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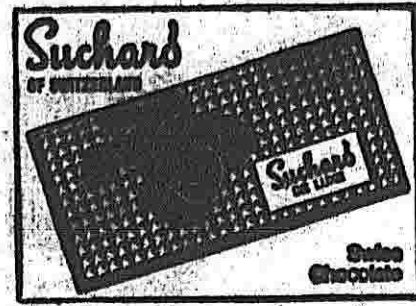
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THE KABUL TIMES



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KABUL, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1967 (ASAD 8, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

SCHOLARS FROM 11 COUNTRIES MEET AT SEMINAR IN KABUL

Prime Minister Maiwandwal Opens Five-Day Discussion On Historic Manuscripts

By A Staff Writer

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal inaugurated the international seminar on manuscripts this morning at the Kabul University Library. Thirty-two scholars from 11 countries and representatives of UNESCO are participating. The five-day seminar is sponsored by the Kabul libraries department of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Before the official inauguration by Maiwandwal, Abdul Rauf Benewa, Minister of Information and Culture, read His Majesty the King's message of welcome. His Majesty expressed his delight at the fact that the seminar is being held in Kabul, and his wish that the participants will have a pleasant and fruitful stay in Afghanistan.

Maiwandwal told the distinguished gathering, which included diplomats and a large number of officials and students, that he felt honoured to welcome scholars from various countries "to our capital city."

"I consider it a great privilege to thank you and the friendly countries for complimenting us by participating in this conference," the Prime Minister said.

The Prime Minister said that the holding of this seminar in an age of modernisation seems to be anachronistic as we go back to the age of calligraphy and talk about manuscripts.

"Since the invention of the printing press by Gutenberg and the extensive progress that this art has made, and in this age, with the new means of photo printing, it has now become possible to publish huge volumes instantly," he said.

The Prime Minister said that the skillful binding and miniature illuminations that we see on many pages of the past reveal to us a spirit that fortunately still continues with us—that is, the spirit of artistic and spiritual values.

"This is the cultural continuum that we live in and we hope that we carry on for future generations the spirit of modern values and spiritual honours."

"There is, therefore, no anachronism. It is only a continuation of the spirit of common knowledge that has brought us here together and will bring many together in subsequent years to transfer this past, the glory of the present, to a hopeful future."

The Prime Minister told the participants: "Some of you come from the same area which the seminar deals with. But some of you have come from distant and far-away places. Your interest in the culture and history of this area is no less."

Commenting on the factors which



Prime Minister Maiwandwal looking at some manuscripts after the inauguration of the seminar.

Fine, Rare Manuscripts On View At Kabul Seminar

The following is the list of manuscripts being exhibited at the international manuscripts seminar in Kabul:

1—Sharhe-Aurad-e-Sheikh Shahabuddin-Suhrawardy; a rare and unpublished manuscript.

2—Maarejun-Nabuwwa—an old, gilded manuscript in the Nastaliq script.

3—Maarejun-Nabuwwa—gilded and illuminated, in the Nastaliq script.

4—Three volumes of old commentaries upon the Holy Koran in Dari—the identity of the commentators is not known and further studies are needed.

5—Verses from the Holy Koran in the handwriting of research scholar, and its Dari translation in the Regaa script; written in Indian ink, a very fine copy indeed.

6—A portfolio of quatrains by Abi-Saeed-Abikhair in the Nastaliq script; unsigned and undated, but written perhaps by Mirza Yakoub Khan.

7—Taimuranama by Mowlana Abdullah Hatifi Heravi, in the hand-writing of Ustad Mir Ali Heravi, the celebrated calligraphist.

8—Portfolio of Dewan-i-Hafiz, in excellent Nastaliq script, written by an unknown Indian scribe; unsigned and undated.

9—The Holy Koran in the handwriting of a scholar, from the end of the 6th to the beginning of the 7th century; a very fine and old copy.

10—Dewan-i-Hafiz in the handwriting of Mohammad Mohsin Heravi. This manuscript was written on the command of Feridoun Hussain, son of Sultan Hussain Baqra.

11—Qasid-el-Anbiya; a fine and old manuscript; gilded and illuminated, written in 893 by Ataulah in fine Naskh script.

12—Kimiya-e-Saadat by Imam Ghazali; an old and fine copy,

gilded and illuminated, in old Naskh script.

13—A record of Rowzatussafa by Amir Akhund Heravi in the fine handwriting of Mohammad Ali, expert on Naskh script, on the order of Sultan Hussain Sa'favi and placed by him in the Madressah; a fine manuscript.

14—Nafhat-el-Anas, by Jami; a fine, gilded and illuminated copy in Nastaliq; written in 989 and later completed by Abdul Ghafour Lari in 1022.

15—Kimiya-e-Saadat; a fine copy written in 703 A.H.

16—Masnavi of Mowlana Balkhi in Naskh script by Iskander bin Masoud; dated 880; gilded and illuminated.

17—A pamphlet on Sufism in the handwriting of the scholar himself; dated 894; written by Abubakr bin Soofi Mehtar Baghlani.

18—Lawah-Jami in the beautiful handwriting of Burhan Heravi; written in Cairo.

19—Mirda-el-Ebad by Najmeddin Daye Razi; a fine manuscript written by the scholar in mixed Regaa script; dated 760 A.H.; in the handwriting of Nuraiddin Shamseddin Alias Noore-e-Khush-Khawan-Bokhari.

20—Collection of poems by Hakeem Sanaye Ghaznavi, including all poems and Mathnavis by him; and old, fine and peerless manuscript.

21—Tafahussat-el-Ans by Jami; a fine manuscript in Nastaliq and gilded; in the handwriting of Abu-Saeed-ben-Sahabuddin Jami.

22—A collection of pamphlets in the handwriting of a scholar, in script inclined towards Kufic with all titles in Kufic.

23—Sharhe-Hadiqa-Sanaye by Abdul Lateef bin Abdullah Abasi; it is apparently the same manuscript which was compiled

(Contd. on page 4)

HM GREETES DELEGATES

I am happy to greet the distinguished scholars and bibliographers of friendly countries taking part in this seminar and exposition of manuscripts.

I am pleased to see that this meeting is being held in the capital of our country. The keen interest shown by the sons of Afghanistan to revive our literary heritage and preserve scientific treasures, as represented at today's gathering, is gratifying to us.

I am convinced that in their progress towards a new life, the people of Afghanistan will consistently try to uphold and preserve their literary heritage and that this seminar will make a valuable contribution towards the attainment of this goal.

I hope that the result of the studies and research conducted by eminent scholars and bibliographers like yourselves and the conclusions which will be reached after your deliberations at this seminar will provide guidance and a source of reference of great value for future research workers and those who will strive to revive the literary heritage of mankind. I also hope that gatherings as this will lead to closer and stronger links between men of letters and scholars all over the world.

I hope and wish that your stay in Afghanistan will be a fruitful and pleasant one.

HM PRAISES GHAZNIANS' SENSE OF BROTHERHOOD

NAWOR, July 31, (Bakhtar).—

His Majesty the King left Ghazni province yesterday and spent the night in Bamyan. Before he left Ghazni His Majesty complimented the people of the province on the unity and brotherhood he found among them.

His Majesty left the capital of Navor Woleswali in the morning. As the royal motorcade passed through Kotok Shar, Khwat, Sabza Ab, Karaiz, Altarghana and Irgin, His Majesty was greeted by dancing men, women and children.

His Majesty arrived in Azhdahar, which is between Wardak and Ghazni provinces, at 11 a.m. He was welcomed by Governor Mohammad Ebrahim Abasi of Wardak, Wakil Mohammad, the deputy from Behsood in the Wolesi Jirgah, Senator Mohammad Reza Karbalaee and elders of the area. A large crowd had gathered and the people welcomed His Majesty with dances and songs.

At one point His Majesty got out of his car to meet the people. His Majesty arrived in the capital of Behsood woleswali at 12:45 p.m. After a short stay there he left for Bamyan, which he reached in the evening.

Saturday, His Majesty travelled 145 km. from Mir Adina, the capital of Malistan woleswali, to the capital of Navor woleswali, crossing such difficult passes as Basar, Gandil and Tamo. The Basar pass is 3,000 m. above sea level. Two km. from the capital of Navor, His Majesty's motorcade was received by Hazara and Koochi horsemen. They escorted His Majesty to the royal camp. His Majesty spent Saturday night in the capital of Navor.

Elders of Navor had dinner at the royal table.

His Majesty told a large gathering: "Our few days in Ghazni province, which provided us with the opportunity of meeting the people, have made us happy."

"From the hour we entered Ghazni province, we have noticed oneness, unity and brotherhood in you all, and this has caused us happiness."

You know, every wish can be realised through unity and oneness, and I hope that you will always have it."

Addressing the Koochis His Majesty said, "We are aware of your needs; the state is paying due attention to improving your standard of living."

His Majesty said that there was no standard for comparison of the condition of the people today and what it was 20 years ago. "Our people are well aware of this fact."

Referring to the activities of the second geological team in Sabzak woleswali of Malistan, His Majesty said, "Today we crossed these high-altitude passes and we are happy to see that some of our youth are busy in geological research. As preliminary reports indicate, there may be some rich mines in the heart of your mountains."

Abdul Hussain Masoodi, the deputy from Navor in the Wolesi Jirgah, thanked His Majesty for his

wise instructions which had made development in several fields possible. He assured His Majesty that the people would stay united.

Two elders of the area, Ali Baba Qambari and Abdul Khaliq of Quria village of Navor, welcomed His Majesty and thanked him for his kind words.

The minister of education and some other officials yesterday attended a meeting of elders of Navor and discussed with them development projects for their area. Sarwar Nasher, president of the Spinjar Company, spoke about the role of private capital. Samad Bakhshi, president of the rural development department, said that a rural development project would be inaugurated in Navor this year.

Forrestal Blaze Death Roll Above 100; Air Strikes Cut

SAIGON, July 31, (Reuter).—

The blaze aboard the U.S. air craft carrier Forrestal Saturday slashed the 40 daily missions to only six. A U.S. spokesman said here yesterday. The number of dead in the fire has already passed the 100 mark.

The reduction in the number of offensive missions flown from 7th Fleet carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin was a direct result of the fire, the spokesman said.

Navy A-4 Skyhawk jets from the carrier Oriskany, which was later involved in the rescue operations around its blazing sister ship, did, however, strike at a target five miles from Haiphong, he added.

The planes swept in over the North Vietnamese state to blast the Loi Dong military barracks northwest of the main port, destroying five buildings and damaging seven more.

Skyhawks based on the Bon Homme Richard, the vessel which was to have been relieved "on station" by the newly arrived Forrestal, destroyed a North Vietnamese patrol boat 45 miles from Haiphong.

Meanwhile, American Military Headquarters announced that a force of Marines which entered the southern half of the demilitarised zone between North and South Vietnam Friday was withdrawn yesterday.

The Marines, who had pushed into the once neutral buffer strip to hunt out North Vietnamese artillery which has been blasting northern Marine bases, lost five dead and 50 wounded in a four-hour battle Saturday night.

The unknown sized force of North Vietnamese who clashed with the Marines had their own artillery support—a tactical luxury enjoyed until recently only by American forces in Vietnam.

3 Nation Summit Continues In Iran

RAMSAR, North Iran, July 31, (Reuter).—The leaders of Pakistan, Turkey and Iran continued their summit talks yesterday with special attention to coordination of Middle Eastern policies, according to informed sources.

President Ayub Khan, Turkey's Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel and Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi began their discussions in this Caspian Sea resort Saturday.

The three are accompanied by their foreign ministers, and the Shah has with him Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida.

The leaders first met with their advisers yesterday, and this was followed by separate talks between the heads of government and the ministers.

Soviet Union Marks Navy Day

MOSCOW, July 31, (Reuter).—

The Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Navy said yesterday that the capitalist powers have lost supremacy of the sea.

"It has long since been lost by big capitalist powers and sooner or later they will have to realise that they have no such supremacy at all," Admiral Sergei Gorskoy wrote in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

Admiral Vladimir Kasatanov wrote in yesterday's Red Star that "combat operations on vast marine theatres of war will be of great importance and our navy can play one of the leading roles in a future war."

The two admirals' articles marked celebration here of Navy Day yesterday.

Rusk Opposes War Declaration Against N. Vietnam

WASHINGTON, July 31, (Reuter).—U.S. Secretary of State Dean

Rusk has told a Senate sub-committee he is opposed to declaring war against North Vietnam because this might be seen as a threat to destroy the country.

Rusk told a joint sub-committee of the Senate foreign relations and armed services committees in testimony made public yesterday.

In this century, declarations of war have come to imply dedication to the total destruction of the enemy.

"The purpose of the United States has not been to destroy North Vietnam but to end armed aggression and restore peace in South Vietnam."

A declaration of war "would be regarded by the rest of the world as an announcement that our purpose is no longer collective defence, but an all-out military effort that will threaten the existence of the communist regime in North Vietnam."

QUAKE KILLS 50 IN CARACAS

CARACAS, July 31, (Reuter).—At least 50 people died when a severe earthquake rocked the Venezuelan capital Saturday night.

The quake shook Central and Northern Venezuela, injuring hundreds and causing widespread damage.

Seven tall buildings collapsed in the fashionable eastern section of Caracas. Shanty towns dotting the nearby hillsides broke up and slid down into a valley.

The exact number of injured and dead was still not known as the government launched a huge search and rescue operation.

As buildings in Caracas subsided into dusty rubble those who escaped dug frantically with their hands for missing relatives. The muffled screams of women and children sounded from beneath the debris.

People fled panic-stricken into the streets as the tremors rumbled across the city.

Groups of men and women wept as they identified relatives dragged dead from the wreckage of shattered buildings.

Hospitals were unable to keep up with the rapidly rising death and injury toll.

The nearby towns of Taguaita, Naiguta and the port of La Guaira were all reported to be seriously hit. The La Guaira police said at least six people died.

Radio reports from Maracay, 50 miles (80 km.) away, said at least five people died and 100 were injured.

Most of the capital's two million inhabitants spent the night outdoors, camping in parks and squares, for fear of fresh tremors.

Early Saturday a violent tremor shook the Andes region of southwestern Venezuela and the Lake Maracaibo basin.



THE KABUL TIMES

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LIGHT ON AFGHAN ART AND CULTURE

The opening of the International Manuscript Seminar and Exposition in Kabul this morning by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal is not only a sign of Afghanistan's growing friendship with various countries of the world, particularly those who are participating, but also an indication of the importance of the history, culture and art which exist in Afghanistan.

The manuscripts now on display in the Kabul University Library and open to the public are extremely rare, and a manifestation of the long history of art and culture in Afghanistan. Some of the rare pieces belong to the Behzad school of Herat. The calligraphy is as interesting as the delicate miniature illuminations on them.

The exhibition reveals that Afghanistan is a hidden treasure-trove of art. During recent years Kabul has been the scene of quite a number of important gatherings of scholars and writers. The international seminar on human rights, the seminar on translation and the seminar on the life and works of the famous sage and philosopher in Herat, Abdullah Ansari, deserves special mention. We are sure that the participants will find the opportunity to go carefully through all the documents which are at their disposal and determine Afghanistan's place in the world of culture and art.

Some of the manuscripts on display are extremely precious to art lovers. We are happy to see that such rare documents have escaped the ruthlessness of time and carelessness of men, and we wish the public would further cooperate with the Ministry of Information and Culture and present it with any rare documents in their possession for a private collection kept in the isolation of a private house has

Food For Thought

Nothing can happen more beautiful than death.

—Walt Whitman

no value no matter how expensive it may be. Every document, every art collection of this land is the property of the public and should be handed over to public libraries and museums to be seen and studied, so that any clouded chapters of the history and civilisation of ancient Aryana may be clarified.

Gatherings like the one which started this morning, can study and judge the old manuscripts. Because such gatherings cannot be arranged too frequently, we hope that those who possess rare manuscripts will step forward during these days of the seminar and present them to the organisers for detailed study.

Now that Afghanistan has taken the first step in this direction, we hope that it is followed up. The Ministry of Information and Culture would do well to establish a central manuscripts library in the country. All the old manuscripts, some of which are more than one thousand years old, should be housed in the library and the public invited to contribute to the library any manuscripts they may have. Manuscripts, now in various museums in Afghanistan, should be transferred to the manuscript museum.

Special care should be taken to see that the museum has every kind of precaution against fire and other natural catastrophes. Catalogues of ancient manuscripts of Afghanistan, now available in foreign museums, should be bought and kept there. We are sure that if such a museum is established, it will serve as a good school for the public at large to learn about the art and culture of Afghanistan.

We wish the participants of the seminar and exposition a very happy stay in our country and hope that they will succeed in their objective of preparing a catalogue of the manuscripts which will be discussed and displayed here.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

All the premier dailies of the capital yesterday carried leading articles and editorials on the opening of the manuscripts seminar in Kabul Monday. The daily *Anis* in an editorial said: "The international seminar on manuscripts and calligraphy which will be opened here tomorrow with the participation of representatives from Asian, European and American countries to study and evaluate rare manuscripts from the Ghaznavid and Timurid periods is the first one of its kind illuminating a part of the history of the art and culture in Central Asia."

The participants are expected, the editorial said, to explain and analyse the importance of this period in the development of calligraphic art and the coming into being of manuscripts. An exhibition of Koshani calligraphic art will also be held toward the end of the five-day seminar.

The Ghaznavid, the Timurid and the Koshani periods, which are considered as the most brilliant phases of our history as far as the development of science, the arts and architecture is concerned, have attracted the interest of not only historians in Central Asia but also of a number of Western orientalists, the editorial said. That is why the recent UNESCO meeting in Paris showed an interest in this part of Afghan history and the Afghan Historical Society was chosen for liaison between various international organisations carrying out research in the history of this part of the world.

Interest was shown in the history of Gandhara art and architecture and the art and calligraphy of the Timurid period in Afghanistan.

The editorial, which was entitled "Afghanistan, the Centre of Art and Culture in the Heart of Asia," then went on to emphasise UNESCO's role in the preservation of ancient works of art. It expressed the hope that the organisation will find it possible to assist Afghanistan in restoration and preservation of important monuments as well as other works of art.

The daily *Israh* in its editorial on the subject said although world libraries have always tried to keep a record of rare manuscripts in

micro-film, it is hoped that the present seminar will furnish an opportunity to the participants to take a firsthand look at some of the rare pieces of calligraphic art and manuscripts belonging to some of the important stages of history in this part of the world. The editorial then mentioned Afghanistan's desire to promote cooperation in the field of historical research and better understanding among the countries of this region. In this connection it mentioned the fact that similar gatherings have been organised by Afghanistan in the past. The holding of seminars on human rights, on translation, on the life and works of Abdullah Ansari and Khushal Khan Khattak was specially mentioned. The holding of these seminars shows that Afghanistan is sincerely interested in the promotion of cultural ties among the countries of this region. The paper hopes such exchanges will throw light on different periods of Central Asian history.

World Press

The *New York Times* commenting on the riots that have erupted in several U.S. cities, called for Negro moderates to "recapture the nonviolent leadership."

"That is the only course for a genuinely forward advance of the Negro people," the paper said.

The paper observed that, while lack of opportunity in securing jobs, housing and education lead to social unrest, the effort to improve conditions will be delayed as long as the rule of law is not respected. "The firebombers and snipers—and the leaders of radical Negro organisations who provoke and excuse lawbreaking—are harming not only innocent white persons and their homes, but the majority of Negroes trying to break out of the slum life, turning back in suicidal anger the forward thrust of community confidence and civil rights legislation, damning themselves and their larger cause."

It is time for the "saner voices" in the Negro community to be heard.

"The Negro leaders who have labored in the ghettos of the northern cities, on the marches in the deep south, and in the vineyards of Congress and the Supreme Court now have the responsibility to condemn the violence and the law-breaking."

The *Baltimore Sun* said the riots showed "a minority of Negroes in the north exploiting the race issue and shouting down the many moderate Negroes who have shown by their own actions that there is

a way out of the ghetto and who want to show the way to others." It said "there is a way to a black revolution in which Negro citizens exercise their full political, rights and assert their economic power, but it is not the way of violence which begets violence, of black racism which begets white racism." Rioting and looting, the paper pointed out, "will inevitably be put down—with armed force, if necessary—by the millions of Americans of all colours who believe in the ultimate power of law and order."

Chicago's *American* says: "Israel's refusal to compromise her position (keeping the strait of Tiran open to international shipping)—although the gulf is the route for 80 per cent of all Jordan imports—has established an atmosphere which would be conducive to negotiation when the critical issue of control of the strait of Tiran comes under discussion."

The *Christian Science Monitor* says non-communist nation's food production is "amazing" in comparison with agricultural deficiencies existing in communist nations.

In an editorial headed "Some Amazing Figures" the paper says four countries—The United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand—supplies over 97 per cent of some 7 million tons of grain exported around the world last year.

Once-free countries of Eastern Europe which used to be major exporters of food grains were obliged to import some 14 million tons for their own use last year.

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Growing Concern In UN Over Cyprus

By Otto Leichter

Developments over the Cyprus issue are being watched with growing concern by high UN officials since, according to reliable Cypriot and UN sources, secret talks are taking place between the new Greek government and Turkey on the issue without Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus.

Greek-Turkish plans regarding the future of the Mediterranean island are said to be these:

—Enosis, the union of Greece and Cyprus is to be effected for about 80 per cent of Cypriot territory, and

which is lacking popularity, "Enosis" would be a big national success. For that reason, Athens would be willing to meet the Turk's wish and drop Makarios.

The Archbishop President, to whom the plan is no secret, is very concerned about it, but finds himself in a tricky situation with the Athens government having increasing influence on the Cypriot Army with the despatch of new, loyal officers to Cyprus.

It would not even shrink from dismissing General George Grivas, the Cypriot Army's Supreme Commander, whom it regards as not entirely reliable.

Whether the plan succeeds seems to be doubtful, but it might trigger a new crisis on Cyprus since Makarios appears unwilling to drop the reins of power.

The UN officials fear that a complicated "triangular" struggle may develop over Cyprus, with Athens opposing Nicosia

and Nicosia opposing Istanbul, in addition to conflict over the island itself.

The 4,000 soldiers on Cyprus would then be in an even more awkward position than the one which the UN force faced in the Middle East in May.

There would also be international ramifications. For NATO, the Greek-Turkish solution would not be undesirable in spite of the alliance's concern at the Greek dictatorial regime.

A Greek-Turkish agreement would remove the trouble on Cyprus and thus make NATO's southeast flank safer than it is now.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union and the Arabs are tied to Makarios as he is a supporting element for them and most popular among the non-aligned nations.

Yugoslavia, concerned over the Greek military regime, does not exclude the possibility that Athens, after having settled the Cyprus issue, might attack Albania and eventually threaten Yugoslavia.

(DPA)

Problem Of 'Floor Crossers' In India

By Inder Jit

A big question mark now hangs over the future of democracy in India, which today appears to be facing its greatest threat since independence 20 years ago from rank opportunism.

The disease had infected U.P. Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab, to mention outstanding victims. It has now spread to Madhya Pradesh. Where it will strike next is anybody's guess.

The tragedy is that even the Congress of Gandhi and Nehru has failed to rise to the occasion. Instead, it has pushed the country down the road to perdition by the recent decision of its parliamentary board to condone floor-crossings in the Assemblies and, thus, to encourage and incite defection by legislators belonging to rival political parties. A healthy and welcome decision taken in 1963, which would have gone a long way in strengthening democracy, has been conveniently rescinded without the slightest regard to its consequences. According to this decision, no member of any political party was to be admitted to the legislature and agree to contest the election on the Congress Party ticket.

Few today care to remember or seem to know the bold attempt by the late Acharya Narendra Deva early in 1948, a few months after independence, to set up in India a healthy convention in the finest traditions of parliamentary democracy. That was the time when the Socialists list Party with J.P. Narain and the Acharya as the leaders. At the instance of the Acharya, all members of the new party who were elected members of one legislature or another on the Congress ticket were directed to resign their seats forthwith and seek a fresh mandate of the people. Acharya Narendra Deva himself was a member of the U.P. Assembly and he along with 13 others resigned their members in the legislature. Many elsewhere did likewise. The Acharya was defeated. So

also were all the 13 others who stood from U.P. But a sound, healthy convention was established.

The Congress Party refused to respond. Acharya Narendra Deva's healthy lead was ignored and in 1952 T. Prakasam was lured away from the K.M.P.P. and appointed chief minister of Andhra's Congress ministry. The Congress merrily trod this path in the years that followed causing not a little heartburning among the opposition. Finally, before the 1962 general election the leaders of the various political parties in Maharashtra, including the Congress, met at a convention at Mahabaleshwar and evolved a model code of conduct for the whole country. Under this code, it was agreed among other things that those who crossed the floor should resign and seek a fresh mandate from the electorate.

Even this code was flagrantly violated by the Congress in the months that followed and, tragically enough, the decision of the central parliamentary board of October 1963 too remained a dead letter. The Congress Parliamentary Party at the centre and the Congress legislative parties in the state have continued to admit defectors from the other parties and groups. That is how the strength of the congress legislative party in Rajasthan has steadily risen from 92 to 101. Before the recent storm broke in Madhya Pradesh, the Congress land in the legislature had grown from 167 to 175 members. In U.P., four members recently crossed the floor to join the Congress and in West Bengal three U.L.F. members followed suit. In no one instance was the defector asked to resign his seat and seek re-election.

Members of the congress parliamentary board try to justify their latest resolution, which considerably waters down the procedure enunciated for the

Independents in 1963. It is argued that the board has done nothing more than to bow to reality. "We had to fight the menace of Congress defections by warning our rivals that this is a game at which two can play," explained one member usually known for his mild manner.

"Not to have rescinded the 1963 decision would have been suicidal for the Congress," explained a second known for his staunch Gandhian views. "At any rate, why must the Congress alone have to worry about upholding political standards; have the others no stake, no responsibility?"

It cannot escape the fact that because of its historic role in the country's political life and its continuing pre-eminence at the centre, the Congress Party's responsibility for maintaining political standards and for nursing the tender plant of parliamentary democracy is far greater than that of the other parties.

Under the British pattern, there is no scope for any floor crossing. No less than the great Winston Churchill crossed the floor on two occasions. But Churchill conceded in the first instance that his constituents were entitled to be consulted about the change of his allegiance from the Conservative to the Liberal Party and even offered to face a re-election. However the re-election was not pressed because "the next general election was imminent." On the second occasion, 20 years later, he fought under his own banner as a "constitutionalist" and rejoined the Conservative Party. At any rate, Churchill has gone on record to say that he found even this very difficult.

Most democratic leaders agreed that floor-crossing should be prevented. Some fear that conventions will not work in India and what it needs is legislation to bar defections as in a few foreign countries.

(INFA)

Taking An Elevator Into Space

By K. Saksaganski

Space penetration on a big scale can start only after man has learned to stock huge supplies of equipment and tools outside the gravitational pull of the earth. These stocks must be transported there both rapidly and cheaply.

A young Soviet engineer of the Leningrad Technological Institute has now come up with a very simple solution.

In a paper entitled "On Overcoming the Earth's Gravitation by Spaceships Without Jet Reaction Propulsion," Arzutunov mathematically proves the possibility of constructing an elevator reaching many thousand kilometres into the sky.

It is difficult to imagine a tower 35,810 km. high, designed to carry the support for an elevator at its top.

Yet an elevator needs a fix-satellite—one that remains "fixed" in its orbital period.

Man-made satellites flying close to the earth's surface make one orbit in something like 90 minutes. The moon, some 400,000 km. distant, needs almost four weeks to complete an orbit of the earth.

There is a distance at which the orbital period of a satellite is exactly 24 hours. Calculation shows this to 35,810 km.

A satellite completing an orbit in exactly 24 hours moving from west to east in equatorial plane would be "stationary" in relation to the earth's surface for all practical purposes. Link it to the earth with a durable cable, and the elevator into space is ready; Arzutunov argues.

Along this cable, the gravitational pull of the earth would gradually decrease; there would be a corresponding increase of the centrifugal force. Both forces would be in perfect balance at the upper end of the elevator.

Leaving out consideration of how the cable must be fashioned to support its own weight and that of the desired payload, another problem seems to be that of how to keep the satellite in its original orbit, for the cable weight would act as a force pulling the satellite toward the centre of the earth.

But the laws of celestial mechanics provide a solution also to this problem. Since the centrifugal force affecting any body linked with the imaginary elevator tower increases in proportion to the distance from the earth, it would exceed the gravitational pull if one went beyond the top of the proposed ele-

vator. Thus if two cables were laid simultaneously both downwards to the earth and upwards into space from the satellite, the two forces would remain balanced and keep the satellite in its path.

The space elevator would boast a remarkable quality. To transport a load from the earth to the stationary satellite, one would have to spend an amount of energy capable of overcoming the gravitational pull along the route.

But once the limit of weightlessness (35,810 km.) is passed, the energy provided by the rotation of the earth would become a free source of power.

The load would gather speed continuously. At a height of 47,000 km. it would reach the second cosmic velocity and become an artificial planet. And not an ounce of fuel would have to be expended.

The earth would lose a fraction of her rotational velocity in the process, but this would scarcely be noticeable.

The most suitable travelling speed of the space elevator would probably have to be around 1,000 km. At that, the daily goods turnover could be 15,000 tons, enough to fulfil man's cosmic carrying needs for a long time to come.

(DPA)

AFGHAN FAMILIES FOR AMERICAN GIRLS

Two American girls who came to Afghanistan through the American Field Service exchange programme are enjoying living with Afghan families in Kabul.

What makes the experience so enjoyable is that the two girls are more than merely guests. They have been adopted into the family for the two months they will be here in Kabul. They have new parents and new brothers and sisters. They feel at home because they have new homes.

Christy Gay Lueck and Godfrey came to Kabul July 1 and will be here until August 25. Christy lives with the Salehis, a family of eight. She makes nine. She shares a room with their daughter Roohabza, an eighth class student at Aisha Durani high school.

"I read a lot about Afghanistan and this part of the world before I came here," Christy said, "and I thought things wouldn't be too strange. But after a few days I found that everything surprised me. Although I'm more or less used to things by now, I usually discover something new everyday."

Life in Kabul she says is certainly different from life in the States, "but I have no trouble. The weather, the food and customs are sometimes strange but whenever I have any problems my family helps me out."

Mr. Salehi, who teaches at the Faculty of Law, told this reporter that he is happy to have Christy living with his family.

"Christy has fit perfectly into the family. Before my wife and I had six children, four girls and two boys, now we have seven. I think that if anything has happened in the last month we come to know each other better and as a result like one another more."

"I am glad I have the chance to show young people from other countries how the people in Afghanistan live. I hope I'll be able to add a new member to the family next year," he said.

"It's a wonderful experience for my daughter Roohabza to be sharing her room with Christy. Both girls will learn a lot from each other."

"Adopting new families," Mr. Salehi said, "even for only two months is the best kind of cultural exchange."

Godfrey's new sister is Anisa a 12th class student at Rabia Balkhi. She feels so much at home there that she has never for a moment been homesick for her real parents and brothers and sisters in the States.

Both girls like Afghan food and music although the tastes and sounds were strange to them at first. Christy is even learning how to cook. Afghan food and enjoys spending time in the kitchen, fixing the many exotic foods of the Afghan country.

Both have also had the opportunity to visit their sisters at school and have been taken by their families to Paghman, Salang, Istalif, Karez Mir, Gulbahr and other places.

"The people of Afghanistan are the most hospitable in the world and I am very happy to be able to live here," says Christy. Godfrey agrees.

Christy and Godfrey are in the second group of American students to come to Afghanistan. Two boys have also come this year. Since 1963 77 Afghan students have gone to live in the United States for a year. The next group will be leaving for America on August 16.

Madam, My Madam

A Question Of Taste

By Nokta Cheen

"Jan, I am beginning to lose faith in my taste. Whatever I choose becomes a subject of controversy in my heart and mind. I am almost beginning to develop a special complex—the complex of inferiority taste."

My wife told me this with pale lips and an angry voice.

"Honey, is there any way I can help you?" I asked her looking at her face through my eyeglasses.

To make her smile I told her I was reading the supplement of the London Times which had a special page on women's fashions.

"Is there something really modern, up-to-date, unique?—You know what I mean," she asked me abruptly.

I said yes without telling her that she had exhausted all the adjectives needed for the dress she was looking for.

"You know Jan, unless you find me something really good, I will not be able to get rid of the complex I think I'm developing," she pleaded like a psychiatric case.

"Just wait. Look at this one. Don't you like this one? It is charming, well designed, appealing and just made for you," I told her like a good husband concerned with every thing his wife wants.

"Are you serious," she asked me a little surprised.

"Of course I am," I answered.

"But...but this dress is for fat women. Do you think I am as

fat as this?" she said pointing at the model.

I took a second look. She was right. The model was fairly fat and the dress was not that good, so I realised in my second more discerning and careful glance.

I apologised:

"I really can not go on this way. Did you see Mrs. X at the party. She had such a beautiful dress on that my complex may further develop and do great harm to a woman like me," my wife complained.

"Don't you worry," I told her. "I found the best dress for you—charming, unique, and something you really want."

"It must be something for a misfit she complained." Another fat old model in a baggy frock.

At home I showed her Twiggy's photos modelling some of latest dresses. After reading the full account, she was delighted. She never said that Twiggy was skinny or ugly. She only asked me if I liked Twiggy. I said no, categorically. She was pleased. Twiggy become her model.

We discussed a couple of dresses which Twiggy had modelled. I liked one of them and she agreed with me. Now it was time to buy the material and find the tailor.

"There is no time to waste," she told me.

We went to the shops to buy material. After years of marriage, I know which shop she wants me to take her to.

Even if we go to hundred of shops, she ultimately lands in this one.

"But I really don't think that the dress is that well made. Even the design you have chosen does not particularly meet my standards," she said a little annoyed as we left a cocktail party.

"What is wrong with the dress?" Be specific in your criticism. It is too vague and unwarranted," I told her firmly.

"I don't think that you understand I am developing complex. It is a serious threat to my health, and my personality," she said with self pity.

There is no doubt that marriage is a war of states, I told myself trying to console myself for my wife's attacks on my taste.

However, I was determined to find a good dress for my wife. I bought some fashion magazines, looked at the combinations of colours and patterns, chose the best ones, bought the material and gave them to the tailor.

But the complex—growing wife of mine seems to deny herself every pleasure of enjoying good, unique, and up-to-date dresses which show what good taste I have in choosing her clothes.

The return of the waistline and moulded, body-conscious clothes seen in Paris during the past week add up to the most important basic change in fashion for 10 years.

The shift and tent look, which took over then, have been replaced by fitted silhouettes with flared skirts and belted waistlines.

The new Autumn and winter collections evolve many moods ranging from the country girl in her bulky tweeds and tartans,

to the supple bias cut fashions and trousers and long coat ensembles from the 1930's, and the retrospective feeling played up in the George Sand mood and romantic period costumes from the 19th century.

But the common denominator is fitting, with clothes displaying a real built-in shape that completely outdates the loose cut slip-over dress.

Hemlines did not take the anticipated big drop except in the

group of mid-calf length coats paired with short dresses that evolved in a limited number of ensembles in several leading collections.

Skirts traditionally lengthen from one to two inches in the winter collections, and this season they have settled in the general vicinity around the top of the knee.

The new stocking-boots are made of stretch leathers that fit tight and are shown at mid-

thigh height, often featured in the same colour as the ensemble to achieve a long unbroken silhouette.

The sporty, out-door girl strides through every collection, garbed in tweeds from head to toe.

The Dior girls look as though they had just walked in from the stable in their hard crowned riding caps worn with tweed suits and silk shirts with cravat or Ascot necktie, necktie.

All About Women

Women Tourists Pour Into Kabul

More American women tourists visit Afghanistan than men, judging by the composition of a group of 82 who paid a flying visit to this country last week after visiting the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia.

Most members of the group were women who enjoyed a few days of "excursion" arranged for them by the Afghan Tourist Bureau to the scenic places in and around Kabul.

Mrs. Preston Walker, the assistant publisher of the Daily Sentinel of Grand Junction, Colorado, visited the offices of the Kabul Times to get an impression of the printing facilities and editorial procedures.

A well-seasoned lady and an ardent traveller, she engages in one of the rare professions for women. She runs the technical side of her husband's newspaper. She looks after the printing equipment, places new orders and supervises the photography section of the Daily Sentinel—a paper which has been owned by the Walker family for past three generations.

It is a small size paper, she said, with a circulation of about 20,000. It comes out in 48 pages and places greater emphasis on the news and features than on advertisement.

When asked why she decided to

PRESS ON WOMEN

How To Raise

A Healthy Child

Thursday's *Islah* in its women's page once more calls the attention of mothers to the problems in raising their children. This time the article discusses the importance of proper sleeping hours for children.

The article says that mothers should control the sleeping hours of their children very carefully and see that they are neither sleepy nor oversleep. The writer gives a short account of children's sleeping hours at various ages.

Fresh air and exercise greatly contribute to proper growth, points out the article. A room free of drafts and at the right temperature is also an important factor in raising healthy children. If a child is kept in a warm climate for several days and then suddenly exposed to cold, the child will quickly catch cold.

The child should not be wrapped in cloth or thick plastic. On the contrary they should be allowed free movement.

At the end the writer says that proper sleeping hours, exercise, diet, fresh air and hygienic surroundings are effective elements in raising healthy children.

The same issue of *Islah* features different hair styles and gives explanations about setting each one and suggests particular hair fashions for different women.

The women's page of Thursday's *Anis* editorially discusses the role of women in society. If we glance briefly at the history of the world we will see that in every stage of social changes, women played outstanding and considerably important roles and they still continue to play this role, says the women's editor.

Now that our dear country Afghanistan, the editorial goes on to say, is on the threshold of great changes, it is for women to join with men to further develop the country and thus play their part in society as their ancestors played theirs.

Women in today's Afghanistan find themselves in a very delicate position and this position has entrusted them with a heavy responsibility. It is hoped that they carry out this responsibility.

Afghan society, today, under the benevolent guidance of His Majesty the King and efforts of the government is making firm progress. The country is in need of an all out effort by both men and women.

It is only through joint efforts that we will be able to achieve our national goals and speed up our development and progress, adds the editorial.

In these efforts women should take their part and fill up the gap in the manpower of the country.

include Afghanistan in her present round of tours, she said, "we first got acquainted with the country by entertaining some Afghan students studying in Grand Junction."

"We were so much impressed by what we heard about Afghanistan that I decided to pay a visit."

"And did you find what you expected," she was asked. A joyous expression appeared on her face when she answered, "Oh, yes."

"I was overwhelmed by the wel-

come extended to us by the Ariana stewardesses in Tashkent and again at Kabul airport where we landed after a short flight."

"Did you find time to do any shopping while in Kabul?" she was asked.

"I would have liked to have spent some more time, but in the limited time that I had I bought some lapis lazuli which I will deposit at the Grand Junction museum of science and arts."

New Zealand's Newest Citizen



Beth Anderson and Nesa

She was almost too small to live. When Beth Robertson found her in the markets of St. Lucia, in the West Indies, she was being used as an instrument for begging.

Today, Agnes Mary Joseph, now known as Nesa Robertson, is a stately-eyed little girl with a home in Christchurch, New Zealand.

When her "father" arrives and the family is together again, Nesa will be formally adopted and become a small New Zealand citizen.

The story began in a conventional way for Beth Robertson. An attractive young New Zealander, she decided to do what many young people do these days—head for the West Indies on a working holiday.

She worked for a while as a typist in London and then travelled to Scotland. In Glasgow she saw Alastair Robertson, whom she first met in New Zealand when he was working for one of the shipping lines.

With a master's ticket, Alastair was ferrying ships across the world, but he stayed in one place long enough to persuade Beth to marry him.

"Eventually I decided to do some voluntary work. I've always been rather interested in social welfare and I offered my services to the clinic of the Health Centre," Beth said.

"I told them I would look after any children in need of help, and if necessary I'd be happy to have one in my home."

"They offered me the choice of two terribly sick babies, a little girl brought in from the markets and a boy. I had seen the girl first, and my heart had gone out to her, so I decided I would do what I could for her."

"I don't think she would have survived if I hadn't taken her home. She needed loving and comforting as much as anything. Agnes Mary Joseph became Nesa to us and Alastair and I had to fight to save her."

For a long time they didn't think she would live through the experience, but gradually Nesa started to pick up. It seemed then that she would not suffer any permanent da-

mage. "By now the time was coming round to our departure. We had been nine months in the West Indies. Alastair and I realised we didn't want to part with Nesa."

"We knew if we turned her over to the Health Centre her only future was the streets, for her parents didn't want her."

"They were willing for us to adopt Nesa, but the authorities said we couldn't do so in the Islands because we were not domiciled. We could take her away with us, they didn't care about that, but we could do nothing legal about her adoption in St. Lucia."

The Robertsons applied to the New Zealand Government for permission to take her home with them. When the day came to leave in the yacht no word had arrived.

"We felt that as New Zealand has liberal ideas towards coloured people we would have no trouble about bringing Nesa up in my country," Beth said. "We were prepared to live somewhere else, however, perhaps in Fiji, if our immigration people said 'no.'"

Nesa seems pure East Indies. Unlike the typical West Indians she has the classical Indian features and straight black hair. Many of her countrymen live in the Fijian group.

Back in her home city, Beth was welcomed by her family. Nesa was swamped with love.

She is fascinated by her small cousins, the first children she has ever played with. A few days after her arrival, just before her second birthday, she took her first steps on her tiny legs and tottered uncertainly.

She is catching up on the things other two-year-olds can do and is beginning to speak a few words as well.

Still extremely shy of strangers, she has a solemn little face with huge brown eyes which take everything in and when she is satisfied that all is well, she permits her smile to come through.

As soon as Alastair arrives, the papers for Nesa's adoption will be completed and the family will settle down.

Peach Sauce

4 tbsp shortening
1 lb meat, lamb or stewing beef
in 1 "cubes, or 2-3 lbs of chicken cut into 1" cubes
1 tbsp salt

1 tsp pepper
1 1/2 tsp paprika
1/2 tsp poultry seasoning
1 1/2 cups water
4 tbsp butter
1 medium onion (finely chopped)
1 tbsp lemon juice
4 large peaches (not ripe)
1 cup lime and lemon juice mixed
3/4 cup water

Melt shortening in a large frying pan and saute the meat or chicken with the seasoning until browned. Add water and let simmer on a low fire for about 25 minutes.

Melt 2 tbsp butter in another frying pan and saute the onions until golden. Remove, add one tbsp of lemon juice and let stand.

Wash peaches well to remove the fuzz. Cut them in half and remove the pits. Then slice as for apple pie. Melt butter in a frying pan and saute the peaches until they are golden.

Add the onions to the meat or chicken and arrange the peaches over the meat. Mix lime and lemon juice and sugar and add it to the meat or chicken.

Then add 3/4 cup of water, cover and let simmer on a low fire for 20 minutes. Use cinnamon instead of poultry seasoning if meat is used. Serve with chilo.

Who's Who: Saleh Raouf

This week's women in the news is Miss Saleh Raouf, a science instructor in the Faculty of Education, Kabul University.

A graduate of Malalai High School and the Faculty of Science, Miss Raouf has also studied in the United States. She has also had the opportunity to visit the Federal Republic of Germany and Iran while abroad.

The teaching profession is a greatly rewarding and satisfying one, she says. "One of my great pleasures," she told this reporter, "is when I see a student of mine suddenly comprehend what I've been explaining."

"No matter how many difficulties you have in teaching, everything seems worthwhile if you are able to make them grasp a new concept or idea or see a new truth about the world."



Miss Saleh Raouf

Miss Raouf also like to hand out high grades at the end of the semester. "Good grades," she says, are a sign of a job well done both by the teacher and the students. A high grade is a fitting reward for the student which he can always be proud of and excellent way for the teacher to thank the students for their efforts."

"Of course," she adds, "good grades don't come easy and the student must prove himself before he can receive one."

Miss Raouf also believes that the most important role a woman can play in society is in education. A class room is not too different from the home, she noted.

In both places the growth of the mind as well as the spirit of the child depends on the type of education he receives. In fact the experience of school becomes as much a part of the person as does his home life.

The role of the woman which is paramount in the family especially in the education of her children can assume even more significance if she steps out into the world of public education, Miss Raouf said.

Life is not all work and teaching, however, for Miss Raouf. She likes meeting people and making new friends. She enjoys picnics in the country and musical concerts.

In her spare time she like to brush up on the latest developments in science and keep abreast of the any-kind of information that can help her in her professional capacity. She also likes to while away the time reading history.

Miss Raouf also knits and sews and she has made most of her clothes herself.

PM ADDRESSES SEMINAR

(Contd. from page 1)

unified scholars, Maiwandwal said, "It was the art of calligraphy and the alphabet."

Referring to the common heritage of the countries of the area, the Prime Minister said that they have always shared some historical factors through many historical epochs and ages.

"We also say that there is a mutual bonding, like the binding of a book, which has brought the ages in this area of the world together, and which in many ways, has brought the countries themselves together."

"This bonding represents a cultural entity, and it is that cultural entity in which we show our interest—and in which people from other regions and continents show their interest. We belong to this cultural entity, and we hope that we will be able to strengthen and promote it," Maiwandwal said.

Maiwandwal said that in this age of material advancement and modernisation "we also have a duty to keep and to maintain and to promote our cultural traditions."

The Prime Minister thanked the scholars and UNESCO for the time and effort they have devoted to the seminar its moral and material support. He said he was pleased that UNESCO was taking a keen interest in Central Asian studies and hoped that all those interested in shedding light on the culture of Central Asia would cooperate.

"In this world torn by conflicts and political ambitions and military schemes, it is a sign of hope that we have other areas in which it is possible to come together and be close together. This area is the area of culture, where people of dif-

ferent shades of political opinion can cooperate peacefully for the sake of friendship and fraternity of all human beings," the Prime Minister concluded.

Earlier, Turyalai Etemadi, chairman of the opening meeting, said it was the privilege of Kabul University to hold the seminar on its premises.

The seminar began after recitation of verses from the Holy Koran by Qari Fakher. It ends Friday.

Manuscripts

(Contd. from page 1)

ed under the supervision of Abdul-Lateef Abbasi:

24—Dewan of Mowlana Badreddin Hilali Chaghtai Heravi; attractive, gilded and in fine Nastaliq script.

25—Kanz-ul-Alanyya; a manuscript apparently written in the 7th century.

26—Futuh-ul-Haramain; a fine manuscript in Nastaliq.

27—Ruh-el-Arwah by Amir Hussaini Sadaat; a unique copy written in the 8th century.

28—Dewan of Kamaledin Isphahani; a fine manuscript written in the middle of the 8th century.

29—Zad-el-Maqdavi; a rare manuscript authored by Mohammad bin Mohammad Alias Qazi.

30—Matla-es-Saadain by Abdul Razzak Samarkandi; a fine and old manuscript.

31—Collection of poems by Kati Nishapuri; an outstanding, gilded and illuminated manuscript.

32—Silsilat-el-Arifeen; a fine and rare manuscript with margins in gold.

33—Shamael-el-Atqiya; a fine and old manuscript.

34—Rownaq-ul-Masabeh; a rare old manuscript of Mathnavi, written by Ghavvasi.

35—Makhzan-el-Insha; in the handwriting of Mowlana Husain Waiz Kashifi (the author).

36—Gharab-el-Qur'an known as Tafsir-e-Nishapuri; a rare manuscript incorporating from Sura-i-Yunus up to the end of the Holy Koran.

37—Dewan of Sardar Ahmad Khan Mohammadzai; a unique manuscript.

38—Arbaan-i-Jami, in Nastaliq script; gilded and illuminated.

39—Haft-Aurang by Jami, a fine and gilded manuscript in the handwriting of Abdul-Wafaben-Nurullah, calligraphist.

40—Maarej-el-Nabuwa by Mullah Moin Waiz; a reliable and fine manuscript written on the order of Sultan Abdul Aziz, son of Obeidullah Khan, in the Bokhara Arg (fort).

Arrivals And Departures

KABUL, July 31, (Bakhtar).—Mrs. Sidiqa Alkozai, head nurse for children in the Women's Hospital who had gone to France for further training under a French government scholarship, returned to Kabul yesterday.

Miss Maliha Mansoori, a member of the technical cooperation department of the Ministry of Planning, left Kabul for London yesterday under a United Nations programme to study economics.

Dr. Mohammad Aman, president of the Industrial Bank, and Noorie, director-general of research and supervision of the Planning Ministry, who had gone eight weeks ago to Iran to participate in a seminar on evaluation of industrial projects returned to Kabul yesterday.

Sayed Habib, an official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, and Juma Mohammad, an official of the soil and water survey department, left Kabul yesterday for India under a Colombo Plan scholarship.

Dr. Sayed Murtaza Sayed, president of inspection in the Public Health Ministry, left Kabul yesterday to participate in the regional conference of the World Health Organisation opening in Ulan Bator, the capital of Mongolia, next week.

Khawja Hafizullah Rahmatyar, Abdul Matin, Mohammad Aman Karimi, Amanullah and Mohammad Askar, officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, left Kabul yesterday for Delhi under a Colombo Plan programme to study agriculture for six months.

Sheer Agha Zaeem Keshwar, director-general of the population department of the Ministry of Planning who had gone under a United Nations programme to Colombo, six months ago to study planning and statistics, returned to Kabul yesterday.

U Thant Expresses Concern At Needless War In Vietnam

GREENBORO, North Carolina, July 31, (Reuter).—UN Secretary-General U Thant said yesterday that "a needless war is going on in Vietnam and it cannot end unless the United States realises that the Vietnamese are engaged not in a war of communist aggression, but one of national independence."

He said he regarded the continuation of the fighting as "totally unnecessary" and voiced concern about its repercussions on other crisis situations in the world.

In an address prepared for delivery to the fourth world conference of the Society of Friends U Thant said that with the recent war in the Middle East it is now plainly seen that the United Nations cannot go very far towards keeping international peace and security if the super powers do not cooperate.

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Detroit A Warning, Declares Mayor

DETROIT, July 31, (Reuter).—The mayor of Detroit, Jerome Cavanagh, said yesterday that unless Congress acted to solve urban problems there would be "far, far worse" racial riots than those that claimed 41 lives here.

The 39-year-old mayor said in a television interview: "Until Congress begins to deal realistically with the problems of the city, we're not going to have just a continuation of the riots—and it's terrible to contemplate—but we're going to have things far, far worse."

Cavanagh, a Democrat, added, "We have, in my judgment, a highly reactionary Congress in the broadest sense of the term. This is, unfortunately, reflected at times even in the administration."

As well as taking 41 lives, the racial disturbances here left well over 1,000 injured and led to nearly 3,500 arrests. Damage was estimated at between \$500 million and \$1,000 million.



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Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be mainly clear. Yesterday the warmest region of the country was Bost with a high of 44 C, 111 F. The coldest region of the country was North Salang with a low of 12 C, 53 F.

The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 27 C, 80 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	33 C	14 C
	91 F	57 F
Kandahar	42 C	27 C
	107 F	80 F
Herat	35 C	23 C
	95 F	73 F
Ghazni	32 C	17 C
	89 F	63 F
Jalalabad	38 C	28 C
	100 F	82 F
Mazare Sharif	38 C	27 C
	100 F	80 F
Farah	41 C	22 C
	106 F	72 F



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