanistan.

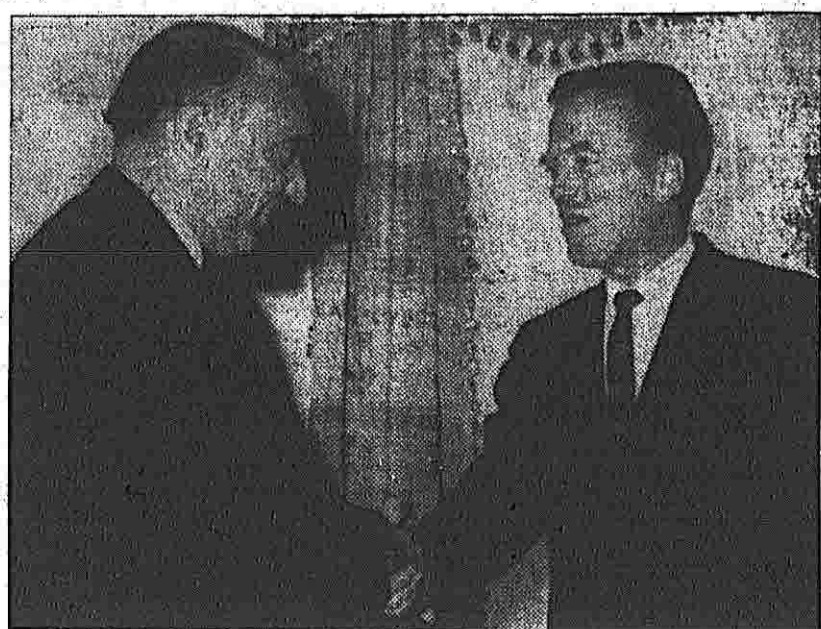
In reference to the news of the telephone channel system now being extended through western Afghanistan, the paper says "it will soon be possible to telephone the Middle East. Such steps, the paper says, in addition to fulfilling the needs of our people, increase international cooperation."

GHORBAND GIRLS SCHOOL PROGRESS

Toloi Afghan in Kandahar has an editorial on bribery which it calls a social and national crime. Now that we have embarked on a series of reforms under which more freedom and better standards of living will be brought to our countrymen, corruption among government officials may hinder progress.

The government of Prime Minister Maiwandwal, the paper says, has already said that it will launch efforts to abolish corruption and nepotism among government officials. Now is the time for all government officials and department heads to comply with the desire and programmes of the government.

Ittefaqi Islam of Herat reports that the supply of drinking water has now become a most acute problem in the big cities. About the problem in Herat the paper says that studies have shown that rivers and springs in and around Herat cannot supply sufficient water for the people and it is therefore necessary to dig deep wells. The municipal government has dug some of them but it cannot afford to lay the pipes.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal meets Jack Vaughn, Director of the American Peace Corps, this morning at his office.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

BELLUNO, Italy, Jan. 14, (AP)—An investigating judge Thursday night told Public Works Minister Giacomo Mancini to appear before him to answer questions about a dam disaster in which almost 2,000 persons died in October 1963.

The judge acted after the Minister was cited in a local civic suit as responsible for the damages caused by an enormous fall of water spilling over the Vajont dam.

BONN, Jan. 14, (DPA)—The supreme commander of the Japanese air force, General Hirokuni Muta, arrived in Germany Thursday for a three-day visit. He will inspect West German military installations, and he will meet with several leading military officials, including his West German counterpart Lieutenant General Johannes Steinhoff.

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 14, (DPA)—The committee responsible for organising the 1972 summer olympic games in Munich, has asked a consortium, headed by the West German Deutsche Bank to coin olympic commemorative medals in gold and silver. The medals are to be for sale in a few months. Profits from the sale of the medals will be used to finance the games.

BOMBAY, India, Jan. 14, (AP)—Indian Premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi Thursday reaffirmed India's determination to utilise atomic energy only for peaceful purposes.

PEKING, Jan. 14, (Hsinhua)—Leading comrades of the Chinese communist party and state Wednesday met Begir Balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the Albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of defence and Hito Cako, member of the central committee of the Albanian party of labour and chief of the political department of the Albanian people's army, and the members of the Albanian military delegation they are leading. Hosts and guests had a very warm and cordial conversation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, (DPA)—The United States made a \$100,000 contribution yesterday to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg presented a cheque for that amount to the Institute's executive director Gabriel d'Arboussier (of Senegal) to finance the first year of the Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial Fellowship programme.

Weather Forecast

Skies in the northern regions of the country will be cloudy, the rest of the country will have blue skies. The reportedly coldest part of the country was Lal where temperature fell to minus -30 degrees centigrade -22 degrees fahrenheit.

The temperature in Kabul at 1:30 p.m. was 8 degrees centigrade, 46 degrees fahrenheit. Yesterday's temperatures were:

Kabul	9C -12 48F 10F
Jalalabad	18 2 64 35
N. Salang	-6 -10 21° -35
Ghazni	3 -13 35 8
Kandahar	14 6 61 43

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA
At 1, 3, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
American colour cinemascope film in Farsi.

THE TEN GLADIATORS
PARK CINEMA
At 1, 3, 8 and 10 p.m. Combined Italian and French colour cinemascope film in Farsi.

BAHIA
KABUL CINEMA
At 1, 3, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Italian colour film.

DAMASCUS THIEF

Nine young people have been awarded Stevenson fellowships for 10 months of study under the Institute (UNITAR) with stipend of \$10,000 each.

The fellowships are intended to help individuals, mainly from developing countries, to improve their competence for service in furthering the understanding and the role of international organisations.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 14, (Reuters)—President Sukarno claimed Tuesday that Indonesia's communist coup attempt came as a complete surprise to him, and denied he was responsible for the country's present plight.

Radio Jakarta said his denial came in a statement he sent to leaders of the supreme policy-making People's Consultative Congress.

His statement followed relentless pressure that heshould explain why Indonesia pursue a course which allowed the communists to make their bid for power. The statement was later made public.

Earlier, a mass rally of about 4,000 anti-Sukarno students at Jakarta University chanted, "Hang him, hang him," and their leaders demanded that the President be brought to trial for complicity in the coup plot.

45,000 In Eid Rush To Jalalabad

JALALABAD, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar)—About 45,000 people went to Jalalabad on the first day of Eid, doubling the population of the city.

This year's holiday crowd was 25 per cent more than last year but the municipality had made adequate arrangements for the rush and no shortage of food was reported.

The traffic department announced that on the first day of Eid about 1,200 buses, cars, taxis and trucks travelled on the Kabul-Jalalabad road. No accidents were reported.

But later reports said that two people were killed in accidents.

In Kabul two people died in a car collision.

FRG Colleges

(Continued from page 3)

But the tuition offered is only one aspect of life in the colleges. For many students the congenial atmosphere and the friendship offered by the teaching staff, most of them young teachers from secondary schools, carefully picked with an eye to their mental makeup and experience abroad, are more important.

The college provides for dual protection—that of a family-style life within and that of full status of a university student with all corresponding rights and obligations outside.

With the privilege of free access to all university facilities they can get the feel of the place while their teachers explain methods of instruction employed at universities.

There are no prohibitive hurdles to be taken in order to get into the colleges.

Entry exams deliberately have been made easy to give those a chance who come from countries where universities are being entered on a lower age level.

In Germany, girls and boys entering a university are usually 19 years old, while in some foreign countries the respective examinations are taken at the age of 16.

When after a year of adjustment under the shelter of the college the young people from abroad leave, they can put all their energy in studying for a degree without any wasted effort. (DPA)

SAIGON, (Combined Press Services)—High-altitude B-52 bombers pounded Viet Cong camps and escape routes north of the "iron triangle" Friday, while U.S. ground forces inside the triangle reported a mounting toll of close to 400 Viet Cong troops killed, captured or surrendered in five days, according to Associated Press.

The B-52 Stratoforts struck at four enemy base camps in the twelfth raid in support of massive "Operation Cedar Falls," which is designed to clear out and neutralise the jungle triangle 20 to 30 miles north of Saigon, AP said.

As the war's largest ground sweep rounded out its sixth day, U.S. forces reported a near-record haul of 2,100 tons of enemy rice and large amounts of other supplies, as well as destruction of hundreds of bunkers, trenches and tunnels.

U.S. spokesmen also reported that nearly 5,000 Vietnamese villagers and peasants had been removed from their homes in the triangle to be re-settled elsewhere.

Over the north, U.S. pilots flew 77 strike missions and showered 1,600,000 psychological warfare leaflets on Hanoi.

In South Vietnam, the only significant ground action other than the "iron triangle" operation was a Viet Cong attack on a government military post 356 miles northeast of Saigon early Friday, AP reported.

Hsinhua reported that the Viet Cong launched another attack on the U.S. airfield at Pleiku on January 10. The attack lasted one hour, and was the fourth since January 6.

Earlier, AP reported that the casualty toll for American and Vietnamese troops had dropped off in the week ending January 7, the first full week of the new year. A U.S. spokesman said 67 Americans were killed and 478 wounded. A South Vietnamese spokesman reported 120 government troops killed and 31 missing.

State-Of-The-Union

(Continued from page 1)

"If they are checked now, the world can expect to pay a far greater price to check them later."

He likened the Vietnam war to allied stands in Europe and Korea and said the course of freedom was changed by those stands.

"The Asia of tomorrow will be far different because we have said in Vietnam as we said in Korea: 'this far, and no further', the President said.

The chief executive cautioned, however, that the conflict in Vietnam is not over, that the end is not yet in sight.

"Our adversary still believes he can go on fighting longer than we and our allies are prepared to resist him," President Johnson said, adding:

"Our pressure now must be—and will be—sustained until he realises that the war he started is costing him more than he can hope to gain."

As a result of the U.S. stand in Vietnam, Johnson stated, "the peoples of Asia now know that the door to independence is not going to be slammed shut. They know that it is possible for them to choose their own destinies—without coercion."

He said the stand against aggression has given rise to a "spirit of hope" and common outlooks and institutions are emerging, including the new Asian Development Bank.

The President said he would recommend to Congress a special authorisation of 200 million dollars

Economic War

Contd. from page 2

In Asia, America's pre-occupation in Vietnam and Russia's with China are also working against a European settlement. In the technical field, nuclear proliferation and the development of the anti-ballistic missile are threatening a new arms race and a possible upset of the present military balance. There is, of course, nothing inherently stable about this balance, whose central illusion, as Lord Chalfont, the British Disarmament Minister, pointed out recently, is that of bipolarity between Russia and the United States.

Not long ago, China exploded her fifth bomb—a reminder that by 1980 she may have not only the world's largest army and a population of 800 million, but also the means of delivering hydrogen warheads on both Russia and America.

(OFNS)

LONDON, Jan. 14, (AP)—A Foreign Office Minister Wednesday night rejected the idea that Britain's new bid for Common Market membership is doomed to fail because of French coolness.

Frederick Mulley, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, insisted that on the contrary:

"Public opinion on the Continent, including France, wants a way to be found for us to join the Common Market just as, clearly, people here of all parties want our efforts to succeed."

US DRIVE ON 'IRON TRIANGLE' IN SIXTH DAY

Reuter quoted a U.S. military spokesman as reporting that eight American soldiers were killed and 34 wounded yesterday when they were accidentally hit by friendly artillery while clearing the "iron triangle." Preliminary investigation indicated that the accident was caused by an error in plotting firing data.

Premier Nguyen Cao Ky narrowly escaped death Thursday when an Australian mortar misfired, spurring flame near him, AP reported.

Hollywood star Glenn Ford was exposed to enemy sniper fire twice while observing U.S. Marine operations in the Mekong Delta, the U.S. Navy said. Ford, a reserve navy commander, is in Vietnam on a 30-day tour of active duty, during which he is making documentary films for the Marines.

General William Westmoreland, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, told newsmen that infiltration

from North Vietnam averaged more than 8,000 a month during the last year, according to DPA.

The total strength of forces facing the South Vietnamese now exceeds 280,000 men, DPA quoted Westmoreland as saying. This total was reached despite 50,000 combat deaths and 20,000 defections—almost twice the number during 1965 in both categories.

Meantime, the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Earle C. Wheeler, arrived in Bangkok on what was construed as a mission to negotiate for Thai air bases from which to launch heavy bomber raids against North Vietnam, Reuter reported.

Reuter also reported from Seoul that Deputy Prime Minister Key Chang has denied reports that South Korea plans to send a labour force of more than 20,000 civilian workers and military reservists to South Vietnam this year.

Thant Says Viet Peace Depends On US Bombing Halt

UNITED NATIONS (Combined Press Services).—UN Secretary-General U Thant said January 10 he is hopeful that, if American bombing of North Vietnam stopped unconditionally, there would be developments leading to a negotiated settlement.

Reuter reported that Thant told a press conference there would be no move towards peace as long as the bombing continued and reiterated his view that it was absolutely necessary that the bombing must stop, without conditions.

Meantime, an AP story from Canberra quoted Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt as disagreeing strongly with Thant's earlier statement, challenging the contention that Vietnam is strategically vital to Western interests and security.

Holt said Thant's positions were derived from his personal judgment. "We consider the outcome in Vietnam vital to the security of countries in Southeast Asia, the Pacific, and Asia generally," Holt said.

Meantime, U.S. Senator John Tower, Texas Republican, announced plans for a 15-day visit to Vietnam and other Asian countries beginning January 28.

Tower, a member of the Senate armed services committee, said the trip was authorised by Chairman Richard B. Russell, Georgia Democrat, AP reported. He visited Southeast Asia in November, 1965 and April, 1966, and reported findings to the armed services committee.

Seven students in Rouen, France, were injured Thursday in a brief but violent fight between a group of demonstrators against the Vietnamese war and another band according to AP. The demonstration took place near Rouen University residence halls.

Mao Orders Broadcast Of 'Back To Work' For Shanghai Men

HONG KONG, January 14 (AP)—Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung has personally ordered a nationwide broadcast of an appeal by "the people of Shanghai" to all workers to return to their jobs, Hong Kong's communist papers reported Thursday.

The papers, quoting a Hsinhua report from Peking, said Mao's order marked a new stage in China's "cultural revolution."

Hsinhua was also quoted as saying that army units throughout China have pledged loyalty to Mao Tse-tung and have promised to "crush the new counter-attack" of his enemies—presumably the supporters of President Liu Shao-chi.

Quoting travellers reaching Hong Kong from Canton Wednesday, the dailies said Madame Mao, playing an increasingly important role in the "cultural revolution," reached Canton airfield early Tuesday morning and was greeted by "tens of thousands of Red Guards."

The travellers said they had been told by Red Guards that she came to Canton to mount a decisive attack on the followers of Tao Chu, recently disgraced propaganda chief. Canton was described as Tao's stronghold.

Madame Mao reportedly told the Red Guards that Chairman Mao himself had gone from Peking to Shanghai to help suppress a violent uprising in the key city against the Red Guard movement, the papers said. She travelled part of the way with her husband, she said.

Canton radio Wednesday broadcast repeated alerts to power company workers to prevent sabotage of electric plants in that southern China city, reports AP.

New arrivals in Hong Kong from Canton told of belligerent groups of workers and anti-Red Guard youths roaming the city and pasting up posters opposing Mao Tse-tung.

The broadcast sabotage alerts tended to bear out what the Chinese travellers said: the authorities in Canton were increasingly fearful that opponents of Mao would try to bring down his government by paralysing public utilities and service throughout China's major cities.

Anti-Mao posters are on the increase in Canton, the travellers said. Many said that the posters were plastered on the walls under cover of darkness Sunday and Monday night, but now are being pasted up in daylight.

One traveller said he saw two street fights Tuesday between anti-Mao and pro-Mao poster gangs.

He related that first they started shouting at each other. Then they fought, swinging their paste brushes as well as fists. Then they broke off and ran in opposite directions.

But two Japanese businessmen who returned to Tokyo Thursday night from a two-week visit to China reported that except for large numbers of Red Guards in the streets conditions in Shanghai and Canton appeared normal.

And the Japanese press, which covers the "cultural revolution" in China extensively, has come to admit that it is "anyone's guess" what really is going on in China, according to DPA.

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8 P.M. Thursday, January 19, 1967

Radio Afghanistan Auditorium

Atlantic Alliance

(Contd. from page 2)

per cent of the 1966 crop left on their hands without enough suitable storage space to prevent its deterioration.

Although the British government reluctantly agreed to include an oil embargo in the mandatory sanctions, it rejected efforts by the African states to include in the resolution a clause about the enforcement of oil sanctions. This would have committed the British government in advance to something they hope to avoid and think may not prove necessary—the application of sanctions against South Africa, if the present flow of oil to Rhodesia through South Africa is not checked. (OFNS)