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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. V, No. 266

KABUL, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1967 DALWA 23, 1345, S.H.

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THEIR MAJESTIES DUE IN KABUL TOMORROW

Pak Visit Includes Fishing, Tour

KABUL, February 12.—Their Majesties the King and the Queen are due to return to Kabul tomorrow about 11:00 a.m. from their visit to India and Pakistan.

Today His Majesty was scheduled to do some deep sea fishing and have lunch on board a Pakistan naval vessel.

His Majesty the King, accompanied by Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan, returned from Tandoi Mohammad Khan, Haiderabad to Karachi.

At the airport in Haiderabad His Majesty was received by Commissioner Masrour Ali Khan, high-ranking officials and Haiderabad residents.

The 10-mile road from the airport to the centre of town was lined by Haiderabad citizens who shouted "long live the King of Afghanistan," and "long live Afghanistan and Pakistan."

People performed dances at the outskirts of the city accompanied by drums and flutes. Arches were

put in Haiderabad and the streets were adorned with Afghan and Pakistani flags.

His Majesty visited a sugar factory in Tandoi Mohammad Khan and lunched at Kabul Pur.

UN Action On SW Africa Unlikely

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 12, (Reuters).—Few persons here believe that the UN will be able to implement its decision on South-west Africa. American officials remain confident that nothing the committee or the assembly may recommend will loosen South Africa's hold on the former German colony.

Spelling out the proposals of the four African members of the committee, Makonnen said the assembly should establish a UN council for South West Africa to assume all responsibility as an organ of the UN for the administration of the territory on behalf of the assembly in the interim period between the establishment of the council and the achievement of independence.

Cabral Seeks More Algerian Arms

ALGIERS, Feb. 12, (AP).—Amilcar Cabral, leader of the rebel movement in Portuguese Guinea, said Monday his future country—still unnamed—will seek to maintain friendly relations and close cooperation with Portugal.

"We have no quarrel with the Portuguese people," the bearded nationalist leader told newsmen here during a visit to seek more Algerian arms.

"Our quarrel is with the Portuguese colonial system. When we have achieved our independence, we will seek to go hand-in-hand with Portugal. And if we find that our sacrifice in the present struggle make such friendly cooperation impossible, then it will be very hard for us," said Cabral.

But he stressed that his movement, which claims to control more than half of the territory's interior, will never compromise on its demand for total independence.

Portuguese Guinea, a territory on the extreme western tip of Africa, is slightly smaller than Holland and has a population of less than a million. It has been under Portuguese rule for more than four centuries. Nationalist leaders in the neighbouring Guinea republic and Senegal have urged that the territory should be divided between those two countries.

Cabral indignantly rejected such a solution. "We want to be free and we will be free," he said.

LATE NEWS

US Hold Up Resumption Of Bombing In Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, (Reuters).—The United States today ordered a new bombing pause over North Vietnam as a peace feeler to Hanoi at the end of the four-day Lunar New Year truce.

Full combat operations against the Viet Cong resumed when dawn broke over South Vietnam today, but an authoritative source said orders to send bombers over the north had been held up in hope of receiving a peace signal.

The pause is expected to last for a day or two—perhaps longer, the source said.

The decision had been taken to give North Vietnam a brief respite from air attacks so that it could re-examine its position.

President Johnson had no intention of calling off the bombing permanently unless the communists gave an assurance that they would reduce their own military activities, the source added.

Chinese Army Takes Over Public Security

PEKING, Feb. 12, (Reuters).—The Chinese army today took over control of Peking's public security organisations following a communist party directive published on posters throughout the city during the night.

A Reuters correspondent watched a dozen truckloads of troops, some carrying automatic rifles, enter Peking's main public security office Nur Tien an Men Square.

Troops were also sent to several police stations.

Regent Receives Prime Minister

KABUL, Feb. 12, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was received by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah at 6 p.m. Saturday. Prince Ahmad Shah will act as regent until His Majesty the King returns to Afghanistan from His Indo-Pakistan visit.

Police Academy Graduates 50

KABUL, Feb. 12, (Bakhtar).—Minister of the Interior Engineer Ahmadullah yesterday presented diplomas to 50 graduates of the Police Academy. Addressing the graduates, Ahmadullah exhorted them to work hard for the happiness of the people. "From today you are responsible to your country and the people of the country," he said. Ahmadullah thanked the teachers from the Federal Republic of Germany for their help at the Police Academy.

The FRG ambassador, Gerhard Moltmann, presented diplomas to 15 students who studied criminal investigation, traffic handling and administration.

Police Commandant Rafiq Nasimi, told the graduates: "The police form backbone of the country. Policemen must be zealous and hard-working in enforcing the laws of the land."

Nasimi recalled that FRG has been aiding the Academy for 11 years and thanked the ambassador for the assistance.

New Envoys Named To U.S., Britain

KABUL, Feb. 12, (Bakhtar).—The United States government has agreed to the appointment of Abdullah Malikyar, Afghanistan's ambassador in London, as the Afghan envoy to the United States.

The Afghan ambassador in Washington, Dr. Abdul Majid, will serve as ambassador to London. The British government's agreement to this effect has also been received, the information department of the Foreign Ministry said.



Dr. Majid



Malikyar

UK, USSR Communique To Be Released Tomorrow

LONDON, Feb. 12, (Combined Wire Services).—The visiting Prime Minister of the Soviet Union Alexei Kosygin and the British Prime Minister Harold Wilson are having their last round of talks today in London. They are reportedly working on the wording of a joint communique to be issued after Kosygin's departure for Moscow tomorrow.

Kosygin Saturday received one of the most rousing welcomes during his visit to Britain when he arrived in Glasgow for a one-day stay in Scotland.

On the way to the Town Hall from the railway station, where he was received by a band of bagpipers under a huge Soviet flag, he ordered his car to stop and walked the remaining three hundred metres on foot past waiting crowds.

Again and again, he shook hands of those in the forefront of the seve-

ral thousand Glaswegians lining the streets. When he appeared on the town hall balcony after signing the golden book of the city, he was met by rousing cheers.

Kosygin, who left London by train Friday night, also viewed the world's biggest nuclear power station, at Hunterston.

Meanwhile, a fire broke out in the hotel in Troon, on the western coast, where Kosygin was due to have lunch. The Soviet Premier had not arrived on time and the fire, the cause of which is not known, was quickly put out.

Kosygin rocked with laughter when Secretary of State for Scotland William Ross told him: "I am the member of parliament for Moscow."

Ross, Labour M.P. for Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, pointed out in a speech at a banquet in the Soviet leader's honour, that the village of Moscow—three miles north of Kilmarnock—was in his constituency.

VIETNAM FIGHTING RESUMED; BLOW TO HOPES OF PEACE MOVES

SAIGON, Feb. 12, (Reuters).—Full military activity in South Vietnam was resumed by American and South Vietnamese government troops at dawn today at the end of the uneasy four-day Lunar New Year truce, the U.S. Military Command announced.

But shortly after the 0700 local time (3.30 a.m. Afghan Standard Time) truce deadline, there was official word on whether American bombing attacks on North Vietnam had started again.

The Viet Cong have announced that their truce will continue for seven days over the New Year period—three days after today—but that they will retaliate if attacked.

American military officials here maintain that the North Vietnamese moved an estimated 30,000 tons of supplies to the southern part of North Vietnam during the truce.

They said both the Christmas and New Year truces provided the North Vietnamese with vital time to reorganise in the South and re-establish their lines of communication in the North.

Explaining the South Vietnamese stand, Foreign Minister Tran Van

Do said there had been no approaches from Hanoi which would lead to a truce extension.

He referred to South Vietnam's offer to negotiate with the North Vietnamese and extension to "seven days or even longer."

By dawn today, an American spokesman said 20 American troops had been reported killed and 148 wounded in the four days of the truce.

Viet Cong casualties were 101 killed and 65 captured.

The casualties resulted from 86 incidents described as significant out of a total of 269 breaches blamed on the Viet Cong by the U.S. Command.

South Vietnamese Army Headquarters accused the Viet Cong of an additional 100 incidents, nine of them termed significant, but casualties from these were not listed.

Figures for both casualties and ceasefire breaches were expected to mount as delayed reports reached Saigon.

According to a DPA report from Hanoi, North Vietnam yesterday claimed the United States violated the ceasefire at least 62 times in the

first two days, bombing and shelling villages and making "commando raids."

It said that "many" U.S. aircraft bombed and strafed an area in South Vietnam immediately after the ceasefire order became effective on February 8.

The Americans also shelled Thien Tho in Thua Thi province "before dispatching commandos to raid the area," it claimed.

On New Year's day U.S. aircraft bombed the western part of Thua (Contd. on page 4)

France Will Not Sign Treaty On Non-Proliferation

PARIS, Feb. 22, (Reuters).—France will not sign the East-West nuclear non-proliferation treaty which the United States, Soviet Union and Britain are reported ready to endorse, sources close to the government said here Saturday.

The French government is opposed to such an agreement on the grounds that the treaty is essentially hypocritical, disguising as a measure of disarmament what in reality consolidates the nuclear privileges of a small number of powers.

General de Gaulle indicated the French attitude to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin when he visited Paris before Christmas, the sources said.

The United States state department spokesman said in Washington yesterday that a draft of a possible treaty has been submitted to allied nations but no full text was yet completed.

Japan Fears Prohibiting Use Of N. Energy For Peaceful Means

TOKYO, Washington, Feb. 12 (DPA).—Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato said Friday that Japan shared West Germany's concern about signing an international nuclear non-proliferation treaty which would prohibit non-nuclear powers from developing devices for nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes.

He said after a cabinet session in Tokyo that the atomic powers should seriously consider that nuclear installations for peaceful, scientific and technical purposes were becoming more and more necessary.

Japan's stand on the question had been made clear Thursday by Vice Foreign Minister Takezo Shimoda who said Japan could not accede to any international pact that would unilaterally prohibit non-nuclear powers from developing energy for peaceful uses.

West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt discussed West Germany's reservation about the treaty with U.S. officials in Washington during his current visit to the United States.

U.S. State Secretary Dean Rusk told a news conference Thursday that the United States expected the treaty to be clarified

UAR Sequesters Saudi Monarch's Possessions, Funds

CAIRO, Feb. 12, (Reuters).—Saudi Arabian King Feisal's possessions and financial deposits in the United Arab Republic were placed under sequestration according to an official announcement quoted by the Egyptian Middle East News Agency.

The report follows the announced cancellation in Saudi Arabia of the licences to operate two major UAR banks.

The licences were cancelled for all branches of two banks with immediate effect.

A statement from the Saudi Information Ministry indicated the measure was in retaliation for the nationalisation of Saudi banks in the UAR.

A DPA despatch Saturday said Saudi Arabia has released the directors and personnel of the UAR "Bank of Cairo" and the "Misr Bank" who were detained after the two banks had been sequestered by the Saudi Arabian government, the UAR Foreign Ministry announced Friday night.

A note to this effect had been received from the UAR embassy in Saudi Arabia.

Sukarno To Seek Exile In Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 12, (DPA).—Indonesian President Ahmed Sukarno will seek exile in Japan in the next few days, Japanese government sources said Saturday.

He took this step following Thursday's decision by the Indonesian government to deal with the eclipsing President's future and whether he is to be tried for complicity in the abortive 1965 September 30th coup.

It was reported here Saturday that the head of Indonesia's ruling military Junta, General Suharto, Friday had another meeting where he again tried to persuade him to leave the country.

So far Sukarno refused to follow such suggestions.

But the head of Japan's police administration, Hiroshi Arai said Saturday that detailed protection measures for Indonesia's once all-powerful head of state are to be ready "within the next few days."

He added that he had received temporary instructions "because it is generally accepted that Sukarno will soon come to Japan."

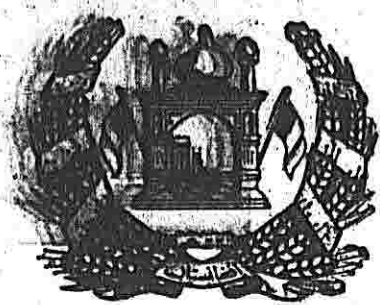
The 65-year-old President's young and glamorous Japanese wife has been living in a Tokyo suburb since last November. She is expecting her first child in the next few days.

Dawi Receives Diplomat

KABUL, Feb. 12, (Bakhtar).—Indian charge d'affaires Raj Kumar met President of the Mesh-rano Jirgah, Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi at his office yesterday noon.



A Boeing 727 like this one will be added to Ariana's fleet in a year. It is a convertible passenger/cargo plane.



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Food For Thought

Work is love made visible. If you cannot work with love but only with distaste, it is better that you should leave your work and sit at the gate of the temple and take alms of those who work with joy.

—Khalil Gibran

'Free Port' Proposal For Afghanistan

Elaborating on the new Finance Minister Abdul Karim Hakimi's ideas of reshaping the country's economy, the president of the customs department, Ghulam Haider Dawar, said that the establishment of a free port in Afghanistan will be studied. This seems to be an excellent idea but it may entail many problems when put into practice.

The most important problem is that Afghanistan has no seaport. This means that any free port in this country will have to depend heavily on air traffic. As far as landing and takeoff facilities are concerned, Kandahar International airport has ample facilities. There are considerable storage facilities in the airport too. Additional depots and warehouses can be built when needed.

The economic feasibility of air transportation, however, will have to be studied. Certainly any free airport in Afghanistan will have to be selective about the commodities it handles. Heavy equipment and machinery are out of the question. A free port with an inland supply route is also feasible but the problems it will face and the type of material to be handled have to be studied.

A free port has many advantages. It will provide facilities for local merchants to make purchases at the port without having to travel to the producing countries. It will promote competition between suppliers of manufactured goods. It will bring in revenues from storage and demurrage charges.

It will promote certain industries, because it is in line with the activities of a free port to assemble, repack and process some of the goods which are admitted free of customs formalities. It will greatly facilitate the export and transshipment of goods imported to other areas and countries.

One of the functions of a free port in Afghanistan could well be to process and pack some of our own export commodities such as karakul, carpet, dried fruit, etc. Our traders then, instead of worrying about the sale of these commodities in the world markets, could sell in bulk at the port itself.

Can Afghanistan benefit from the advantages mentioned above? Which countries could possibly be interested in purchasing manufactured goods imported from abroad from an Afghan free port? Both India and Pakistan as possible buyers have already very heavy import regulations. Both countries are set on the promotion of their local industries. Will the demurrage charges obtained from the handling of goods awaiting either transshipment or admission to the hinterland be enough to warrant the heavy initial costs? What sort of semi-finished products imported from abroad could be handled and reprocessed and packed in a free port in Afghanistan?

These are some of the vital questions which will have to be studied in detail before a free port could function economically. We look forward with interest to further developments and results of the study which will certainly be made as regards the establishment of such a port in Afghanistan.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

The Arab world and its head-aches was the headline of an editorial carried in yesterday's *Anis*. It is generally believed, said the editorial, that wealth is a man's peril. This belief is true as far as the Arab peninsula is concerned. The peninsula is surrounded by oil rich districts and important ports. The wealth and geographical importance of the area has often led to creating headaches for the peninsula nations and other countries of the Middle East.

In spite of the fact that there are many unifying factors such as religion, similarity of economic problems, language etc. among the Arab countries, not only are they disunited but also they are at loggerheads with one another. The inter-Arab differences reach a critical stage at times very much to the distress and anxiety of the Moslems and those who are favouring friendship and accord among the Arab nations.

A close study of the situation, continued the editorial, shows that these differences are, in fact, the by-product of colonialism—a policy which is outdated and works on the principle of "divide and rule." It is this lack of unity which makes the Arab world appear hesitant in adopting a firm stand for the safeguarding of their common interests vis-a-vis Israel and the colonial policies on the international scene. The bloodshed in Yemen and the differences of the United Arab Republic with Saudi Arabia are other examples of discord and lack of cooperation among the Arab nations.

It is obvious that the present chaotic situation in the Arab world is the result of the interaction of different vested interests in the area. This situation in the Arab world of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf has had its repercussions in Africa, specially among the Moslem nations of that continent.

In this connection the editorial mentioned the differences existing between Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic. Our interest in the unity of the Arab world is based on the interest of the Arab nations in the Middle East and Africa, the editorial emphasised. A peaceful solution of the inter-Arab problems, it said, would cer-

tainly be more than welcomed by the people of Afghanistan.

The same issue of *Anis* carried the translation of an article from the *Observer* on the possible creation of a united and progressive Europe.

Yesterday's *Heywad* carried an editorial on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Ever since the first atomic bomb was dropped during the Second World War on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the editorial said, mankind has been haunted by the fear of the possible outbreak of another war in which the atomic weapon will be used almost certainly on a much larger scale. This fear is shared by the nuclear and non-nuclear powers alike, because, poten-

tially, there are a number of countries who could, if they wanted, join the nuclear club. The more countries possess nuclear weapons the more difficult will it become to control the use of such weapons.

After making brief references to the limited nuclear test ban treaty and the more recent treaty on the peaceful uses of outer space the editorial expressed optimism about the fact that accord on the general principles of a non-proliferation treaty has been reached between the Soviet Union and the United States. It expressed the hope that unlike the nuclear test ban treaty the non-proliferation treaty would receive universal support and adherence.

WORLD PRESS

Pravda blamed the Chinese for the U.S. decision to start bombing North Vietnam two years ago.

"The splitting activities of the Chinese leaders were regarded by Washington as a factor in favour of their aggressive designs," the Soviet party paper said.

The Hanoi paper *Nhan Dan* said the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam "is a cruel and arrogant aggression, a dangerous action against peace in Southeast Asia and a horrendous provocation against entire mankind."

The paper said that the recent statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Dui Tinh on North Vietnam's readiness for talks with the U.S. after an unconditional ending of the bombing "reflects the just position of our people which is coming out for national independence and peace."

The Japan Times denounced the "harsh treatment" of Tibetans by the Chinese regime.

"The Maoist-Red Guards are now reported to have extended their frantic career of disorder and destruction to Tibet," it said.

The editorial said, "In fact, so tragic has Tibet's recent history been that Peking has been charged in various quarters with practising deliberate genocide against the Tibetan people."

"Tibetans have been robbed of

their property, murdered or driven into exile, their religion scorned and their monasteries and shrines destroyed."

The Washington Post described the new international space treaty as "an eminently sensible limitation on the military exploitation of outer space."

The newspaper editorially called on the great powers to continue their efforts to halt nuclear proliferation and to seek thermo-nuclear disarmament.

The British Law Society Gazette commented on the high status of lawyers in Lebanon and Iran. "It is clear that lawyers are held in the highest possible esteem in these countries, and their views and opinions on different matters of local law are treated very seriously," said a writer.

The writer was particularly impressed by Iranian legislation to aid foreign investors there.

The Saudi newspaper *Al-Riyadh* carried a statement by U.S. Secretary of the Interior, Udall in which he praised Saudi Arabia's King Faisal, whom he called "one of the few great men of his generation."

"King Faisal has confirmed the establishment of the (Saudi) kingdom on religion, science and development. To him goes the major part of the credit for the peace and stability for which his country enjoys," the statement said.

Wanted: Realistic U.S. Policy On China

Editor's note: The following are excerpts from a speech made by U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy at the Chicago China conference on February 8.

"We do not know about our goals, our own policies, our own conception of national interest in Asia."

The resolution of the Vietnam war will not resolve the problems of Asia, although the resolution must depend in large part on attitude and policy toward China.

We will ignore China, or think of her as weak, only at great danger to ourselves. We will never have a sound policy, if we assess Chinese power in anything but realistic terms. And we should not, in order to arouse others to a real threat, exaggerate that threat to a point where our statements are simply not credible to those we wish to influence.

In explanation of the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war it has been suggested that we are pursuing strategic interests in Asia, denying the control of Vietnam and its resources to Asian communism. Yet less than two years ago we were quite prepared to accept the spread of communism in Indonesia—a nation of 100 million people, incomparably rich in resources, standing over the critical straits of Malacca and flanking the Philippines.

Of course, we want to prevent the expansion, the acquisition of vast new resources by powers deeply hostile to the United States. How do we discriminate Chinese expansion and autonomous revolt? Where and under what circumstances should we limit ourselves to helping others without hazarding large-scale combat or major war?

More corrupting, if less dangerous, is the self-righteous assertion of sweeping moral principles as a substitute for policy, though we are willing to ignore those principles when our conception of national interest demands it.

We proclaim our intention to assure self-determination with American lives if necessary, yet we support and defend a Formosa whose indigenous people have no voice in government.

We are told that "nations must learn to leave their neighbours alone." Yet we do not always leave our neighbours in this hemisphere alone.

Administration backers have said that we must keep our commitments and meet our obligations.

Of course, we must keep our commitments and obligations. But by what standards, and toward what ends, are commitments made? How deeply do they extend and what means will be used to fulfil them?

Thus, it is one thing to defend a commitment in Vietnam, yet it is something else indeed to fulfil that commitment by extending military operations to Thailand and in return making a new commitment to that nation as well. And what is to govern the form of the commitment—whether it is to be a commitment to help others help themselves or a commitment to ensure victory whether they help themselves or not?

None of these—sweeping statements, pious hopes, grandiose commitments—constitute a China policy for the future. That policy must be based on the reality and diversity of today's Asia: and on a discriminating evaluation of our own interests, capacities and limitations.

Vietnam's communism is basically a native growth, with its own revolutionary tradition and dynamism. There is always a potential danger to which we must be alert, but as of now there is not one example, anywhere in the world, of Chinese-inspired or directed revolution which has had any lasting success. The record of Chinese effort to export revolution has been one of consistent and dramatic failure.

The U.S. should not discourage contact of any kind, by ourselves or other nations, whether economic or diplomatic—even tourism—for a rational or informed China will be far easier to deal with than an irrational and ignorant one.

Our policy must rest on the knowledge that we cannot predict the possibility of Chinese military expansion. Therefore, we must be prepared to help others defend themselves while refusing to base our actions and policies on the assumption that armed clash is inevitable.

For we must realise that every extension of Chinese influence does not menace us. We must be able to discriminate between armed attack and internal revolution, between Chinese direction of revolutionary forces and Chinese exhortation.

Policy demands a conscious and open recognition that we live in the same world and move in the same continent with China with its dangers and terrible frustrations. Only when we accept this reality can we work towards our central task to bring about Chinese acceptance of the fact that it too has to live with us and other nations.

Viet. War Prisoners Present Political Issue

By Ulrich Grudinski

In the Vietnam war, which is filled with violations of international law the issue of prisoners is getting kid-glove treatment on both sides.

This is because anyone taken prisoner in the Vietnam war presents a political issue.

This does not mean that persons participating in the war are not threatened with death when taken prisoner.

Mercy is not a general rule in guerrilla warfare and the jungle covers un-describable cruelties. Terror is part of the tactics employed on both sides in this war and fear.

The delicate issue is—who will be recognised as a prisoner of war. The Hague and Geneva conventions are hardly of any help. Guerrillas, according to international war, are not soldiers.

The Viet Cong organisation numbers at least 130,000 active fighters, not including 83,000 political cadres and auxiliary personnel.

North Vietnam, which is said to have fielded in the South a minimum of 86,000 regular soldiers of its army, persistently denies taking part in the war at all.

Besides, Hanoi recognises neither The Hague nor the Geneva convention, refusing any cooperation with the Red Cross.

In Hanoi's view, every U.S. soldier taken prisoner is a "war criminal, who, if the populace had its way, would be put before court and condemned to death."

But Hanoi has good reason not to make good this threat.

Exact data on the number of persons taken prisoner are not available from either side.

According to American information, 2,500 "communist" prisoners are in the hands of the South Vietnamese army.

Half of this number are said to be regular North Vietnamese

soldiers, including several girls of the "cultural propaganda" department.

In the main camp near Pleiku "Uncle Ho's" soldiers are accommodated in clean corrugated-iron barracks playing domino and ball games. Most of them have not reached the age of 20.

They are fed three times a day, their diet totalling 3,000 calories.

"Agitprop" girls distribute American sweets and cigarettes. The prisoners are permitted to write home regularly and to receive visits from their families.

The camps are inspected at regular intervals by the International Red Cross.

But allegedly Hanoi takes no official notice of them because, according to the letter, it is not at war.

It is claimed that several hundred North Vietnamese are either in hospitals or are being "screened."

Interrogation officers purposely are giving the term of prisoner of war the widest-possible interpretation.

The Viet Cong enjoy all protections of Geneva convention although they do not wear uniforms or badges and do not carry their weapons openly.

Deserters receive rewards and are speedily released to join their families.

This leniency is meant to accelerate the process of political re-orientation and to ease life in prison for Americans taken prisoner.

But how many Americans are being held in Hanoi?

Washington lists prisoner and soldiers missing in one figure 485 since the start of hostilities.

How many are being held in North Vietnam and how many

by the Viet Cong is not known. While Hanoi remains tight-lipped too, it is assumed that North Vietnamese camps hold at least 200 American flyers.

They are not allowed to write letters and the Red Cross is not granted access to their camps.

Some of them have engaged in pro-Hanoi anti-war propaganda, which, from experience of the Korean war, indicates massive political pressure being exerted on them and a meagre diet.

In Korea, 15 per cent of the captive Americans collaborated actively with the enemy for these reasons.

So far Hanoi has not considered any proposals for an exchange of prisoners since it does not want to lose this strong card in its hand and since officially it is not at war.

Last summer Hanoi was still threatening to try the American prisoners as war criminals, parading them through Hanoi streets past irate crowds.

But in the autumn, Ho said they would not be put before court since "the blame for the war is borne by President Johnson."

Ho's about-turn might have been influenced by appeals from U Thant and the Pope.

The prime mover in his considerations was, however, doubtless that the "war crime" trials would only touch off a more intense war.

It would also disavow the "Viet-niks" and the "doves" in the United States who believed in Hanoi's "just cause."

Thus the prisoners of war are representing a political issue, since Hanoi is still confident that one day the United States will be forced by pressure from the "doves" to withdraw from Vietnam. (DFA)

Angolans In 6th Year Of Independence Fight

By N. Bazanov

February 4 marked the 6th anniversary of the beginning of armed struggle by the people of Angola against the Portuguese colonialists. Celebrating this date with the Angolese patriots will be all advocates of freedom and independence.

On this day February 1961, Luanda patriots attacked the jails. The revolutionary attack was prepared by the Popular Movement for Angola Liberation (PMAL). The Portuguese colonialists, supported by their NATO allies, sent punitive expeditions to Angola.

By the summer of 1961, the Portuguese punitive army had over 70,000 men. The Angola patriots undaunted by the force responded to the call of the PMAL and took up arms. Napalm, bombing raids, heavy artillery and cruel repression—could not dampen their revolutionary spirit.

Portuguese colonialism would have collapsed long ago, but for the economic, political and military aid it receives from its NATO partners. Portugal can

hang onto its colonial possessions, which are almost 25 times its own size, only because it is supported by the U.S., Great Britain and West Germany. The imperialist powers are interested in preserving the Portuguese colonies in Africa because of their natural wealth, particularly in Angola and Mozambique. Investment by U.S., British and West Germany capital into these colonies grows every year.

At present grave difficulties are being created for the Angolese patriots by the stepped-up subversive activities in Africa of the imperialist states, and the pro-imperialist and splitting activities of Angola in exile, led by the imperialist stooge Holden Roberto. Holden recently refused point-blank to recognise the jointly formed document on unity of action with the PMAL, which his own delegates had signed. This refusal has shown the world that he is an enemy of the people of Angola and an accomplice of the imperialists and colonialists.

On the positive side the setting up of military bases in Cabinda, the successful operations of the PMAL combat groups in other areas of the country, the organisation of the system of people's power and social services in the liberated areas, the institution of military commissars in the People's Liberation Army, who are doing tremendous political work among the population, have established the PMAL as the revolutionary-democratic Party that will lead the Angolese people to victory.

The successful consolidation of the country's patriotic forces has won the PMAL prestige in the international arena. The Organisation of African Unity has recognised it and is giving it material and other assistance. The PMAL represents Angola in the Organisation for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, in the Organisation of the Solidarity of the Peoples Asia, Africa and Latin America and in other international and regional organisations.

(MOSCOW NEWS)

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His Majesty the King receives a head of Buddha as a souvenir from the director of Taxila Museum.

A CENTURY OF LODHI RULE OVER MULTAN

By Abdul Hai Habibi

In the middle of the 11th century when Amir Subuktageen and his son Sultan Mahmud were building the Ghaznavid empire from Bost to Ghazni in Khorasan, Laghman, Nangarhar and the lands as far as the banks of the Indus were ruled by the Kabul Shah dynasty.

Their winter capital was at what is now Attock near the banks of the Indus, 28 miles east of Peshawar. But the southern part of this area, the foothills of the Sulaiman mountains extending to Multan, were ruled by a family dynasty begun by Sheikh Hamid Lodhi. He contemporary of Alaptagen, and his son, Amir Subuktageen, were the founders of the Ghaznavid empire. He ruled from 961 to 999 a.d.

Both Arab and non-Arab historians have mentioned these rulers of Multan but the documents available give little information about them. Historians dealing with the events at the time of Subuktageen and Mahmud mention some of these rulers. The oldest source is Zaien-ul-Akbar by Abdul Hai bin Zuhak Gardezi who wrote about 1068 a.d. Gardezi says, "In 1010 a.d. Sultan Mahmud captured Daud bin Nasr, the ruler of Multan and brought him to Ghazna. He was imprisoned until his death in Ghorak, 30 miles northwest of Kandahar."

Arab historians like Ebne Aisar and Ebne Khaldun write about the confrontation of Sultan Mahmud with Abul Futh Daud, a Lodhi ruler in 1005 a.d. Daud was defeated in the battle and paid a fine of

20,000 dirhams to the Sultan.

An historian of the Moghul period, Mohammad Kasim Fereshta writes that Sheikh Hamid was an Afghan belonging to the Lodhi tribe. He ruled over Laghman and Multan at the time of Gewa Pal, a Kabul Shah. He aided the Shah in his battles with Subuktageen, but when the ruler descended on the throne of Ghazna, the Multan ruler made peace with Subuktageen.

In 1004 and when Sultan Mahmud captured Multan during his second attack on the ruler of this family was Abul Futh Daud the grandson of Sheikh Hamid. Daud was said to be a follower of the Ismaeli and Karmat sects. In 1010 a.d. the family was annihilated by Sultan Mahmud; from then on Multan was a state of Ghazna.

Historians of the East and the West after Kasim Fereshta also record the story of Sheikh Hamid and say his family belonged to the Lodhi tribe. In the 15th century this family once again formed a mighty empire, this time in Delhi. The ruler was Sultan Bahlol bin Malik Kala from Multan.

The family of Sheikh Hamid is not well known in Indian History and since Fereshta, as usual, has not stated his references, later historians have not accepted his statement that Sheikh Hamid was an Afghan. Said Suleiman Nadwi, the Indian historian, says in his book on Indo-Arab Relations which was published in 1931, the Lodhi family descended from Jalm bin Sheiban, an Arab

ruler and a native of Sind.

In 1944 I discovered the book Peta Khezana (Hidden Treasures) which gives some valuable information about this family. The text of this important document supports the theory that Sheikh Hamid and his family were Afghans and their mother tongue was Pashto. Some members of the family even wrote poetry in Pashto, which the book includes. We do not have any information about these poets from other sources.

The printing of Peta Khezana and the articles which I wrote in Urdu for some magazines in Lahore attracted the attention of Indian and Pakistani scholars. In 1951, I met Said Suleiman Nadwi and he asked me what Peta Khezana says about the Lodhis of Multan. After hearing a brief account of what this book says about this family, the late historian said, "Mohammad Kasim Fereshta did not have the habit of mentioning his sources. There are chances that the Moghul historian had come across this book. While I was writing Indo-Arab Relations I did not know of this document.

The Pashto poetry by the members of this family in Peta Khezana affirms that they were Afghans and not Arabs."

Nadwi then brought into discussion the word "sheikh" which has been used with the names of Hamid and other members of this family and said that it is usually used in Arabic. To show that the word is not alien to Afghan names I gave examples like Skeikh Mati, a chieftain of Ghorar Khel tribe, Skeikh Moli Yousefzai, Skeikh Qasem Suleimani, and others.

In any case it appears that the family of Sheikh Hamid is the first exponent of Afghan culture and language in Multan, which for one century ruled over this land and spread Islam to the Indian sub-continent. By 1450 a.d. when Malik Bahlol brought this family to power for the second time, its members were well-experienced in government.

Gardezi, Arab, and other historians say that this family belonged to the Ismaeli sect. Sultan Mahmud imputed to them the beliefs of the Karmats who were subversive to all principles of Mohammadanism, and therefore vanquished them. But the poems in Peta Khezana show that this charge against them was made for political reasons and as an excuse to conquer Multan.

In Peta Khezana it is written: Sheikh Ahmad bin Sayed Lodhi in 1286 a.d. wrote a book about this family Aelam Al-Lodhi Fe Akhbar Al-Lodhi. This book was in the possession of Kamran Khan bin Sado Khan, a prominent scholar in the court of Ahmad Shah Baba. In 1640 a.d. when he wrote Keled

Hanover's Kestner-Gesellschaft, which this year celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, can now boast of a growing international reputation that is in no small part due to its artistic independence and its position as one of the pioneers of the modern art breakthrough in Germany.

The society is a melting-pot of art enthusiasts, patrons and stalwart collectors who are all drawn by the variety of exhibitions and the annual free endowments. The guiding principle of the society is well summed up in the statement: "It is not movements we support, but people, as they are the real creators of art."

The society was originally formed by a number of museum staff who realised how restrictive official taste could be. As tradition decreed that the mayor of the city, who once exclaimed: "As long as I'm in Hanover there won't be any Nolde or Rohlf coming here," was also chairman of the arts council, there was a complete lack of free and liberal art institutions amongst the welter of academic conservatism.

Kestner-Gesellschaft: 50th Anniversary

The society owes its name to a famous art-loving Hanover family who formed a consortium of industrialists to provide the necessary backing. The original members were Bahlsen, Beindorff (owner of Pelikan-Werke), Sprengel and Stichweh. Their first mentor was Dr. Paul Erich Koppers, previously curator of the city museum.

Under Koppers' tutelage the society became one of the leading and most ambitious of the country's supranational modern art societies. Some of the many outstanding personalities it has produced have been among the most progressive museum directions in Germany.

Alexander Dörner became chairman of the society in 1925 and he organised in Hanover's state museum the only room in a national collection at that time to be devoted entirely to abstract art. After the postwar reopening of the museum Alfred Hentzen and Werner Schmalenbach both served seven years each as chairman of the society. After graduating from the museum they became directors of two very important public galleries, in Hamburg and Düsseldorf respectively.

Their work in Hanover appreciably contributed to the Federal Republic's being able once again to take its place among the art-loving nations of the world after the defamations of the Nazis. As a result the international stature of the Kestner-Gesellschaft was greatly enhanced.

As early as 1926 the Russian cubist El Lissitzky, who had been provided by the society with a studio in their house at Königstrasse 8, commented that the Kestner-Gesellschaft "has done more for Germany than the people realise." He was not exaggerating. In one decade the society had mounted exhibitions ranging through all the major trends in European art from impressionism to the Bauhaus and taking in all the major figures from Munch to Picasso.

The success of the society during this period can be judged by the rocketing membership and guest visits, and by the sales lists, which reveal a very interesting item from the year 1918: Fritz Beindorff acquired the entire Adolf-Holzel exhibition for the Pelikan-Werke collection.

The programme was further extended by Dr. Justus Bier. As well as the exhibitions, lectures, graphic

reproductions and book publications (including the first collected edition of Paula Modersohn-Becker's letters and diaries), he initiated in collaboration with the Pelikan-Werke a "Museum for Representative Art" in 1931.

He also organised mobile exhibitions which paved the way for the efforts of the plastic arts council during the 'fifties. His exhibition work was crowned in 1936 by a visual survey of the work of Franz Marc, who had been condemned as "artistically degenerate." This was a highly audacious venture as Bier was himself a Jew. It is to the great credit of the Kestner-Gesellschaft that it stood firmly behind him and even facilitated his escape to the United States.

Ten years later, in 1948, the Kestner-Gesellschaft was reopened in the new atmosphere of freedom. Under Alfred Hentzen the society's highlights were the first comprehensive Emil Nolde show and the first Picasso exhibition since the war, the exhibition of nineteenth-century French art and the later review of medieval art in Lower Saxony. This was evidence enough of a new release of art from the straitjacket of prejudice.

Since 1963 Wieland Schmied has been curator of the society. He is Viennese, was formerly a publisher's reader at the Insel-Verlag and has himself written poetry and critical works. Schmied has done for the works of Kurt Schwitters, Vieira da Silva and Julius Bissier what Werner Schmalenbach did for the breakthrough of the Ecole de Paris in Germany in the fifties, and his enterprises have often proved just as controversial.

It is in no small part thanks to the work of the Kestner-Gesellschaft under Schmied that the Vienna School of fantastic realism, Fritz Hundertwasser and the surrealist Richard Oelze, the cartoonist Horst Janssen and the artists of Gruppe Zero (Mack, Piene, Uecker), to name but a few, have gained international recognition.

Many of the exhibitions are amply illustrated with detailed catalogues of the works on show. This year two special presentation sets of signed sketches will appear in limited editions of 75 copies each. The artists include Grieshaber, Janssen, Trier, Vieira da Silva, Eliasberg, Hartung, Heckel and Tapes. At the end of the year the society's jubilee book will be published.

Great German Orientalist Who Learnt Some 50 Languages

By Kurt Opitz

When asked what they knew about Friedrich Ruckert, most Germans will dig up memories of their recitation classes at school, and mention his popular patriotic verse and ballads about sorrow and death. They may recall that Gustav Mahler used the *Kindertotenlieder*, which Ruckert wrote after the death of two of his children, as a text for his famous song cycle. But now, at a century's perspective (he died in 1866), Ruckert is coming to be admired less as a minor romantic and more as an outstanding orientalist and linguist.

He was born in southern Germany in 1788 and attended the universities of Würzburg and Heidelberg. With his contemporaries Brentano, von Arnim and the brothers Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm, he belonged to that first generation of modern philologists, inspired by the German romantics Friedrich and August Wilhelm Schlegel and the new concept of comparative linguistics which they had just introduced to Europe.

Their search for the origins of languages and literatures now led not merely backwards to the primitive roots of national cultures which Herder and Goethe had idolised in the '70s and '80s of the 18th century, but beyond the borders of Europe to the Middle and Far East. Thus parts of the cultural tradition of India were for the first time made accessible to Europeans through translations and monographs. Persia was discovered, and Islamic culture finally lost its forbidding aspect of heathen barbarism before a universally minded generation of artists and scholars. East and West seemed to be destined finally to meet; but internal political quarrels prevailed in Europe, bringing with them a return to chauvinistic thinking that was to shut the Continent in upon itself once more until the end of the 19th century.

Ruckert was perhaps the greatest linguistic genius ever known in German letters—he is said to have learnt some 50 languages during his lifetime. He took an early interest

in Oriental culture, and was inspired, like Goethe, by the first German translation of the Persian poet Hafiz. On the way back from a visit

to Italy in 1818, he passed through Vienna and met the translator, Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall—from whom he began, with remarkable speed, to learn Persian and Arabic. Before long he was publishing his own translations of Oriental poetry: he recreated the formal intricacies of the ghazal structure in translating the Persian mystic Jalal ed-Din Rumi, and succeeded in rendering the Holy Koran in a way that retained much of the formal excellence of the original—indeed Ruckert's version still remains, from a literary point of view, the best German translation of the sacred book of Islam.

But his genius is most clearly shown in his German adaptation of the *maqama* form. The *maqama*—a type of rhymed anecdote—is an Arabic literary genre which was developed about a thousand years ago and reached its summit of perfection in the works of Hariri (1053–1122). Its didactic aim hidden behind a diverting display of wit and humour, the *maqama* consists of an uninterrupted play on words, meanings and sounds, the poet seizing every opportunity to show off his virtuosity: tricks of grammar, spelling and syntax, even words and sentences which read backwards as well as forwards!

Ruckert nevertheless succeeded in overcoming this translator's nightmare; he produced a brilliant German version of Hariri's anecdotes about the sage Abu Said which lacks none of the suggestive powers of the original. Everything is preserved, and with its rhymed prose, its puns and its subtle word play, it is a model of elegance and faithfulness in translating.

Only a writer with Ruckert's feeling for language and his deep interest in Oriental culture could have achieved this success—especially at that time, when Oriental studies were still in their infancy. There was an

academy, founded a few years earlier in Vienna by Maria Theresa, where Turkish, Persian and Arabic could be studied on a practical level; but the best Arabic dictionary available was one, published in Holland

(Contd. on page 4)

PORTRAIT OF A POET-YEVTUSHENKO

Yevgeny Yevtushenko, poet, was hunting for his favourite Georgian soup. "For breakfast I eat Georgian soup. I must." He announced this in faltering English, but his manner was ceremoniously emphatic and there was little I could do, standing outside his bedroom door, but follow him tamely as he rushed down three flights of stairs.

The previous evening, a Russian student of Hindi, who was escorting an Indian poet, had whispered in my hearing—"That's Yevtushenko!" The breathless reverence, reserved in the West I suppose for a Burton or a Ringo Starr, was not misplaced. Yevtushenko is after all the idol of the new generation of Russians; unacknowledged perhaps by the Soviet cultural "establishment", he is the authentic new voice of post-Stalinist Russia.

We were in the Georgian capital, Tbilisi. (Tiflis in the old days) as guests attending the 800th anniversary celebrations of the great Georgian epic poet, Shota Rustaveli.

Our hotel didn't serve Yevtushenko's plebeian food—not at 8 o'clock in the morning—and the poet, genuinely dejected was darting into the street. He bundled me and my interpreter into a taxi that took off down the cobbled streets with a nervous urgency, it seemed to me, that deserved a nobler quest.

Settling back, I studied Yevtushenko. A thin and unruly Yatch of

hair topped a face set in a surprisingly hard and granite expression that brought to my mind pictures of Boris Pasternak, sad and grave, on the back cover of "Dr. Zhivago." Yevtushenko himself claimed Pasternak for his mentor and dear friend.

The car had stopped, Yevtushenko dived into the basement of a drab wayside cafe and returned triumphant. He led us in. When the soup arrived—a greasy pond in which uninviting chunks of meat floated waywardly—my spoon was stopped in mid-air as Yevtushenko interrupted me with an imperious "No!" Into what unspeakable offence had my ignorance driven me? I had forgotten the salt and the garlic and the poet initiated the barbarous foreigner by digging his long, dirty fingernails in both bowls and scattering large pinches on my soup.

Wading hungrily into his own pond, Yevtushenko began to talk, in Russian and English. With true bardic love, he seemed to enjoy the ceremony of conversation. "I have read about Ceylon and met Ceylonese," Yevtushenko said, adding, "they are simple, honest people."

Slightly embarrassed by this display of sentiment I looked around me—haggard faces and gnarled hands. Like George Orwell in the third class compartment of a train in a mining district, I was attracted by the honest face of wretchedness

and repelled by the dirt and stench, and guilty about it all. Yevtushenko sensed my unspoken thoughts. "They are all poor, simple people but wiser and more intelligent than all the intellectuals," he said.

A bottle of vodka graced our table now and Yevtushenko toasted "Friendship." Friends in Moscow had helped me master the native art of drinking vodka—neat and straight into the throat in one swift movement, chased by mineral water.

"Now", said Yevtushenko, this time a little pompously, "you may ask all the questions." But I had no questionnaire for him. Another approving smile and he started to talk of himself, his writing and his beliefs.

Yevtushenko thinks that the West has carved him into a symbol of young Russia, critical, courageous and increasingly liberal. But Yevtushenko does not like symbols, except in a technical sense. And he objects to the division of past and present, age and youth. "My dearest friend", says Yevtushenko, "was Pasternak. We talked much, drank much and loved the same things. Yet, half a century separated us. Trotsky said youth is the barometer of the revolution. Trotsky was wrong."

Yevtushenko does not regard himself as a conscious innovator. He belongs, he insists, to the Russian tradition; of Blok, Mayakovsky, Yessenin and, of course, Pasternak. I asked Yevtushenko why he has

been identified in and outside Russia as the leader of an intellectual movement. He stopped to think and replied: "Perhaps I said things that many people wanted to say but did not dare to say, but I am no hero."

I reminded him of his poetry and said that, in English at least, his overinsistence on courage sounded theatrical and false. Yevtushenko shrugged that off and quoted the line from his poem "Talk": "in so could look like courage!" If he can be called a "new poet", explains Yevtushenko, it is because he hates certain things of the past—(mostly the tragedy of the war, the brutality and the suffering which he saw as a child and before that the sufferings of his people under Stalin.

"I hate all that", Yevtushenko tells me, "that is why I am of my people, my country. The West does not understand this, I believe in peace, in humanity, in brotherhood!"

"What about religion?" I asked him. "It is not what a man believes in that is important", answers Yevtushenko, "it is how he serves his bilef, if the bottle can ensure peace in the world and human dignity. I would kiss it so," and he

(Contd. on page 4)



A group of 20 Yugoslavian artists members of folklore group "Ivo Lola Ribar" are in Kabul today. The group consisting of acrobats, dancers and singers will perform in Radio Afghanistan auditorium and at the Kabul Cinema

from February 13 to 18.

The daily shows at Radio Afghanistan will begin at 8 p.m. The Kabul Cinema shows will begin at 4.30 p.m. daily.



Minister of Interior Engineer Ahmadullah, and officials from the Ministry with 50 graduates of the Police Academy. (See story on page one.)

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

MANILA, Feb. 12, (Reuter).—The Philippines has signed a contract to purchase 50,000 metric tons of rice from the United Arab Republic at 135 United States dollars per ton, it was learned here Friday.

SOUTH HADLEY, Massachusetts, Feb. 12, (AP).—After some of his men complained about a vicious dog, Postmaster John G. Barry called the owner and asked her to tie up the animal.

When the postman arrived the next day, he found the dog tied to the mail box, Barry said Thursday.

RENO, Nevada, Feb. 12, (AP).—A hail of police bullets ended the life of notorious Reno area hoodlum James Burton Ing as he handed loot from a December art theft. Police said that reach 500,000 dollars in value.

A police immediately recovered a trove of 20 paintings and boxes from Ing's car, put it all in a room and sealed it from news-men. Police said they expected to recover all of the loot.

Ing was cut down Wednesday by two officers who had ordered him to "freeze" but though he was going for a gun. It turned out he was unarmed.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Feb. 12, (DPA).—A flying teacher and his three pupils were killed when their twin-engine light aircraft crashed in the Swiss mountains Friday. The cause of the disaster is not known.

BEIRUT, Feb. 12, (DPA).—The first volunteers have been en-

led in the new Syrian peoples army and training exercises will begin at the end of this month, Damascus radio reported Friday. The Peoples Army, announced last October is to fight at the side of the regular army against foreign "aggression."

TUNIS, Feb. 12, (DPA).—The Tunisian government Friday revoked its diplomatic recognition of the republican in Yemen under State President Marshal Abdullah al-Sallal on the ground that the government in Sanaa has no longer the authority to be

expected from a stable political regime.

BELGRADE, Feb. 12, (Reuter).—Milo Milunovic, one of Yugoslavia's leading painters of the older generation died of heart attack, aged 62.

He specialised in figurative painting and mastered his art in Paris where he spent several years before the second world war.

His works were also shown in the United States, Soviet Union, Britain and a number of other European countries.

Military Rule Reported In Chinese Capital

Chen Yi Attacks Soviet Leaders

PEKING, February 12 (Hsinhua).—Marshal Chen Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, Saturday strongly condemned the Soviet leaders for their "suppression of Chinese students studying abroad and... cruelly beating up Chinese diplomatic officials".

Chen Yi was speaking at the rally sponsored by the revolutionary rebels of Peking and

attended by one hundred thousand people.

According to a Reuter despatch from Tokyo quoting Mainichi Shimbun was placed under military rule by an unprecedented decree Saturday to tighten Mao Tse-tung's control of the capital city.

Peking has been a trouble spot since the cultural revolution began more than a year ago. Its Mayor, Peng Chen was the first major figure ousted by Mao's supporters.

Mainichi Shimbun's Peking correspondent reported that the new decree placed Peking's public security bureau, normally in charge of police, fire and traffic affairs, under the military control of the Peking garrison command of the People's Liberation Army.

The military takeover was decided Friday and immediately put into effect by the communist party's central military committee and the public security ministry, according to the correspondent.

The decree, jointly issued by the Peking garrison command and the public security ministry said the purpose of the drastic measure was to complete the cultural revolution by strengthening proletarian dictatorship, suppressing all anti-revolutionary elements, maintaining the revolutionary order, and supporting the revolutionaries.

A DPA despatch quoting "Ceteka" from Prague said two of China's veteran leaders, former marshals Chu Teh and Ho Lung, have been ousted from party posts after being attacked as "traitors of the proletarian line in the army" and opponents of Mao Tse-tung.

Quoting "special information" posted in Peking Saturday, the agency said the ex-marshals were dropped from the Central Committee's military commission in a reshuffle of the political army leadership.

The Yugoslavian Folkdance Group "Ivo Lola Ribar" will perform at Radio Afghanistan auditorium and at Kabul Cinemas from 13 to 18 February.

Tickets are available to Kabul Cinema, Kabul Hotel and Radio Afghanistan.

The Afghan Week In Review:

COMMUNIQUE ON DELHI DISCUSSIONS

By Wakilbeek

Their Majesties the King and Queen's visit to India and Pakistan was again the highlight of Afghan news during the past week. The royal couple completed their 10-day visit to India and on Tuesday arrived in Rawalpindi, the capital of Pakistan, for an eight-day visit as guests of President Ayub Khan. Their Majesties are due back in Kabul on Monday.

A joint communique issued at the end of Their Majesties' visit to India once again spoke about the very sincere and amicable ties existing between the two countries. In it both sides spoke about the validity of the policy of non-alignment which they said has made a positive contribution to the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Afghanistan and India in their communique viewed with deep concern the continuance of the hostilities in Vietnam and they said there was no military solution to the problem and it should be solved on the basis of 1954 Geneva agreements. They also urged an early

agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control. They also urged a treaty of nuclear weapons non-dissimulation.

On regional matters, both sides agreed that the Tashkent Declaration was an outstanding example of positive steps towards finding peaceful solutions to differences between states. The President of India on his part assured the Afghan monarch of India's determination to implement to principles of the Tashkent Declaration in letter and spirit with a view to establishing good-neighbourly relations.

The two sides also attached great importance to steps to promote among developing countries mutual trade and economic cooperation as means of strengthening their national independence and self-reliance. They also urged regional cooperation among the nations of this part of the world as an important contribution to peace and economic development not only of this region but among the world community as a whole.

His Majesty's visit to Pakistan is in response to two visits paid by President Ayub Khan. Afghanistan and Pakistan are both Moslem nations in the same region of the world. The informal personal contact between the leaders of these two countries, it is hoped, will create the proper mood needed to solve the one and only political difference between the two countries—the Pashtoonistan issue.

Afghanistan is pursuing a friendly policy with all peoples and nations of the world in order to contribute to world peace and prosperity and secure a favourable condition for its own economic development as well. At home during the past week all efforts and news were concerned with Afghanistan's economic development. The Afghan woolen textile factory revealed that its products have attracted great interest in some European countries and if some improvements are made in the quality of these products they will find a place in that continent's markets.

An agreement was signed during the week in Kabul under which the World Food Programme will provide

over 34 thousand tons of food to nearly 20,000 people covered by the Pakhtia development project. The project is a regional one aimed at helping the people to preserve their forests and raise their living standards.

A direct restraint on our economic development is the problem of smuggling. Although the government is still engaged in finding more scientific and effective means to prevent smuggling, an official of the Ministry of the Interior said last week that during the past 10 months smuggled goods worth over Af. 20 million were confiscated by the anti-smuggling staff. This, despite the fact that several customs check points were given up on highways to ease traffic.

The government is doing its best to make the teaching profession in the country as attractive as possible. For many years now teachers have been exempted from military service. Their salaries are higher than those of other government servants.

In addition to this a few months ago the government decided that if in a particular school more teachers are needed than approved for it, the salary of the newly hired teacher can be paid from the money allocated for the school. Last week the government announced that retired teachers can receive their full salary, without their pension being deducted. This benefit is not given to other civil servants who are re-employed.

Portrait...

(Contd. from page 3)
kisses the bottle of mineral water. "But, if it will only produce hate and suspicion and suffering, I would smash it". He goes through the motions and replaces the bottle gently.

With such ideas how could he admire Ernest Hemingway so much? I refer Yevtushenko to his poem Encounter, which cast Hemingway in a heroic mould. Surely Hemingway's writing supported a mystique of violence, cruelty and toughness? Yevtushenko tells me a story. When he was a boy often he found a Russian soldier who had been mercilessly tortured by the Germans. The soldier, in terrible pain, begged Yevtushenko to kill him. But the boy, desperate and afraid, sobbed helplessly. The soldier went on pleading and finally taught the boy how to use his pistol. Yevtushenko closed his eyes and shot the man.

Hemingway, Yevtushenko explains, is like that. He is hard, but it is a special kind of kindness. A special kind of kindness. Yevtushenko reports the phrase caressingly. Finally, he talks of Ceylon. He would like to come to Ceylon. He calls it a "Siberian farmer's dream". He was in India. He was ashamed. The poverty was too much for him. There is a Russian cultural delegation coming to Ceylon next February, I inform him. No, he hates delegations, especially cultural delegations.

We were now in the street. We pass the National Gallery. Have I seen the current exhibition of a Georgian primitivist, he ask my interpreter. Appalled by his negative answer he turns on me. "You must go now". He says in English. "Immediately". I stand dismissed.

Walking away, I wonder about Yevgeny Yevtushenko. Is he the young lion on Russia's literary scene or is he a newspaper tiger created by the Western press eager for some self-gratifying non-conformist Soviet symbol? Yevtushenko, standing erect but seemingly aimless on the pavement, offers no answer as he parts his untidy mane with a little brown plastic comb.

(FWF)

The Weather

The northern and northwestern regions of the country will have clouds. Skies in the rest of the country will be clear.

The coldest reported area in the country was Lal where the temperature fell to minus 26 degrees centigrade, minus 15 degrees Fahrenheit. Jalalabad was the warmest region with a maximum temperature of 21 degrees centigrade, 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

The temperature in Kabul at 11 a.m. was 5 degrees centigrade, 41 degrees Fahrenheit.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	11C	—3C
	52F	26.6F
Kandahar	16C	—1C
	—3F	30F
Herat	13C	0C
	55F	32F
Ghazni	4C	—6C
	25F	21.2F
Baghlan	11C	1C
	52F	34F
S. Salang	—4C	—10C
	25	14F



AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA
At 1:30, 4:30 and 9 p.m.
American cinemascope colour film in Farsi BUDDAH
PARK CINEMA
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m.
Iranian film FLOW OF RIVER
KABUL CINEMA
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Indian colour film APRIL FOOL
KABUL CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4:30 and 7:30 p.m.
Indian film HIRAT PARNAHE-NGI