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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



COMMITTEE TO DRAFT LAW ON SPECIALISED SCHOOLS Will Regulate Private Courses

By A Staff Writer

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—Drafting of regulations governing establishment and running of specialised crafts schools by private individuals and organisations was discussed at a meeting yesterday at the Education Ministry.

The right to establish such schools is given to private citizens under Article 34 of the Constitution which reads "Afghan nationals are entitled to establish technical and literacy schools." The same article proposes that "Conditions for the establishment of such schools, their curricula and the conditions of learning in such schools are to be determined by law."

At yesterday's meeting a committee consisting of the advisers to the Ministry of Education and specialists from the Department of Vocational Education in the Ministry was formed to draft a law governing such schools.

Some specialised courses have already been established in the country by private individuals to teach typing, languages, and other subjects.

An Education Ministry source said some leading craftsmen and businessmen have expressed the desire to form schools and open courses for training individuals in their fields.

The committee was formed because the provisions for regulating the affairs of such private schools were found to be inadequate. The draft law on education has already been approved by the Cabinet and will be soon discussed by the Parliament.

The draft law is mainly concerned with government responsibility in education. Under Article 34 of the Constitution "the state alone has the right and duty to establish and administer the institutions of public and higher learning."

"The aim of the state in this sphere is to reach a stage where suitable facilities for education will be made available to all Afghans, in accordance with the provisions of the law." The government is obliged to prepare and implement a programme for balanced and universal education in Afghanistan.

Outside this sphere, however, Afghan citizens can open specialised schools.

Baghlan Graduates Get Certificates

BAGHLAN, April 24, (Bakhtar).

Public Health Minister Miss Kubra Nourzai yesterday presented certificates to 13 nurses and assistant midwives graduating from the Baghlan Public Health Department course.

Miss Nourzai congratulated the graduates on their successful completion of the course and expressed the hope that they will be able to discharge their great responsibility in working for the wellbeing of the public as true daughters of Afghanistan.

The Minister later inspected the 55-bed Public Health Department hospital in Baghlan, which is 95 per cent completed, the hospital in new city of Baghlan, the kindergarten in Hawa middle school, and the textile company hospital in Pule Khumri.

The Minister left at 2 p.m. yesterday for Kabul.

Miss Nourzai left Kabul three days ago to take part in the opening ceremonies of a new hospital in Hazrate Emam woleswali in Kunduz.

Karakul Company Formed In Badghis

QALAI NAW, April 24, (Bakhtar).

A karakul company has been formed in the provincial centre of Badghis with a capital of Af. 2,070,000.

The company has been formed by the karakul producers of the province.

Inaugurating the company yesterday assistant Badghis Governor Mohammad Gul Ebrahim Khel said, "It is pleasing to see that farmers, traders and stock breeders have a new awareness of their possibility for promoting the economy of the country."

"We welcome this initiative, which will certainly help the producers of this costly commodity become more prosperous and will also help boost the country's economy in general," he said.

Several others including the mayor of Qalai Nau also spoke on the occasion.

At the first meeting of the shareholders Haji Sayed Baianzada was elected president and Sharafuddin vice president of the company.

Farmers, Spinzar Sign New Contract

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).

As a result of a new contract signed between the Spinzar Company and cotton raisers in Kunduz and surrounding provinces, the farmers will get more fringe benefits and they will not be required to deliver a special quota.

The contract replaced one signed six years ago which provided delivery of a certain amount of cotton by the signatories and purchase of fertiliser from the Spinzar Company.

Budget, Election Law On Agenda Of Meshrano Jirgah

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah yesterday discussed the recommendations of the Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs on balancing of the state's regular budget for 1346 and the amendments proposed by the Committee on Legislative and Legal Affairs to the bill governing formation of political parties.

The sitting lasted from 10 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. and was presided over by Senator Mir Abdul Karim Maqoul, First Deputy President of the Jirgah.

Articles 11 to 14 of the parliamentary election law were approved at yesterday's session of the Wolesi Jirgah. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, president.

The Committee on Local Administration and Home Affairs heard testimony from Interior Minister Eng. Ahmadullah; Deputy Interior Minister Amanullah Mansuri; Brig. General Mohammad Rahim Naseri, commandant of police and security forces, on rural development, bribery, and summoning for payment of dues.

The Committee on Social Affairs approved Articles 1 to 15 of the anti-bribery bill.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Works also met yesterday.

IAC PRESIDENT HERE FOR TALKS

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—A. F. Bam, president of the Indian Airlines Corporation, arrived here yesterday from Delhi by air.

He was received at the airport by Gulbahar, president of Ariana Afghan Airlines, and Mahboubullah Seraj, director general of the Afghan Air Authority.

During his four-day stay here Bam will hold discussions with civil aviation authorities on matters of mutual interest.

GREEK TROOPS MAKE NEW ROUND OF ARRESTS

ATHENS, April 24, (Reuter).—Greek troops made a fresh round of arrests early yesterday while political and other figures suspected of hostility to the new, military regime were rounded up and bundled off to be screened.

Many deemed to be dangerous were being shipped off to detention on the rocky island of Gavros, south of Piraeus.

The number of arrests made since the army coup early Friday was not known.

But reliable sources said the military regime had between 2,500 and 3,000 names on its list and that troops were still working through it.

A government spokesman said no Greek is being allowed abroad until the arrests are completed.

He stated that the people on the list were mostly Communists and members of the extreme left Ede Party. He denied reports that the arrests totalled 8,500. The number was much less, he said.

Informed quarters indicated that King Constantine was far from happy about endorsing a military regime.

Sources said that senior army officers applied pressure to make the King sponsor a coup so as to circumvent what looked like a certain triumph for leftwing and liberal

US PILOTS FLY THROUGH HEAVY A-A FIRE AND A SKY FULL OF MIGS

SAIGON, April 24, (AP).—U.S. pilots flew through heavy anti-aircraft fire and a sky full of North Vietnamese MIGs Sunday to bomb a major North Vietnamese steel mill near Hanoi for the 11th time.

In a series of dogfights, U.S. Air Force F-4C Phantom crews reported shooting down one MIG 21 and probably downing a second of the late-model North Vietnamese interceptors. It brought to 40 the number of MIGs claimed by U.S. pilots so far and raised to seven the number of probable "kills".

(There was no announcement of any U.S. air losses in the heavy raids Sunday. Pilots claimed they scored direct hits on the open furnace of Thai Nguyen steel mill, 38 miles (61.1 km) north of Hanoi.

Of the 11 raids on the steel mill since U.S. pilots began hitting it last March 10, three of them have been classified by their Air Force as major assaults.

SOYUZ-1 MAY BE START OF SPECTACULAR SPACE SERIES

MOSCOW, April 24, (Tass).—By 10 a.m. Moscow Time (12:30 p.m. Afghan Standard Time) yesterday, the spaceship Soyuz-1 (Union-1) had completed its fifth circuit around the earth. Cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov reported that the flight programme was being fulfilled successfully and that he was doing well.

According to telemetric data, the pressure and temperature in the ship remain within the limits of normal: the temperature is 16 degrees C, and the pressure is 750 mm. of the mercury column. Stable radio communication is maintained with the pilot of the ship.

Komarov sent warm greetings to the courageous Vietnamese people and best wishes to the people of Australia. His radiograms, sent from the ship, read: "My warm greetings to the courageous Vietnamese people fighting with dedication against the bandit aggression of American imperialism for freedom and independence" and "My best wishes to the hardworking Australian people."

According to Reuter, the launching of the manned spacecraft caused speculation that it heralds the start of a spectacular series of flights.

With Komarov, 40-year-old Air Force colonel, at the controls, the new-type craft was blasted into space, at dawn yesterday from the Baikonur cosmodrome in the middle of the remote Kazakhstan steppes, 2,000 km. (1,250 miles) southeast of Moscow.

Piloting Russia's first manned flight in more than two years, Komarov became the first Soviet space man to go into orbit for the second time. He had piloted Voskhod-1 in October, 1964.

As in the past, the latest Soviet space shot was not announced in advance, but the Russian capital has buzzed for some time with rumours of launching, which now have proved correct.

Komarov was flying at the lowest altitude ceiling of any of Russia's

Anthropology Dept. Gets Cooperation From Heidelberg

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—An agreement on cooperation between the Anthropology Department of the College of Letters at Kabul University and the Institute for South Asia at Heidelberg University in the Federal Republic of Germany was signed here yesterday.

The contract was signed by Dean Mojadedi of the College of Letters and Prof. Zusatz, president of the South Asia Institute of Heidelberg University.

The Department of Anthropology was opened at the College of Letters at the beginning of the current academic year. Under this agreement Heidelberg University will provide professors to the College of Letters here and will grant scholarships to instructors from Kabul University.

Prof. W. Kraus, head of the Institute of Economic Development at Bochum University and president of the Association for Scientific Cooperation with Afghanistan in the Federal Republic of Germany, arrived here yesterday to discuss other affiliation agreements.

During his stay here the FRG professor will meet with Kabul University authorities to discuss affiliations between Kabul University and the universities of Bonn, Bochum and Cologne.

Sardinian Bandit Killed By Police

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, April 24, (AP).—Police Sunday ambushed and shot dead Sardinia's most wanted bandit, blamed for slayings which shocked the government into sending 1,000 army reinforcements to the island.

He was 33-year-old Antonio Casula, who had a dead or alive reward of 100 million lire on his head after two of Sardinia's bloodiest killings this year.

Wanted on a long string of charges of homicide, kidnapping and extortion, Casula was blamed by police for a triple kidnap and slaying near Nuoro early this month.

The bullet-riddled body of landowner Giovanni Dessolis, his hands bound behind his back, was found in a stone quarry April 18. He had been kidnapped for ransom.

A few days earlier two shepherds believed to have been used as intermediaries in the ransom demand were found dead in the field.

Police said they suspected Casula of the kidnapping and of shooting the shepherds in the belief they had tipped off police.

There already had been an intensive manhunt for Casula. Police blamed him for the New Year's Eve slaying of blacksmith Francesco Piras, his wife and their 11-year-old grandson. They were pinned down by machinegun fire by a man who broke into their home on the outskirts of Ollalari when the family was watching a television show.

Police speculated that the blacksmith and his wife were shot for revenge for carrying their tale to police and the grandson was shot because he had been a witness.

The island had a bloody record of 41 slayings, 10 big-ransom kidnappings and hundreds of cases of extortion last year.

Police said they were tipped that Casula and a companion would be driving along the main north-south Sardinian highway Saturday night through the hill country north of here.

They set a trap and stopped Casula's car. Police said he opened fire on them and they shot him to death. His companion fled into the hills.

Thant Thanks Maiwandwal

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant in a telegram sent to Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal following Thant's return to New York said: "On my return to New York my first wish is to express my appreciation for the warm hospitality and sincere welcome which I received during my visit to your country."

Added the Secretary-General: "I am glad of the opportunity which the visit afforded me for discussions on matters of common interest with you and your colleagues. I hope I'll have the opportunity to welcome you again sometime at the United Nations."

Cologne Cathedral Receives Adenauer; Johnson Arrives

COLOGNE, April 24, (Reuter).—The mortal remains of former West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer returned to his native Cologne tonight, the city he ruled as Lord Mayor for 16 years until the Nazis ousted him in 1933.

The coffin containing his body, draped in the black, red and gold banner of West Germany with the German eagle emblazoned in its centre, was born on a converted troop carrier of the elite West German frontier force to the south door of Cologne's ancient cathedral.

Crowds lined the route from the city outskirts, along the banks of the Rhine, to spread out in one silent mass before the cathedral as the cortage approached the cathedral square.

The cortage was headed by 13 white-coated police outriders. Cars with members of the Adenauer family followed behind the black Mercedes Dr. Adenauer used to use.

A bouquet of five red roses lay on the back seat.

Cardinal Josef Frings, flanked by high officials of the Roman Catholic Church, stood at the imposing south door as eight members of the frontier force bore the coffin up the steps to the sound of muffled drums.

The Adenauer family followed the coffin into the cathedral where it will lie in state until Tuesday morning.

Scores of police and United States Secret Servicemen guarded the airport at Bonn earlier when President Johnson arrived for Tuesday's funeral.

Police in Cologne are investigating a note handed to a newspaper which said left-wing extremists were planning to assassinate the President.

Johnson, on his first visit to Europe in his three years of office, was met at the airport by West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, with whom he will have political talks on Wednesday.

The president, whose party includes Secretary of State Dean Rusk, talked animatedly to Dr. Kiesinger as they walked in bright moonlight across the wet tarmac. He ignored a battery of microphones and made no statement.

His arrival led a list of leaders, including French President Charles de Gaulle and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Programme Marks Eqbal Anniversary

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—The 29 death anniversary of Dr. Eqbal was marked yesterday with a reception by Pakistan Ambassador General Mohammad Yousuf Khan at the Pakistan Embassy.

Ghulam Hassan Mujadedi, Dean of the College of Letters, Mohammad Ebrahim Khalil, Goya Etemadi, Mohammad Shah Ershad, Abdul Shokour Reshad, and Dr. Omar Malik, a professor at Peshawar University, were some of the scholars who attended the meeting and gave speeches on the poetry and philosophy of the late Eqbal.



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Food For Thought

The time that have at our disposal every day is elastic; the passions that we feel expand it, those that we inspire contract it; and habit fills up what remains.

—Marcel Proust

MINES AND INDUSTRIES

The speech by the Minister of Mines and Industries, Engineer Abdul Samad Salim over Radio Afghanistan last Saturday throws light on the share of his Ministry in the Third Five Year Development Plan and also on the activities of his ministry during the past year.

The past year has marked the development of many new fields in mines and industries. Gold mines were discovered and samples assayed. A pipeline from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union was completed and pumping will soon begin. The electrification company was nationalised and the Afghan Electric Institute took many practical steps to increase the volume of power production. A new awareness awakened the handloom and handicrafts industries and the Ministry of Mines and Industries drafted plans to establish an emporium, and other short term projects to boost handicrafts. In addition, an Industrial Bank to take practical steps to import machinery and plants was established. The private sector has taken great interest in the bank and there are now venues for this sector to increase its share in the investments.

Prospecting for minerals and establishment of new industries in a developing country is one of those areas which require constant hard work, investment, and time before they begin to pay off. The Third Five Year Plan is taking up the study and the possible establishment of an iron smelting plant. We have both coal and iron in Afghanistan and both are fairly near one another so that the scheme is economically feasible. These mines may open up a new source of benefit for the nation. If we succeed in our efforts to establish such a plant, the multiple by-products of such a factory will offer vast opportunities for local production of goods. It will also play an important role in the development of heavy industries. The details of the report for the establishment of the iron smelting plant will be publicised in a few months, and hopes are already high that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan the plant will be able to produce

between 500-700 thousand tons of iron. By the time of the Fourth Five Year Plan this figure will be doubled. Beyond this is the important fact that the plant will tap a large quantity of manpower in the country.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries' projects in the Third Plan, which will absorb 32.5 per cent of the total investment of the plan, also aims to raise the output of electric energy in the country. The third electrification grid of Kabul city will be completed and new grids will be set up in Ghazni, Herat, Kandahar, Jalalabad, Pule Khumri and Girishk. Hundreds of villages around Kabul will begin to receive electricity during the plan period. By the end of the plan we will have more than 194,500 kw of electricity produced within the country in addition to what we have now.

We are happy to note that the plan envisions a centre to guide our industries. Some businessmen could use its help in establishing and managing factories. Such a centre can play a highly valuable role in the promotion of home industry by solving the problems of management and enforcing necessary rules and regulations.

The completion of the gas pipelines from Yateem Taq and Khwaja Gogerdak to Mazare Sharif, will power the fertiliser factory in Mazare which will produce more than 100 thousand tons of fertiliser. The construction of the factory will be completed by the end of the fourth year of the plan.

One of the highly important aspects of the plan is the revival of some of the industries which were forced to close down. The Shaker porcelain factory and the Kabul match factory, are among these, while the private sector itself will be geared to invest in many new factories—such as textiles, building materials and shoe making. We welcome the private sector's participation in the Third Five Year Plan to develop industries and we hope that the public at large will continue to play its role to achieve the objectives of the Plan.

Agricultural Development Plan:

Harnessing Waters For Irrigation

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, in view of the rapid development of agricultural resources, and the need to: construct and improve irrigation networks, raise the level of agricultural productivity to the extent needed, meet the needs of consumers inside the country, maintain and expand export markets outside the country and likewise maintain and increase the real income of the agrarian population and producers; and with due consideration to the order of priorities and the coordination of efforts based on evaluation and estimates of agricultural resources and manpower, has included a number of short term projects in the Third Five Year Plan for agricultural development. The details and main features of these projects are outlined in this speech by Minister Eng. Mohammed Akbar Reza.

Agriculture is the largest basis of Afghanistan's economy and 85 per cent of the country's people derive their livelihood from it. Agricultural products constitute more than 70 per cent of the na-

tional income and about 90 per cent of our exports, the more important ones being cotton, karakul, fresh and dried fruit, oil bearing seeds, wool, casings and hides.

It should be mentioned that the mountainous terrain and insufficiency of irrigation water pose many difficulties for developing agriculture. The arable land of Afghanistan amounts to 14 million hectares or 70 million jeribs but the land actually cultivated amounts to only 4.1 million hectares or 20.5 million jeribs, 14.5 million jeribs of which is irrigated.

Our country obtains irrigation water from canals, karezes (underground ditches bringing subsurface water to the farms) and spring water. The main sources of our water are the snow covered mountains, and therefore the abundance of water varies with the change of season.

To divert the flow of water from rivers into canals and ditches, wood, stones and sand are used in constructing diversion dams which are often damaged by floods.

The amount of water in the canals is not constant. The low lying lands

receive less sometimes, due to scarcity of water. The flow in the canals dwindles to half the normal amount. Thus, in expanding the cultivable land we have to construct water reservoirs and deep wells.

The available water for agriculture is not being used properly. To increase agricultural productivity we have to improve irrigation systems. In some parts of the country, rather than build new, large and expensive dams, it is better to improve existing water distribution systems.

Hence introduction of science and technology in agriculture and irrigation is felt to be a pressing need. In view of the problems faced in agricultural development farmers' mobility should be increased. Encouraging farmers to increase production requires price stabilisation.

The rapid rise in population figured at 1.75 per cent per annum has raised the demand for foodstuffs. It is possible that this demand will rise further in the future. This increase in demand amounts to 2 to 3

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The Greatest German Since Bismarck

Winston Churchill called him "the greatest German statesman since Bismarck." John F. Kennedy admired his untiring creative energy. Charles de Gaulle saw him as a friend, an ally on the road to complete German-French reconciliation. When Adenauer said goodbye, the president of the German Parliament, Eugen Gerstenmaier, said with great solemnity: "Konrad Adenauer has done right by Germany."

In German history, the name of Adenauer will forever be associated with the democratic renewal of Germany after the end of the Second World War, the growth of the Federal Republic into a great trading nation, and its readmission into the family of free nations. After years of vehement debate, even the parliamentary opposition agreed with the main goals of his policies—a unique event in the history of the Western democracies.

"To be fully effective, with the strength of intellect and soul, creatively alive with one's entire personality—that is the most beautiful content of life." These words of Konrad Adenauer show much of his motivation, his strong will, his toughness and perseverance and his

energy. Adenauer loved the struggle, the contest with political adversaries, and he knew that discussion is the source of much insight. For this reason, he conducted his debates just as effectively with reasonable argument as with humour and derision. And most of all, he knew how to employ the instrument of power.

The character of Adenauer was formed as much by the modest circumstances of his parental home as by the pointed humour of his native Rhineland.

As the son of a minor civil servant, Adenauer was born on January 5, 1876, in Cologne. He studied law and economics in Freiburg, Munich and Bonn. In 1901 he served as candidate judge, in 1906 as Cologne city alderman, and, by 1917, was lord mayor of the city of his birth. It was natural for him to be a member of the Centre Party, a Catholic people's party with strong ties to the Church.

When the German monarchy collapsed in 1918, he commented: "Times of political catastrophe are times for creating something new." Thirty years later, after the end of the Second World War, these prophetic words were once again to prove their accuracy.

By the time Hitler appeared on the scene, Adenauer was known far beyond the Rhineland as a great political personality; one of those mayors whose authority excelled that of the men who ruled in Berlin; member, and for a time president, of the Prussian State Council, candidate for the office of Reich Chancellor—a man known and respected for the life he led, his accomplishments and his character.

In 1933, he was dismissed from all his offices for "political unreliability," for he had said "I regard democracy as the only possible way by which such a great and cultivated nation as Germany can govern itself." During the years which followed, he was kept under surveillance, first by Goering's police and then by Himmler's Gestapo.

He was arrested after the blood purge in 1934, again after the attempt on Hitler's life in July 1944, and was one of the men whom the regime had marked for death by the end of the war. He saved his life by seeking sanctuary in the convent of Maria Laach.

After war's end, Konrad Adenauer and several friends founded the

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HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carries an article by an anonymous writer on the problems of housing in the city.

With the rise of population in the city, says the paper, the demand for housing has grown considerably. The emigration of people from other parts of the country to the town has not only increased the demand for house, but has also raised the rent of the houses.

The government, says the article, took steps to distribute plots of land in the new areas so that those who do not have houses of their own could get the plots and construct homes.

One of these areas is the Sayed Noor Mohammad Shah. The plots of the land in this area were supposedly distributed among those who did not have homes nor the money to construct them.

Unfortunately some home owners by hook or crook got the plots and claiming that they too come under the category of the homeless, spent hundreds of thousands of afghanis in constructing houses in the Noor Mohammad Shah area.

This is one area, says the article, that the government can not help in. It depends entirely on the conscience of the people themselves. The article, however, towards the end proposes some measures to stop racketeering in the new areas which the government sets aside for people who do not own homes.

The government must ban the sale of the plots of land after the lotteries are drawn.

An editorial in yesterday's *Heywad* comments on the need to develop the economy of the country.

In order to raise our standard of living we should unite with the government in the implementation of its projects, says the paper.

A rapid growth of the country's economy depends upon the establishment of new companies and investment in the factories and plants. The paper recalls the establishment of some new companies in Herat

and the latest investments in Farah province.

The editorial at the end hopes that the example of the Farah and Herat businessmen will be followed by other business circles in the country.

Yesterday's *Islah* carries some letters from its reader. In a letter Munawar says that the bread baked in the central silo is not as popular as it should be. The people still prefer to purchase their nan from the local bakery shops. Giving reasons why silo bread is not sold much,

the writer says that it is mainly because it weighs less, and that it is no longer made from white flour.

In another letter in the same issue of the paper, M. Kamal says that the Kabul Bus Company recently began the import of diesel motors. The diesel engine buses have been done away with in other countries, but the Kabul Bus Company seems to have taken a great interest in them. The letter says that the smoke of the diesel engine is unhealthy and hopes that doubledecker buses will be imported instead.

The majority of Greek-Cypriot newspapers Saturday denounced the military takeover in Greece as an "imposition of dictatorship" and a "usurpation of the democratic rights of the people."

The pro-government *Phileleftheros* said the reaction of the Greek Cypriot public could be summed up in one word: "No."

Denunciation of the military takeover was also voiced by the independent newspaper *Eleftheria*, which expressed hope that democracy might be restored in Greece "quickly and without bloodshed."

It said the cause of the trouble is the King's reluctance to permit elections and added, "The Greek crown no longer commands the love of people."

But the newspaper of the extreme rightwing, regarded as expressing the views of General George Grivas, commander of Greek Cypriot forces during the freedom struggle, avoided editorial comment completely.

Saturday's edition was the first in the paper's history without any comment on any matter whatsoever.

The island's communist daily *Harjogiwoto*, which has the largest circulation, accused the Greek King of helping a "Fascist" military junta

to grab power with the support of the American FBI and NATO circles.

The *Guardian* of London said: "One thing worse than a military coup is a civil war, which only Greece, among European countries, has known since 1945."

"There is some satisfaction that only the lesser evil has so far come about, for the behaviour of the Greek leaders (including the King) in recent months had made one of the two, if not both, almost inevitable."

The *Daily Telegraph* commented: "In the confusion still surrounding the coup in Greece all that can be said so far is that it does not hold out much promise of resolving that unfortunate country's dissensions."

Borba said the coup has brought Greece to its "gravest crisis" and added that at this moment it is very hard to tell which way the events will develop.

The Belgrade weekly *Nin* said Friday's events "can bring to Greece a storm or a sudden clearing of the sky."

The *Daily Times* of Lagos suggested that in order to save Nigeria from breaking up, the military rulers should agree to a loose federation or a confederation.

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White And Black As Symbols Of Good, Evil

One of the problems in today's world is that skin colour, in some minds, has become associated with standards of good and evil. This is true not only in the white man's world, but in Africa, in Asia and elsewhere—in fact in almost all of the 70 new nations born over the last several decades.

This and related questions are discussed at length in a special 358-page spring issue of *Daedalus*, the quarterly journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. *Daedalus* presents 17 reports by recognised specialists on the general subjects of colour and race. The project, underway for two years, was financed by a Ford Foundation grant.

Dr. Kenneth J. Gergen, who teaches social psychology at Harvard University, is one who discusses the symbolism of colour. He writes that it may not only

cross cultural boundaries but that in some parts of black Africa itself the colour white is equated with good and black with evil. He cites these random examples:

"For the Bambara, a West African Negro tribe, white is used to symbolise wisdom and purity of the spirit. A piece of white cloth is sometimes hung over the door of a home where the inhabitants have just made a sacrifice; white is also the regal colour.

The dark tones of indigo, on the other hand, connote obscenity, impurity and sadness. Black is also identified with the North and the rainy season.

Similarly, Negroes of Northern Rhodesia are observed to associate good luck with cleanliness and whiteness. A hunter smears a white substance on his forehead to invoke the powers of fortune;

a person who has met with disaster is said to be "black on the forehead."

In Nigeria, the Nupe tribe represents bleak or frightening prospects, sorcery, or evil by black, while white implies luck and good prospects. The Yorubas, also in Nigeria, wear white when worshipping, as they believe "the deities prefer white."

Another writer, Dr. Roger Bastide, professor in the Faculte de Lettres et Sciences Humaines at the Sorbonne and Director of the Centre de Psychiatrie Sociale, discusses colour symbolism and religion.

Christianity in the past, he writes, has used white to express the pure and good, and black for the evil and diabolical, although, he notes Christ "transcends all questions of race or ethnology." The colour black became detach-

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Problems Regarding European Security

European security is a topic which appears very often in political considerations and commentaries. Is the case of European security really so bad that anyone who thinks he has something to say on political affairs must speak of its consolidation or warn us of its weakness? After all, there is no war in Europe; it is being waged in Vietnam, in Asia. Nevertheless, solicitude over European security is a primary political problem and let us try to explain its reasons.

The frontier between the two worlds, between two different social systems, is nowhere in the world so sharply marked as in Europe. Nowhere in the world are there, on both sides of this frontier, military potentials of the principal powers of the two worlds; nowhere in the world is military material, including missiles and nuclear weapons, concentrated in such close proximity as here, in Europe.

On no other continent do two military blocs—NATO in the West and the Warsaw in the East—face each other so directly. Nowhere are two states of a country divided by this dangerous frontier, two states whose history is so closely connected with the provocation of two world wars as the history of Germany.

Thus, we are approaching the core of the problem: European

security and the German question—they are merely two expressions for a single reality. It is not the fault of the socialist camp that the Federal Republic of Germany, a state formed as "a defensive dike against communism," has so soon extricated itself from the protectorate care of its Western patrons, begun to live with its own political and economic life and today is capable to a certain extent even of influencing their policy.

The principles of peaceful co-existence, which are among basic principles of policy of the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries, have been confirmed by political fact time and again. And not only abstractly.

The exchange of visits of the highest political representatives of the Soviet Union and France, the journey of Czech President Novotny to the United Arab Republic, Ethiopia and India, Soviet Premier Kosygin's visit to Britain, the visit of Polish Foreign Minister Rapacki to Paris and the visit of Soviet President Podgorny to Italy, and significant political and economic results brought about by these visits, prove the intentions of the socialist world in the spirit of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

It is impossible to conduct a sensible political debate with

people who draw up documents such as the Hallstein doctrine; it is impossible to improve relations with the government of a country which, to say the least, is trying to weaken the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, which could be an important step towards a general improvement of the international situation.

It is difficult to conduct effective talks with representatives of a government who refuse to accept the consequences of War II, who deny the stability of the European borders, who do not want to revoke the Munich Treaty unequivocally.

West Germany's positive political initiative towards the East is often talked today as well as that the socialist world doesn't accept this initiative with great enthusiasm.

True, the initiative cannot be denied. It is also impossible to deny that Chancellor Kiesinger has different expressions than those of his predecessor and may be he is even ready to view a number of problems more realistically.

It is necessary to recognise the European political reality as most of Western Europe has recognised it today. This is the only way to improve the relations of the Federal Republic of Germany with the East.

(PRAGOPRESS)

ADVERTISING RATES

(minimum seven lines per insertion)

Display: Column inch, Af. 100

Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

FOREIGN

Quarterly \$ 15
Half Yearly \$ 25
Yearly \$ 40

Press on Women:

Simplicity, Pastel Shades For Summer

By A Staff Writer
Islah featured summer dresses on the women's page this week. Simplicity is the key this year, the fashion writer notes. Light colours such as baby blue, white, and a pastel green are the favoured shades for summer 1967, she reports.

Ugly women do not exist is the theme of another article on *Islah's* women's page. Every woman has her kind of beauty, the author suggests. Even if a woman has a physical defect with a little care in makeup such a handicap can easily be overcome.

Many qualities are really more important than physical beauty, the article points out. These include well-groomed hair, a quiet voice, self-confidence, far-sightedness, an open mind, frankness. Being original in dress and thought is also a praiseworthy characteristic, declares the writer.

A major story concerned children and dangerous medicine. Parents often have medicines around which are dangerous to children. Their colour and sweet taste attract children who will swallow them without thinking, if they have access to them. To avoid catastrophe the article advised mothers to:

1. Place medicines out of reach of children.
2. Keep the cabinet in which medicines are placed locked.
3. Check from time to time to see what the children are doing. If they are quiet it may mean they are up to some mischief.
4. Be sure no sleeping pills are carelessly left where children can get them.
5. Tonics given to children according to doctor's instructions should also be kept out of reach when not being used.

Islah also offered advice on how to keep homes tidy. It recommended a housewife have the following equipment: a broom and brush for carpets and a sponge, a metre of cloth, and soap for washing.

Thursday's *Anis* advised young girls to avoid making hasty decisions on marriage. Impulsive marriage often leads to separation and divorce, the women's editor pointed out.

Since marriage is a lifelong matter, it deserves the utmost care and deliberation. Girls should not always surrender to their parents' decision in this matter, the article says. They should make their own decisions and use their own judgment in such an important matter, the article concludes.

Public Proposal Douses Flame

WILMINGTON, Delaware, (AP).—David W. Simon, a 39-year-old bartender wanted to spark a 10-year, on-again, off-again romance, so he had some 1,000 printed marriage proposals distributed advertising his intentions.

The object of matrimony, Mrs. Doris Jarrell, a widow, indicated the stunt may have put out the flame.

"I'm glad he did it on Friday," she said. "I don't think I could face anybody if I had to go to work Saturday."

Simon stationed four friends at two Dupont plant exits Friday night to hand out the posters to workers as they left for home.

The proposal in the form of a "wanted" poster, read: "wanted for life to be my wife—Doris B. Jarrell—reward—love and devotion hereafter."

Miss Kansas City Contest Goes Amiss

After two hours of argument between organisers, contestants and parents, 17 beauty contestants folded up their formal gowns and bathing suits and went home Sunday.

The contest here was to have chosen a Miss Kansas city, a Miss Raytown—Independence, and a Miss Johnson County. One organiser said she represented the Miss World International Beauty Pageants.

Ceremonies were to have gotten under way at 3 p.m. The contestants and 100 parents and relatives, who had paid \$2 each to see the show, arrived, and waited. No judges appeared, the organiser failed to show, there was no official photographer, and no master of ceremonies.

GIRL GUIDES, SCOUTS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

More than 200 delegates from 59 national organisations will participate in the 19th World Conference of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from 28 September to 8 October in Tokyo.

The conference will be opened by a march-past of Japanese Girl Scouts in the presence of Lady Baden-Powell. A number of events have been planned for this meeting, including a photographic exhibition devoted to the activities of the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies.

(UNESCO FEATURES)

All About Women



Among those attending the programme at the Indonesian Embassy were (from left to right in back row) Mrs. Sahudi Sudhirohusodo, Dr. Anahita, Mrs. Mohammad Osman Sidky (fourth from left), Mrs. Ha run Sastratmodjo, Mrs. Saleha Farouq Etemadi, Mrs. Simine Askar, Miss Ahrari, Mrs. Masouma Wardak, Mrs. Hafiza Hassan, and Mrs. Shafiq Ziajee.

Programme Acquaints Women With Indonesian Pioneer

By A Staff Writer
 The 88th birthday of Ibu Kartini, a pioneer in the emancipation of Indonesian women, was celebrated Friday afternoon at the Indonesian Embassy residence in Kabul.

Mrs. Harun Sudhirohusodo, wife of the Indonesian Press Secretary, described the life of Ibu Kartini to the guests.

Ibu Kartini was born in 1879 and died in 1904 when she gave birth to her first child, Mrs. Sudhirohusodo said. At that time the position of women was far below that of men. The woman was considered an ornament to be kept inside a cage of honey. She was not considered able to play a role in the development of the community and nation, Mrs. Sudhirohusodo explained.

Ibu Kartini taught Indonesian women to take part in social activities needed to build the nation and they are now resolved to continue working for national reconstruction and political and economic stabilisation in Indonesia, Mrs. Sudhirohusodo concluded.

SOVIET FURS GO TO EXPO '67

A collection of 45 designs in natural Russian sable, commissioned by the Soviet Union for display at its pavilion at Canada's Expo 67, has just been completed.

About 400 of the 800 skins were used for the collection, which is valued at approximately \$200,000.

A good skin of Russian sable costs between \$100 and \$500. The price variance is accounted for by differences in size and quality. A small boa usually takes two skins: a stole, 15, and a cape, 25. About 40 skins go into most jackets, from 60 to 65 are needed for a street-length coat and 80 to 85 for a floor-length design.

The designs are lined in discreet brown silk, edged with two rows of velvet.

The special collection will be shipped to Montreal before the opening of Expo 67, which takes place April 27 and some of it may be sold there.

HALVA

1 cup butter or shortening
 2 cups flour (sifted)
 1 1/2 cups sugar
 1 cup water
 1 1/2 tsp. saffron
 Boil the sugar in 1 cup of water. Melt butter in a deep skillet. Add flour gradually, stirring constantly. Stir the flour and butter mixture on a medium fire until it is a light caramel colour. Remove from fire. Add 1/2 cup of the melted sugar and saffron and stir well.
 When ready halva should look like peanut butter. It can be used as a dessert or eaten like peanut butter on bread.

Kabul University Becomes A Women's World

By A Staff Writer
 Azam says without blushing that "it is a great idea for boys and girls to mix in the same class." She remembers how girls were a few years ago when the only boys most of them had ever seen were members of their families. "Outside of their house whenever they met people they were shy, nervous and awkward," says Fahima who is neither shy, nervous give you a good social University give you a good social education as well as an academic education."

Fahima originally expected to enter the Faculty of Law after graduating Malalai Girls Schools but she was registered at the Faculty of Letters after taking the entrance exam. She didn't like the idea at first she decided to pursue her interest in journalism and so is satisfied with her programme. Her wide range of interests which including sewing, knitting, economics, literature and history will stand her in good stead if she enters the profession of journalism one day.

Fahima and Sara are typical of the new Afghan women who are making education a top priority in life. Since women first entered the University in 1958 their numbers have steadily risen. These two girls probably still see University life as kind of lark and a kind of adventure, but in a few years as Sara Abawi already realises they will more clearly see and feel how great a force an educated woman can be in the development of her country.

Another spritely coed who feels it is important for women to attend universities has a word or two about coeducational instruction. First year letter student Fahima

Sara comes from a family of ten, with whom she still lives, so she should know and fully appreciate the need for educated women. She graduated from Aisha Durani and is currently studying in the Faculty of Education. Naturally enough she plans to be a teacher.

Another spritely coed who feels it is important for women to attend universities has a word or two about coeducational instruction. First year letter student Fahima



Miss Sara Abawi Miss Fahima Azam

Women In Japan—A Changing Role In Government, Education, The Home

In the last 20 years Japanese society has undergone a variety of evolutionary changes. One of the most remarkable is the change in status of women.

Article 14 of the Japanese Constitution says: "All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin."

In line with this constitutional provision and under the influence of the rapidly growing economy, women have begun to take an active role in politics and government, education and employment as well as in home life and community affairs.

All women over 20 years of age received the right to vote in 1945. Almost 70 per cent of the women eligible to vote in the 1946 elections cast their votes and they sent 39 women to the House of Representatives.

In 1967 there are seven women in the House of Representatives and 13 in the House of Councillors. Although there is a decrease in the total number of women since 1946, there have always been at least 20 seats in parliament occupied by women since 1946.

And the number of women taking part in the elections is increasing. Almost 90 per cent take part in local elections, less than one per cent below the number of men who participate.

A woman now head the Labour Ministry's Women's and Minor's Bureau. Women make up 15 per cent of the membership of Boards of Education, 25 per cent of the Mediation Commissioners on Family Courts and 24 per cent of the Public and Child Welfare Commissioners. A woman is now Minister of State for Science and Technics Agency.

Coeducation is now common and more and more women are going to college. By 1960 there were five times as many women university students as in 1950.

It has also become an accepted fact that women should work although women still have difficulty finding employment equal to their qualifications and abilities. Just over 50 per cent of the women in Japan now work. The majority are employed as family workers but many are now also employed by industry. Some are entering fields such as architecture and accounting, once exclusively jobs done by men. Teaching is a traditional field for women and 31 per cent of all teachers are now women.

Article 24 of the Constitution reads: "Marriage shall be based only on the mutual consent of both sexes and it shall be maintained through mutual cooperation with the equal rights of husband and wife as a basis. With regard to choice of spouse, property rights, inheritance, choice of domicile, divorce and other matters pertaining to marriage and the family, laws shall be enacted from the stand point of individual dignity and the essential equality of the sexes."

Although many marriages are still arranged by parents, the girl can express whom she would like to marry and once she is 20 can marry without parental consent. In practice, the system is now one of harmonious compromise between parental choice and the daughter's preference. Either husband or wife can sue for divorce. The wife now inherits a third of the property and the other two thirds is divided among children.

Electric appliances and mass production of daily necessities have eased the woman's role in the home. The birth rate is down to 2.9 children per couple.

CAMPUS TO KITCHEN

Today it is natural that every year thousands of girls take their final degree exams and that some of them even go on to do their doctorate.

In many countries, notably the U.S., Sweden, Finland, and the Soviet Union the time is not far off when there will be more women than men graduates on the labour market.

As the number of female students is steadily rising in industrially developed countries it seems likely that before long female graduates will not only outnumber male graduates but the quality of their education will be superior. In the U.S. for example, the average educational standard of women is already far higher than that of men.

The astonishing thing is that in America which may be said to provide a pointer for future European trends, the number of women graduates who are in managerial positions is just as low as in the Federal Republic.

Thus it would seem that the practical advantages to be derived from a course of study at university are not so apparent as the number of female students would indicate. What are the reasons for this?

Female students at universities undoubtedly possess equal rights. The assertion that girls very frequently give up their studies after just a few semesters has been proved false, as Federal Republic statistics show.

Of the million graduates in the Federal Republic no less than 25 per cent are women. As the proportion of women at university has hovered around the 23-per-cent mark for some years this means that more men than women undergraduates must leave university without taking their degree.

The proportion of women graduates who have settled on a career is also, at 70 per cent, far higher than is usually imagined. The increasing numbers of women anxious to enjoy the benefits of a university education are characteristic of all developed nations, although the proportion varies from country to country.

In the Federal Republic the proportion is still not budging

Now she often puffs amiably on a slender cigar. There is a quality of joyousness about her that is missing in metropolitan life. She lives a comfortable country life now, in an old house near the bulb-fields, and she shares her home with her life long friend, Dr. Maria Noite.

The two women lived through enough despair, distress and irony in the war to make them grateful for the present. Then, with the help of many friends, as the professor firmly pointed out, they helped to save the lives of thousands of Jewish children. She was known to them as "Aunti Lien." They were both in the underground movement, both imprisoned by the Nazis, Gisena van der Molen says, matter of factly, that Dr. Nolte saved her life. Friends got them out of prison by telling the Nazis they had made fools of themselves by "picking up these two, ordinary, middle-aged women."

Apartheid offends her enormously. The professor and her helpers have raised \$21,000 for the Defence and Aid Fund. She talks about the misery created by apartheid: "It is so easy to be abstract or intellectual about it. To do so is to forget the way it degrades people." She would like to visit South Africa herself, but thinks it unlikely, in view of her convictions, that the Government would let her have a visa.

She feels the most sinister thing about South Africa is "That they have taken the facade of a democracy and use this to excuse their system." Professor van der Molen has a strong conviction in the oneness of mankind. "That we have to learn to accept this fundamental principle to build the coming international society." Her belief in the essential goodness of humans, as endearing. It is this that keeps her hopeful over South Africa.

The country. The largest are the National Council of Women's Organisations of Agricultural Cooperatives and the National Council of the Federation of Regional Women's Clubs.

communications is improving their life, however.

About 63 per cent of Japanese women participate in at least one of the 42,000 women's organisations in the country.



Japanese women have learned to run complicated office equipment.

CDU Gains As NPD Enters Two W. German Parliaments

HAMBURG, April 24, (AP).—The Christian Democrats consolidated their hold on the electorate of two West German states yesterday, with the extreme right-wing National Democratic Party (NPD) entering both state legislative assemblies.

According to preliminary computer estimates, the Christian Democrats (CDU) won 46.7 per cent of the total, against 44.4 per cent four years ago in the Rhineland Palatinate.

The Social Democrats (SPD), next biggest West German party, and coalition partner of the CDU in the federal government, lost ground, securing only 36.8 per cent, compared to 40.7 in 1963.

The Free Democrats (FDP) whose very parliamentary existence was at stake in the Rhineland Palatinate, won 8.3 per cent—a 1.8 per cent drop from the 1963 results.

The NPD, widely held to be a re-incarnation of the former Nazi party, will enter the House with 6.9 per cent of the votes—five per cent being required as a minimum.

In the other province, Schleswig-Holstein, in West Germany's extreme north, traditionally the home

of parties right of the centre, the NPD also secured the required minimum.

According to preliminary calculations, the NPD won 5.4 per cent, against 2.4 in 1962.

Considering the strong nationalist feeling prevailing in this state, the NPD did not quite live up to expectations here.

Observers are blaming this result on the recent fights at the top of the party hierarchy, especially the ousting of Vice-Chairman Fritz Thielen and his deputy Adolf von Thadden.

There was a slight increase in Christian Democrat votes from 45 per cent in 1962 to 45.5 per cent.

The Social Democrats, in contrast to their loss in the Rhineland Palatinate, secured one per cent more than five years ago with 40.2 per cent.

The liberals were able to remain represented in the Schleswig-Holstein parliament in spite of their 1.3 per cent drop to 6.6 per cent.

The two state elections had attracted wide attention abroad, with numerous foreign correspondents following the trend in both due to the participation of the National Democratic Party.

With its moderate victories scored in Schleswig-Holstein and the Rhineland Palatinate yesterday, the NPD is now seated in five of a total of eleven state parliaments, including West Berlin.

After last autumn's elections in Hesse and Bavaria, eight and fifteen NPD delegates respectively entered the state parliaments.

In West Germany's smallest state, the city-state of Bremen, the National Democrats were already represented by four deputies Bremen is the home of NPD's Fritz Thielen, a cement manufacturer, said to speak for the party's more moderate faction.

Adenauer's Funeral

(Continued from page 2)

Christian Democratic Union (CDU). This party developed out of the wish of a group of men and women in Germany to surmount the religious division of their country; in it, Protestant and Catholic Christians were henceforth to work in political harmony.

It was a persuasive idea, and its validity soon became evident at the polls. For many years, the CDU was to be the strongest political party in the Federal Republic, and once, running for Parliament under the banner of Adenauer, it obtained an absolute parliamentary majority. At the establishment of the Federal Republic, Adenauer was president of the Parliamentary Council which framed the basic law, the constitution, and on September 15, 1949, the German Bundestag elected him to be the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. He was then 73 years old.

At home Adenauer had united adherents of both Christian faiths in one political party. In foreign affairs his objectives were clearly apparent; he meant to enable a democratic Germany to rejoin the community of free nations.

In patient and methodical discussions with the Western occupying powers of that day he succeeded in bringing about a fundamental change in their policy and obtained the Treaty on Germany. Even before this, the young Federal Republic had become a member of several European organisations. The real breakthrough in international politics came in 1955, when it obtained national sovereignty, and soon after, when it became a partner in the alliance of the West.

Another highlight of German postwar policy came in 1955 when Adenauer went to Moscow: a journey which resulted in the liberation of 10,000 German prisoners of war held in the Soviet Union and the resettlement of thousands of ethnic Germans.

Not everything sown by statesman and politician Adenauer grew to fruition. The unification of Europe is still in the distant future. The European Economic Community, founded in 1957, is now to be given a new impulse toward economic union at a second "summit conference" in Rome.

Thus, it is well on its way toward fulfilling the European dream of the 1950's at least in the economic sphere. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, which the Federal Republic joined in 1955, has withstood all the stresses of the recent years, and there could be no better proof of its soundness. The German-French reconciliation, first consummated between Adenauer and de Gaulle in 1958 and 1959, has been reaffirmed by the present Federal Chancellor.

SOYUZ-1

(Continued from page 1)

arov would step outside his cabin soon after being joined by a second ship.

Valery Bykovsky, who spent five days in space in 1963, was tipped as another likely pilot in the new series.

Moscow Television showed a still photograph of dark-haired Komarov wearing the same special helmet with glass visor used by cosmonaut Alexei Leonov two years ago when he became the first man ever to float in space.

Experts said this suggested Komarov was ready to step out of his capsule whenever necessary.

The heavy helmet appeared to be fitted with a telephone link, and the same special heating system which prevented Leonov's sun visor misting over in outer space.

Komarov is father of a 15-year-old son and a nine-year-old daughter. Bushy-browed, quiet spoken, Komarov fought against doctors who said he may have to quit the space team because of an irregular heart beat. In spite of a serious operation, he managed to get back into training within five months.

In a message before blastoff, Komarov said he was dedicating his flight to this year's 50th anniversary of Soviet Communist party.

Russia has not explained its reason for inactivity in the manned space field since the Voskhod-2 flight of March 18-19, 1965.

A Tass commentator wrote: Komarov, who has experience in flying and has a sound engineering training, is testing the new Soviet spaceship at a speed of some 30,000 km. an hour.

Soyuz-1 continues the cosmic series of Vostoks and Voskhods whose every flight was a stage in the exploration of near space. Ever more difficult and fascinating tasks were set before each flight.

Vietnam Developments

(Continued from page 1)

Ba army barracks, 25 miles from the port of Haiphong, setting off four secondary explosions as their bombs ripped through barracks and storage areas.

In a total of 110 missions over the North Saturday there were two brief encounters with MIG-17 jet fighters, but no fire was exchanged.

Roads, barges, bridges, lorries and storage areas were hit by the marauding American planes.

In the South, Viet Cong ground fire brought down an Air Force Canberra bomber 16 miles (25 km) southeast of Saigon, killing the pilot. The navigator was rescued.

Meanwhile, apart from the shooting of a candidate by the Viet Cong, few incidents have been reported in yesterday's local village elections held in selected communities throughout the country.

A government spokesman said the candidate, Nguyen Quang, was shot dead in a hamlet in Bien Hoa province.

In northerly Quang Tin province, the Viet Cong encircled a hamlet with a platoon of guerrillas, but withdrew when government troops arrived.

Some 850,000 S. Vietnamese were eligible to vote yesterday in the fourth phase of the country's staggered village elections.

A Hsinhua report said that on behalf of the central committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, President Ho Chi Minh wrote a letter yesterday to the army and people in Haiphong city, "praising their latest feat in downing five U.S. planes on April 20."

President Ho Chi Minh said in his letter: "The U.S. aggressors are still obstinately intensifying their war of aggression though they have suffered disastrous defeats in both the North and South of our country."

He called on all the armed forces and people in Haiphong to maintain the highest vigilance, fight more brilliantly and win greater victories.

It was announced in Hanoi Saturday that a U.S. plane was shot down on April 21 by the Vietnam People's Army over Thanh Hoa province.

In addition to the two U.S. aircraft downed over Hoa Binh province on April 19, the North Vietnamese Air Force brought down two others over Ha Tay and Thanh Hoa provinces the same day, Hsinhua reported.

An AP report from Paris said French President de Gaulle has told organisers of the Bertrand Russell "war crimes tribunal" that he agreed with their anti-American position but he still cannot let them hold sessions in France.

"It is not necessary to point out that (Lord Russell and his friends) are invested with no power, nor charged with any international mandate, and that they would therefore not be able to accomplish any act of justice," de Gaulle said in a letter to the "tribunal."

The letter was in response to a written query from Paul Sartre, the French writer, asking whether the government intended to prevent the "tribunal" from sitting in Paris as scheduled on April 26. Both letters were made public by the Elysee Palace.

De Gaulle said "the organisers of the Russell tribunal plan to criticise

World News In Brief

BAGHDAD, Iraq April 24, (AP).—An Iraqi scheme to double rice production in the country's southern region will save \$11.2 million in foreign exchange—the cost of rice imports in 1964, it was announced in Baghdad Sunday.

Production will be raised through increased use of fertilisers at a cost of \$1,600,000 according to the Ministry of Agriculture.

CHICAGO, April 24, (Reuter).—U.S. President Johnson Sunday ordered all possible federal aid for the tornado-battered mid-west states of America.

A group of black tornadoes with explosive winds howled across Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Michigan on Friday leaving 52 people dead and more than 1,500 injured.

An estimated 200,000 houses were demolished, churches and business wrecked and hundreds of vehicles destroyed. In the confusion police counted some bodies, twice and at first put the death toll at 60.

UNITED NATIONS, April 24, (Reuter).—Spain has asked United Nations Secretary-General U Thant to press Britain to renew Anglo-Spanish negotiations on the future of Gibraltar, the Spanish UN delegation said Sunday.

Britain announced on April 13 that resumption of the talks—due on April 18—had been postponed pending an urgent examination of technical and diplomatic implications of a Spanish decision to prohibit all foreign aircraft from the Algeciras one bordering Gibraltar.

COPENHAGEN, April 24, (AP).—Prime Minister and Foreign

Minister Jens Otto Krag Sunday night instructed the Danish ambassador in Athens to contact the new military government on behalf of the arrested leader of the Centre Union Party Georges Papandreu.

In an official declaration from the Danish Prime Minister it was disclosed here that the ambassador has been instructed to ask the authorities for the 80-year-old Papandreu's immediate release, in order that he can be brought back to his home, and treated by his own doctors, who are familiar with his serious heart condition.

TOKYO, April 24, (Reuter).—Police doubled guards Sunday at the mint bureau compound in Oseia, western Japan where a woman was trampled to death and 27 people were injured, in a crush to view cherry blossoms Saturday.

The wall compound is open for a week every year when about 400 cherry trees are in full bloom.

Saturday, some 200,000 people turned up to see the blossoms and caused chaos.

PARIS, April 24, (Reuter).—King Mahendra and Queen Atrna of Nepal arrived here Sunday morning for a short visit before their official visit to The Hague beginning Tuesday, reliable sources said Sunday.

The sources said the royal couple were not expected to meet French leaders during their stay here.

WASHINGTON, April 24, (Reuter).—Financial experts from ten nations met behind closed doors here Sunday to open another round of negotiations on international monetary reforms.

The meeting is being held by deputies of the finance ministers or central bank heads of the so-called group of ten, the world's financially most powerful nations.

The group includes five of the European Common Market countries—France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Belgium—along with the U.S., Britain, Canada, Sweden and Japan.

BIRMINGHAM, England, April 24, (AP).—A university doctor urged Sunday that contraceptive pills be made easily available to college girls to "stop the terrible waste of taxpayer's money caused by pregnant girls having to leave their studies."

Dr. Philip Cauthery, 41, physician to Birmingham's University of Aston, said: "You can't control the sexual behaviour of young people...and contraceptive pills only cost a few pennies."

In an article in the university magazine he said the benefit to taxpayers was obvious because it sometimes cost more than 1,000 pounds a year to educate a girl at university.

A recent survey has shown that two-thirds of the fathers of unmarried girls students' babies are student boys.

WASHINGTON, April 24, (AP) Former governor Georgia Wallace of Alabama said Sunday that if he runs for president it will be in response to what he called movement of the people throughout the nation.

Then he added, "If the top-ranked politicians get in the way, they're going to get run over."

SINGAPORE, April 24, (Reuter).—Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak hinted at increased Australian defence assistance when he stopped over in Singapore last night.

Tun Razak was returning home from an 18-day goodwill tour of Australia and New Zealand.

KARLOVY VARY, April 24, (Tass) Leonid Brezhnev, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Karlovy Vary Sunday. He heads the CPSU delegation to the meeting of European Communist and Workers Parties, Alexander Shelepin, member of the delegation, who is member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived together with Brezhnev.

The delegation also includes Yuri Andropov and Boris Ponomarev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

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Home News In Brief

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—According to a Royal Protocol Department announcement, His Majesty the King received Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal yesterday morning at 10:30 in Gulshana Palace.

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Ehsan Aram and Ahmad Shah Gardezi, members of the Kabul Museum staff, left Kabul for Italy yesterday to study archeology under Italian scholarships.

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Anwar, a faculty member of the College of Agriculture, Kabul University, yesterday returned from the United States where he continued his studies on agricultural machinery.

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Ghaffar Osmanzai and Shah Aqa, sanitation engineers for the rural development department and the Ministry of Public Health, yesterday returned from New Delhi where they attended a World Health Organisation sponsored seminar on using plastic pipes to improve sanitation.

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—Ghulam Sakhi, a staff member of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, returned from England yesterday after studies in industrial chemistry on a Colombo Plan programme.

Flying Saucer Probe Botched, Says Physicist

WASHINGTON, April 24, (Reuter).—Dr. James E. McDonald, senior physicist at Arizona University, accused the U.S. Air Force of mishandling investigation of unidentified flying objects (UFO's) and called for a congressional investigation.

"This is not a nonsense problem", Dr. McDonald told the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

"The investigation should be handled by a scientific agency, not a military agency," he said. "The heart of the problem is the ridicule lid," Dr. McDonald said. "You newspaper editors who are sitting on the lid should get off it and get your wire, service people off it."

"Bring about a congressional investigation, you will find an astonishing picture that has been mishandled far too long."

Dr. McDonald was challenged by Dr. Donald H. Menzel, Harvard professor of astronomy and astrophysics and a former president of the American Astrophysical Society.

He told the 550 editors at their annual convention that flying saucer sighting could be attributed to mass hallucinations, hoaxes, natural phenomena, the chemistry of the human eye and optical effects.

"The UFO's are not unidentified, they often are not flying, and many are not even objects," Dr. Menzel said.

Meanwhile, a strange flying object was reported at South Hill, Virginia.

C. N. Crowder said he was driving away from the warehouse he manages Friday night when he saw a silver-coloured object resembling a metal storage tank standing in the middle of the road.

He said it was about 12 ft. in diameter and stood on legs about 3 ft. high.

"I turned on my bright lights and just about the time I did this, a tremendous burst of white-looking fire came from the bottom of the object and it went right straight up in the air like a bullet," Crowder said.

"It was just a flash and it was gone, but when I had my brights on, I got a perfect look at it," he said.

PROOFREADER NEEDED

Full-time work requiring ability to read English quickly and accurately and miscellaneous pressroom duties. If qualified, contact Shafiq Rahel, Editor, Kabul Times.

Call 23821 or come to the office in the new government press building, Ansari Watt.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB "LA BELLE OTTERO"
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INTERNATIONAL CLUB
Special men's Luncheon with a speaker who will talk about an interesting subject. Lunch Af\$ 65 per person. Tuesday, April 25th at 12:30 p.m.

Color's Influence

(Continued from page 2)

ed from this symbolism, he adds, in the desire of the Christian church to become universal.

Bastide notes that some Negroes reserved this system of values, inventing "black angels with kinky hair and flat noses," and also conceiving of a "Black Virgin," promoted by sentence in the Gospels referring to the Virgin, Niger erat sed pulchra "Black she was, but beautiful." Bastide adds that "Only in a country where segregation became the rule... did the revolt of the Negro go so far as to create a Black God and a Black Christ."

"In the African colonies, Messianism represented an effort on the part of Africans to free themselves from the dominance of their own rejected, downtrodden, and exploited race."

Race and colour play significant roles all over the world, in India, Japan and Latin America, as well as in western Europe and the United States, other articles indicate. The purpose of the study is stated by Daedalus Editor Stephen R. Graubard in a preface:

"The recognition that colour and race remain decisive barriers to human association—and that even those nations which pride themselves as they sometimes claim—made the group wish to study attitudes towards race and colour in as many dimensions as possible. The concern of the group was both to document, changing (and unchanging) attitudes towards racial differences and to consider the cultural, social, physical and political forces which contribute to the situation as it exists in the world at this time."

Hiroshi Wagatsuma, writing about Japanese attitudes, notes that they valued white skin as beautiful and black skin as ugly long before they had any sustained contacts with either Europeans or Africans. Andre Beteille writes of India, where caste is a major factor in social rank. Leon Carl Brown discusses relationships between Arab Africa and black Africa below the Sahara, noting among other things that as far back as the Middle Ages at least 20,000 black Africans were taken yearly to the North as slaves. "or at least two million per century."

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Weather Forecast

Skies in the central and northern regions of the country will be partly cloudy with occasional showers in some areas. The warmest regions in the country were Farah and Kandahar both with a high temperature of 35C, 95F.

The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 21C, 70F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	25C 8C
	77F 46F
Herat	27C 13C
	80F 55F
Kunduz	31C 17C
	88F 63F
Ghazni	23C 7C
	73F 44F
N. Salang	7C -1C
	44F 30F
	95F 64F



ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 4:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. American cinemascope colour film in Farsi.

SANDPIPER

PARK CINEMA: At 2, 5, 8 and 10 p.m. Russian cinemascope film.

THE ALPS