

9-18-1967

Kabul Times (September 18, 1967, vol. 6, no. 144)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (September 18, 1967, vol. 6, no. 144)" (1967). *Kabul Times*. 1575.
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COP 2
OCT 31 1967

News

VOL. VI, NO. 144

SD

KABUL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1967 (SUNBULA 25, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

KABUL UNIVERSITY OPENS DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

By A Staff Writer

More than 150 students of the College of Letters, Kabul University, attended their first classes in anthropology yesterday. Professor Ghulam Hasan Mojadidi, dean of the College of Letters, told me that the department hopes to expand its activities soon under an agreement signed with the University of Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany, for cooperation with the College of Letters.

According to the agreement, the South Asia Institute (SAI) of Heidelberg University will help anthropological research in Afghanistan on a long-term basis.

SAI will establish a branch in the College of Letters for this purpose. The unit will help organise expeditions and extend and coordinate activities related to the study of anthropology, Mojadidi said.

A West German anthropologist has been sent here by SAI and he is lecturing to department students. Sayed Sultan Shah Homam, a graduate in philology, is his counterpart. SAI will train Afghan anthropologists, the vice dean of the college, Mir Hussain Shah, added.

"The College of Letters is planning an anthropological research programme covering the whole of Afghanistan," Shah said.

There is a small anthropological laboratory in the college and it is to be expanded. SAI is likely to

provide the college with specimens for demonstration.

The department hopes to carry out excavations in Afghanistan in areas yet untouched, professor Mojadidi said.

"Afghanistan is a mixture of races and cultures. It has been at the crossroad of civilisation for centuries, and we are certain there are great anthropological treasures here," Mojadidi said.

The College of Letters has been doing some research in the field during the past few years, and some expeditions have been undertaken.

The agreement with the University of Heidelberg was signed by Mojadidi and Professor Helmut J. Juss, director of SAI.



An anthropological team studies folk music in Sau, a village in Laghman province (left). Two girls from Sau. (right) Anthropologists plan to study role of the women in the social and economic life of the community.

Afghan Karakuls Fetch Over \$ 1 M

KABUL, Sept. 18, (Bakhtar).—In the karakul pelt auction held in London Friday 111,432 pelts from Afghanistan fetched a total of more than \$1 million.

The average price was \$8.24, Abdul Ghafour Reja, president of the Afghan Karakul Institute, said.

The average price for black pelts was \$ 6.6, grey \$6.93 and black-and-grey \$10.69.

Reja said that Afghan pelts were liked by the American and European buyers.

Intercontinental Announces Plans For 200 Room Hotel

By A Staff Writer

Intercontinental Hotels Corporation and Mailmah Pall Hotels Corporation in Kabul, Afghanistan, have announced plans for a new 200 room hotel to be built in Kabul for approximately \$7,000,000.

Mailmah Pall Hotels Corporation is a stock corporation organised to finance and build the hotel and the shares are owned by a number of entities including Ariana Afghan Airlines and the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

The announcement was made by

Mr. Jannat Khan Gharwal, President of the owning company and Mr. John B. Gates, Chairman of the Board of Intercontinental.

The hotel will be operated by Intercontinental under a long term lease agreement after its completion in early 1970.

The hotel was designed by Taylor Woodrow International, Ltd. of London and is being constructed as a joint venture of Taylor Woodrow, and the Afghanistan Construction Company.

It will contain a modern coffee shop, rooftop restaurant, a lobby refreshment facility, and other facilities for banquets, meetings and conventions.

There is an enclosed, heated swimming pool. The entire building will be centrally heated and air conditioned.

Arrivals And Departures

KABUL, Sept. 18, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Ebrahim Kandahari, president of the Government Press left Kabul for Tehran yesterday at the invitation of National Bank of Iran.

Mohammad Sayed Bariman the editor of Heiwad and Abdul Qudus Parhaiz the editor of Nangarhar left Kabul yesterday for Moscow under Afghan-Soviet cultural agreement. They will spend two weeks in the Soviet Union.

Hussein el Abdullah, ambassador of Lebanon in Kabul, who came here last week to present his credentials to His Majesty the King left Kabul for Tehran.

Prof. Touchi, director of the Oriental Studies Institute of Italy arrived here yesterday to inspect excavations going on in Ghazni.

A three man team from John Hopkins University arrived here yesterday. The team is here in accordance with the agreement signed between the Public Health Institute and the John Hopkins University last year.

The American medical team paid a courtesy call on President of the Public Health Institute Dr. Abdullah Omar yesterday.

Dr. Amanullah Rasoul, president of the planning department of the Ministry of Commerce, who went to Geneva to participate in an UNCTAD meeting returned home yesterday.

TWO IRANIAN OFFICIALS HERE

By Our Own Reporter

Two high-ranking Iranian officials are here to study possibilities of expanding trade relations between Afghanistan and Iran.

Hamyoun, president of foreign trade relations, and Dr. Masoudi, director general in the Economics Ministry of Iran will hold talks during their stay here with trade and commerce authorities and study the market.

No deals are envisaged at present, Iranian embassy sources said.

Mrs. Gandhi Visits Ceylon Today

COLOMBO, Sept. 18 (Reuters)

The prime Ministers of two very friendly neighbouring Asian countries with common problems, India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Ceylon's Dudley Senanayake, meet here this week.

Mrs. Gandhi who comes here today for a four-day official visit, will have talks with Senanayake on a wide range of matters of mutual interest, with special reference to the need of joint action to stabilise declining prices of tea, official sources said.

Officials of the two countries have already had talks on tea in New Delhi.

During a recent budget debate Senanayake, whose attention was drawn to rings which operated to rob the producers of fair prices, said if India and Ceylon, which together produce 80 per cent of the world's output, could get together no ring in the world could exploit them.

USSR Cosmos 177 Up

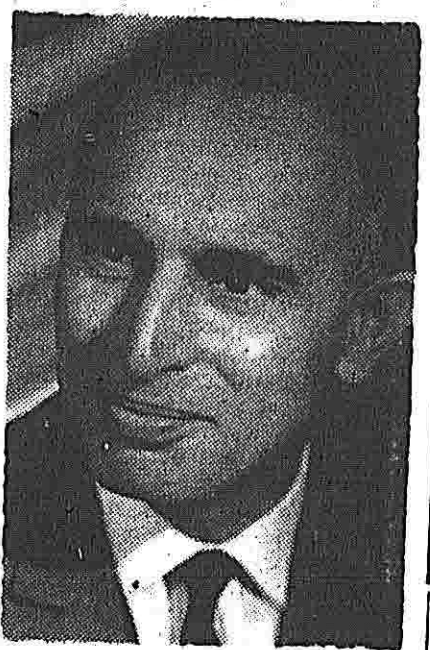
MOSCOW, Sept. 18, (Tass).—An artificial earth satellite Cosmos-177, was launched by the Soviet Union Saturday.

Scientific instruments for continuation of space research are installed aboard the satellite.

The satellite's instrumentation is functioning normally. The coordination-computation centre is processing incoming information.



J.B. Gates



Janat Khan Gharwal

MORE RAIDS HIT HANOI RAIL LINKS WITH CHINA

By A Staff Writer

SAIGON, Sept. 18, (Reuters).—An unarmed American reconnaissance jet was shot down northwest of Hanoi Saturday afternoon by a North Vietnamese MIG fighter, an American spokesman announced yesterday.

The spokesman said the reconnaissance jet was taking part in a series of raids Saturday in which air force pilots chopped into Hanoi's two rail supply links with China.

This brings the total of American planes shot down over North Vietnam to 678, he said.

Air force pilots reported cutting up two railroad sidings near the northeastern link with China 34 and 39 miles from Hanoi.

Along the northwest rail line, pilots reported tearing up 500 feet of track 68 miles out of the capital in one of four raids on the line ranging as far afield as 103 miles northwest of Hanoi.

Saturday 91 fighter-bomber sorties against the north were followed this morning by massive bombing in the extreme south of North Vietnam above the demilitarised zone by B-52 bombers.

The giant jets rained their 30 ton bomb loads onto anti-aircraft positions and truck parks in their sixth raid in North Vietnam in a week.

Ground fighting remained light and scattered, but a government spokesman reported four Viet Cong mortar attacks in wide-ranging parts of the country during Saturday night against government military and administrative areas.

The spokesman said government troops suffered light casualties but eight civilians were killed and 54 wounded in the attacks.

Return Of Okinawa To Japan Urged

TOKYO, Sept. 18, (Reuters).

The Japan-America Assembly, a private forum of important people from the two countries, yesterday recommended that U.S. administered Okinawa be returned to Japan as soon as possible.

The recommendation was made in a report released at the close of the assembly's four-day discussions at Shimoda, about 80 miles south of Tokyo.

A spokesman for the assembly said the report, which is a summary of the discussions, would not be submitted to any body.

The report said: "It is essential that a more definite timetable for the return of Okinawa to Japan be established as soon as possible."

ese captain and 13 of his men to receive hospital treatment on the understanding that they left Thailand when they recovered.

Thailand's Minister for the Interior and Army Commander-in-Chief General Praphas Charusathien says that the Chinese were irregular from the 93rd Division of the Kuomintang Army long since disbanded by the Thai authorities.

What happened, according to General Praphas, was that a strong group of the Kuomintang irregulars crossed from Burma to Laos with consignments of opium for smuggling into Thailand. They became involved in pitched battles with rival Kuomintang irregulars entrenched in Laos when they refused to pay dues on the opium.

400 Killed In Clashes Over Opium In North Laos

BANGKOK, Sept. 18, (Reuters).—Armed clashes in northern Laos between rival Nationalist Chinese irregulars over

opium smuggling operations recently resulted in 400 being killed.

Vietiane reports said that the Laotian Air Force dropped bombs during the fighting and later a force of 1,000 Chinese crossed from Laos into Thailand.

According to Thailand's Under Secretary of the interior Sunthornsaratoon, Thai government forces went into action to drive the Chinese out.

The Thai authorities in Chiangmai province allowed a Chin-

Demirel To Visit Moscow Tomorrow

MOSCOW, Sept. 18, (Reuters)

Turkish Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel flies here tomorrow on an official eight-day visit against a background of growing warmth in Moscow-Ankara relations.

Political and economic contacts between the two countries, almost completely frozen after World War II, have expanded rapidly in recent years.

Last December a strong impetus was given to the process when Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin made a trip to Turkey.

This was followed by the signing in Moscow early this year of an agreement under which the Soviet Union undertook to aid the construction of seven major Turkish development projects.

The Soviet press has hailed Demirel's visit and his expected talks with Kosygin as another step on the road to re-establishing the close relations that existed between the USSR and Turkey in the 1920's and 1930's.

NLF Is Ready To Accept FLOSY As "Junior Partner"

LONDON, Sept. 18, (DPA).—South Arabia's National Liberation Front (NLF) is reported willing to form a coalition government with its rival organisation FLOSY after independence on January 9 of next year.

According to the British Sunday paper Observer, the NLF will make an announcement to this effect shortly.

Should FLOSY (Liberation Front for Occupied South Yemen) have no objections, the danger of civil war in South Arabia after the withdrawal of the British would recede.

The Observer, which interviewed NLF leader Qahtan as Shaab, said the NLF, holding power in 13 of the 17 individual states of the federation, insisted that FLOSY be satisfied with playing the role of "junior partner" in the coalition.

Should FLOSY reject the idea, the NLF would act alone, resorting to force if necessary.

Yemeni Agreement To Be Implemented

BEIRUT, Sept. 18 (Reuters).—Ismail Khairallah, Iraqi acting foreign minister, arrived yesterday to attend meetings of a three-nation committee that will implement a Yemeni peace agreement between President Nasser and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

Khairallah told reporters the joint Iraqi-Sudanese-Moroccan committee would study all aspects of the problem, and later visit Cairo, Jeddah and Saaba "to sound out the views of the people of the Yemen and make an on-the-spot study of issues involved."

The committee would then put into force the provisions of the agreement, which calls for an end to Saudi Arabian aid to Yemeni royalists, and the withdrawal of UAR forces backing the republican regime.

Basic Health Services Make Public Health Programmes: WHO Director

By Our Own Reporter

Director of the WHO Regional Office for Southeast Asia Dr. C. Mani, and Deputy Public Health Minister Dr. A.R. Hakimi left Kabul for Baghdad and Pule Khumri to inspect basic health services there.

The Ministry of Public Health is planning to open a new network of basic health centres which will cover several provinces during the current Third Five Year Plan. The first seven of these centres, established and operated in cooperation with WHO and UNICEF have been opened in Pule Khumri and Baghlan already.

The First anti-malaria operations began in Pule Khumri and Baghlan 18 years ago. Now that the operation has been completed a malaria surveillance programme will be integrated into the basic health services to check recurrences of the

my first major project.

Dr. Mani, who had especially exerted himself at the beginning of the malaria eradication programme here, is keenly interested in seeing the number of the basic health service and rural health centres in the country increase.

"Without such services and centres, all other health efforts and wide scale programmes are doomed to failure," he says.

"In 1949 when I informed WHO headquarters that I had agreed with the Health Ministry here on a joint malaria eradication programme the response, because of a lack of health services here, was no-impractical."

"I was in my first year of service with the organisation and this was

"I said you either help me meet my commitment to the Afghan government or let me go."

"I got the money," Dr. Mani said, "and now I rejoice at the success of the programme."

However, to enjoy the fruits of this programme village level surveillance is a must and the most appropriate way of doing this is through rural health centres and basic health services, he said.

Efforts should be made to coordinate the work of basic health services centres run by ministry and rural health centres established by rural development projects, he suggested.

Such services and centres in other countries in the regions, such as India, Thailand, Burma and Nepal, have made very valuable contributions.

(Contd. on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

Food For Thought

How much the wife is dearer than

the bride.

—George, Lord Lyttelton

The Forthcoming General Assembly Session

The 22nd General Assembly of the United Nations which begins tomorrow is expected to be one of the most important in the history of the world organisation. It acquires extra importance when one thinks of the session preceding it.

This session, which is in fact the continuation of the Fifth Special General Assembly which met in July to discuss the Middle East in the light of Israel's aggression on Arab land, will once again take into consideration the Middle East.

There is no doubt that the Middle East situation cannot continue as is. Vast areas of Arab land are occupied by the aggressor, and until this aggression is vacated there cannot be any hope of further talks for peaceful settlement of other problems in the area.

One cannot predict what will be the nature of talks held in the General Assembly on the situation in the Middle East, but one thing is sure. As U Thant said the other day, chances for mediation by the world organisation to solve the problem are nil until Israel withdraws from the occupied areas obtained during the five-day war with its Arab neighbours.

Arab nations are justified in not negotiating what the whole world acknowledges as their land. No one negotiates his own property. We hope that this session of the United Nations will succeed in solving the deadlock on the Middle East in accordance with justice.

There are some other important issues before the General Assembly. The plight of developing nations is something which is getting worse with the passage of time. The United

Nations Development Decade is faltering and the chances for the rapid industrial and technical growth of the poorer nations are almost nil. Unless the world organisation increases its practical help to developing nations, the situation will go from bad to worse.

The draft of the nonproliferation treaty is ready. The two super powers have agreed on its text. Some members of the Geneva disarmament conference and some other countries have not shown much interest in the successful conclusion of talks on the draft. It is time the United Nations General Assembly acted as a moving force to push the matter and see that during the current session it is completed.

Article III of the draft, which has been left blank, seems to be hampering efforts for the conclusion of agreement on the draft treaty. Perhaps the United Nations General Assembly could take up the issue, and find a compromise article for the draft treaty. Such a step will surely facilitate the early implementation of the much needed treaty. This treaty must become operative to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

The United Nations peacekeeping operations are one of the most important and fundamental duties of the world organisation. Talks held in the past have not been successful. The major areas which threaten the peace and security of the world need United Nations troops to preserve peace. But the costs of peacekeeping must yet be met. Different solutions have been proposed, but nothing has been adopted.

We pray for the Assembly's success and hope that the various problems before it will be solved.

Apartheid Breaks South Africa's Economy

South Africa's apartheid policy severely limits the participation in the nation's economic life of eighty per cent of its people—the Non-Whites. What effect will this finally have on the country's economic growth? Since 1910 the growth has been so spectacular that the national income has doubled every 18 years—compared with a doubling every 24 years for the United States over the same period. But the brake is already on.

South Africa's economic progress has been achieved largely by grace of its rich deposits of mineral wealth, including gold, diamonds and non-ferrous metals. These resources are by no means approaching exhaustion. Yet in the key resource of all—the skilled scientific, administrative and technical manpower upon which continuing growth depends—it appears that South Africa has already scraped the bottom of the barrel. Evidence of this is contained in a recently-issued UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) report on "The Effects of Apartheid on Education, Science, Culture and Information".

The acute nature of the technical manpower shortage is revealed in an address made by Dr. F. Meyer, President of the National Development Foundation of South Africa, and quoted in the report: "Why cannot we increase productivity and bring down the cost of living?... modernise factories?... improve or expand our marketing and selling?... Because we do not have the trained managerial, executive and technical manpower... we can get the money, materials and equipment." Yet Apartheid firmly refuses to permit Non-Whites to fill professional and managerial positions, though, according to the report, there is "little hope to meet from within the White group the growing need for high-level personnel that now confronts South Africa".

The bias-produced skilled manpower shortage means that the least capable 25 per cent of the White working population is drawn upon to do work which is beyond its abilities, according to South African expert Dr. S. Biesheuvel. These are individuals who would ordinarily be relegated to the bottom of the occupational pile: their employment in work which they are not capable of doing, instead of reducing the problem, must add inefficiency to complicate it.

The manpower shortage similarly depresses science and engineering—those fields which economists recognise as the indispensable door-openers to continuing development. A 1962 survey cited in the UNESCO report reveals a 12 per cent shortage of junior scientists with a B.Sc. degree, 10 per cent shortage of professional engineers, and a 40 per cent shortage of senior physicists and mathematicians with an M.Sc. degree or higher.

And there is an equally critical shortage of technicians, who play an important role in scientific research and development. From two to six technicians are needed for each professional scientist or engineer.

Yet the South African Government's policies have the effect (intentional or otherwise) of "encouraging" the emigration of senior scientists and scholars (mostly from the English-language universities) who disagree with the discrimination policy. All too often politically antagonistic scholars who wish to travel abroad are issued one-way exit visas instead of passports. Such was the case, for example, in 1965, with Professor K. Daniger, the internationally-renowned Head of the Psychology Department at the University of Cape Town.

The one-way visa has also in a number of cases lost the country the services of promising young Non-White university graduates.

Apartheid, moreover, has increasingly isolated South Africa from the scientific interchange which fertilises and stimulates research and development. South Africa has resigned or been forced to withdraw from a number of international organisations which are science-based—among them the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa, south of the Sahara, the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the Council for Science in Africa and UNESCO. Foreign funds, mostly British, available to South Africans for scholarships and research fellowships abroad have considerably diminished. There are many fewer catalysing visits, "very noticeable since 1960", of foreign scientific colleagues.

The critical shortage of skilled personnel is a direct consequence of the ruling White government's explicitly-stated view of the Black masses as the nation's permanent labouring class. The entire educational system is oriented accordingly. The number of Africans in primary school has now been nearly doubled since 1955, when there were 970,000. Yet there is a very heavy dropout rate during the primary and secondary school years.

This is so great that for a total African school enrolment of about 1,764,000 in 1963 only 53,400 students (3.02 per cent) were in secondary education and only 10,400 (0.059 per cent) were studying in Form 5, the highest level of secondary education. (By contrast, compulsory education keeps White students in school until they are 15.)

The mouth of the funnel leading to university education is so constricted that the South African Institute of Race Relations pointed out two years ago to the Minister for Bantu Affairs that "the number of ... candidates ... who obtain a university entrance qualification remains very low and is unlikely to provide sufficient recruits of the educational standard required to graduate into the professions, train for senior positions in the growing civil service and fill the other positions becoming available."

These few qualified Non-Whites are now, to a very large degree, excluded from the nation's White universities. They are channelled to their own Ethnic Group Colleges, with different colleges for each Non-White group—Africans, Asians, (Indians) and Coloureds. By 1965 there were only 181 Africans attending the White universities, 80 of these being medical students attending segregated classes.

(FWF)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial welcomed the prospects of completing the Herat-Islam Qala highway which will provide the final link in the Asian Highway. With the completion of this strip Afghanistan will be linked by an all weather highway to its western neighbour Iran and beyond.

Another editorial commented on the fact that world statistics show a decline in private investment by the developed countries in the developing ones. The continued fall in the prices of primary commodities produced by the developing countries are contributing factors to their economic problems.

This is a state of affairs which, if unchecked, will lead to a continually broadening gap between the "haves" and "have-nots". On the other hand, it said, the continuation of the Cold War and the armament race is hindering sufficient capital investment in the less developed countries.

The editorial expressed the hope that the projected meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Rio de Janeiro will be able to find more effective ways of regulating world trade and investment opportunities in the poorer countries.

The paper carries a letter to the editor, signed Abdullah Kakar, complaining about the behavior of city bus drivers and their attitude towards school children. There is an unwritten law that says all school children are exempt from the bus fares.

But quite a number of drivers and bus owners refuse to allow children on the buses free. This will have serious repercussions on the advancement of education. The authorities concerned should see that bus driver adopt a more responsible attitude towards school children.

Another letter, signed Qodratullah Waheedy, complained about the lack of transport facilities, street lighting and paved roads in the Shah Shaeed residential area of Kabul. The streets are dark and it is almost impossible to move about at night.

The main roads as well as the side streets are unpaved and dusty. The area is served by a very limited and insufficient number of buses which are old and often very crowded.

They do not run after the sun is down, it said. May the authorities concerned pay attention to the problems of the people living in the area.

Today's *Isiah* in its editorial stressed the importance of cottage industries and the need for promoting them in different parts of the country. Almost every province in Afghanistan is famous for some sort of cottage industry, which, unfortunately, needs to be further developed.

There is a definite need for carrying out survey of these industries and exploring the possibilities of developing them. Efforts should also be made to provide additional markets both inside and outside the country for cottage industry products, said the editorial.

UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser has admitted to other Arab leaders that he knows the United States did not participate militarily in last June's Israeli-Arab war, *International Herald Tribune* reported.

The Paris-based English-language American newspaper, quoting reliable diplomatic sources, said Nasser's retraction came during one of the closed sessions at the conference of Arab leaders in Khartoum.

But so far there had been no public retraction by Nasser or the UAR government of their charges of American military intervention, and U.S. officials said none was expected, the newspaper reported.

America's Vietnam policy is being drawn deeper and deeper into the whirlpool of the 1968 presidential election, *Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung* commented.

The Hamburg newspaper said in an editorial: "It has now been realised also in Washington that the South Vietnamese elections have not changed anything and that they were not the big turning point, the watershed between war and peace, like some official Washington circles had hoped."

The belief that the new reluctant attempt to bring in the UN Security Council and the surprise announcement by Defence Secretary McNamara that an electronic "Chinese wall" would be constructed across Vietnam may be signs of a more defensive role by the U.S. and of a greater determination by Washington to seek a political way

out of the Vietnamese bottleneck, has not been confirmed.

"It becomes more and more evident that this and other steps by the U.S. government difficult to understand, emerge less from a clear concept than from the wish to throw the steadily harder pressing political groups at home, the 'hawks' and the 'doves', a crumb in turn."

"But this means nothing but that Washington's Vietnam policy is already being drawn more and more into the whirlpool of the American campaign for the 1968 Presidential election and seeking refuge in shadow boxing and tricks."

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* sympathised with India over an invasion of marijuana-smoking beatniks from "certain Western countries."

The paper's New Delhi correspondent A. Maslennikov, said ragged, bearded young men and unkempt women were roaming Indian streets, buying, selling and transporting marijuana.

The beatniks turned up in India after they were refused entry to Nepal, where they had planned to hold an "international conference" because marijuana could be bought there cheaply, the correspondent said.

In addition to narcotics trading, the beatniks were also responsible for a number of petty thefts and banditry in India and were corrupting young people, he alleged.



United Nations And Human Rights

The Subject of human rights and their application has deeply engaged the United Nations ever since the organisation's founding and will hold a prominent place in the deliberations of the forthcoming 22nd regular session of the General Assembly.

Nearly two decades of intensive work have already produced a number of international instruments designed to define such rights and promote extension of them to more and more members of the human family.

Several additional declarations and covenants that are close to conclusion or still await implementation are scheduled for assembly examination this year.

They deal with such specific applications of human rights as elimination of religious intolerance and racial discrimination, and protection of women against discrimination.

They derive in the main from the historic 1948 adoption of the universal declaration of human rights, a statement of principles that has guided later efforts to give legal form and effect to specifics.

The years devoted to this task by the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiaries, by the Commission on the Status of Women, by the Economic and Social Council and by the Assembly itself have brought the whole process from the stage of formulation into the stage of implementation.

Indicative of this evolution is a proposal, originated by Costa Rica and given some discussion last year, for creation of a UN office of a high commissioner for human rights.

This comes to the General Assembly this year in a recommendation for Assembly action from the Economic and Social Council. It envisages the high commissioner's functions as assisting in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and giving advice and help either to UN bodies or nations, at their request.

Legal as well as social points have to be considered, in as much as the high commissioner's functions must not infringe upon the national sovereignty which some states guard with even greater zeal than human rights.

Politics also would be involved; the new office would certainly get complaints of violations of human rights on the part of governments.

The UN customary means of promoting human rights have centered on Assembly declarations which often are followed by covenants (treaties) which governments are free either to accept or ignore. Acceptance and ratification of covenants is invariably a slow process.

Last year the assembly unanimously adopted two conventions: one on economic, social and cultural rights; another on civil and political rights. They had been in preparation for 19 years. They are not yet in force because, as of August 31, they had not been ratified by any state, and 35 ratifications are needed to put them into effect. Fourteen states had signed them by then.

A convention on eliminating all forms of racial discrimination was adopted in 1965. It needs 27 ratifications to bring it into force.

As of August 31 it had received 13, plus one accession. Governmental caution in ratifying

covenants and conventions is normal, since they are legally binding instruments. Scheduled for high priority Assembly discussion is a draft convention on ending discrimination against women. In its present form it completed only last March in the commission on the status of women and several amendments are pending.

Its general nature is evidenced in the draft's first article, which states that "discrimination based on sex, denying or limiting as it does equal rights between men and women, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offense against human dignity."

Another pending draft convention deals with elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. As it comes to the Assembly from the Human Rights Commission and the Economic and Social Council it lacks measures for implementation, but it covers in explicit detail the actions and attitudes that are needed to achieve the objective.

A draft declaration on the subject, requested by the Assembly of the Human Rights Commission two years ago, has not been completed.

Next year, 1968, the 20th year since adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, has been designated by the Assembly as International Year for Human Rights.

The plan is to intensify and review 20 years of effort in this field. The 1967 Assembly clearly will have its own contribution to make to that effort.

(U.S. SOURCES)

Why The Young Like What The Old Don't

West Germany's psychologists and sociologists have opened investigations into the mysterious problems of beat.

They are trying to find out why young people go crazy with enthusiasm about the hard rhythm of drums and guitars while older people detest it as "sheer noise."

Investigations started with a public opinion poll which revealed that 98 per cent of people over 50 years of age dislike the "yeah-yeah" music while more than two thirds of the 14-to-20 age groups simply love such pop groups as the Beatles or the Rolling Stones.

The scientists have discovered a number of reasons explaining the wide gap in taste between the generations.

They explained that grown up people are so accustomed to the harmonies of major and minor

scales that they cannot stand "what they call 'jungle music'."

Many of them are not aware how right they are with that expression because the roots of the beat can indeed be found in Africa.

The young generation, on the other hand, can more easily adjust their state of music to the "strange" sounds of beat rhythm.

In addition, the scientists argue that school children, at least, in West Germany, receive so few music lessons that they know very little of the relationship between tonic, dominant and sub-dominant chords. Therefore they are open-minded to any new harmonies however strange these may ever be.

At this point the sociologists stepped in to declare that beat

music in these days is just another sign reflecting the centuries old struggle of generations.

The conflict is almost as old as mankind. At any time the young people are dissatisfied with the habits and achievements of the elder generation—a fact which to some extent has been held responsible for progress in the world.

In our days of hectic political, economic and technical development this conflict of the generations has been aggravated in a dramatic way.

It affects all industrialised nations and all social classes. The often-criticised unrest of students in West Germany is only one development indicating the young people's dissatisfaction with a world built up and administered by their fathers.

(DPA)

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Editorial: Ex. 24, 58
Circulation and Advertising:

Extension 59

Queen Homaira Supports Institute For Blind

Her Majesty, the Queen of Afghanistan, has just made a contribution to the Noor Institute for the Blind of Af. 50,000 worth of beautiful furniture, dishes, and office equipment.

The history of education of the blind in Afghanistan starts with Darul Hafiz school in which the blind memorised the Koran in order to repeat it at religious functions and thereby make a living.

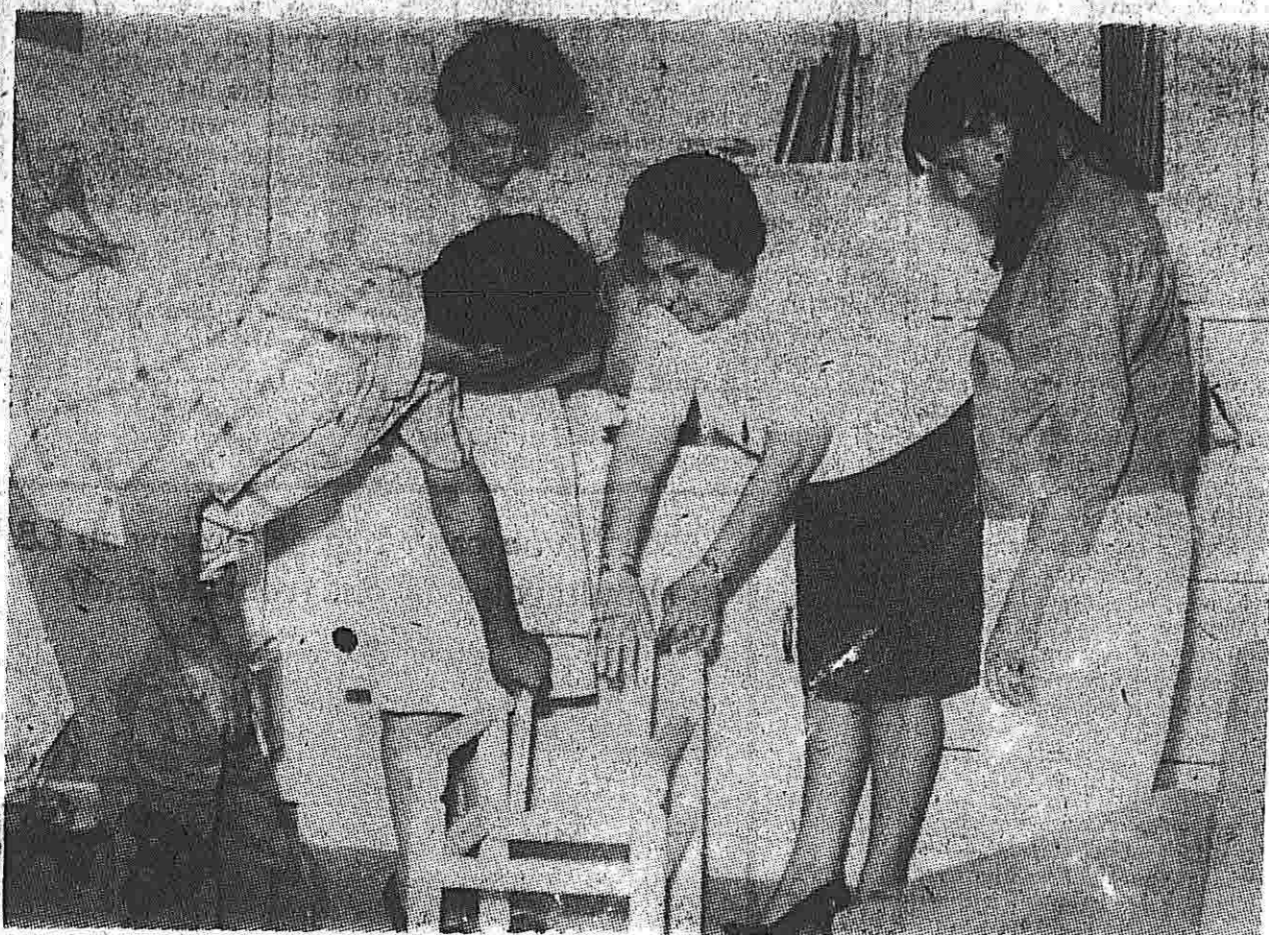
The international Braille system for Dari was introduced by Mrs. Christy Wilson, a Canadian in Kabul, who started teaching it to a blind boy. He did very well, and brought a friend who had a sight problem, and then a third came. There are now over 70 blind boys and two blind girls who have received some instruction in the Institute for the Blind.

Mrs. Kamila Ateesn, who has been a teacher with the Ministry of Education, also helped the blind in her spare time. She was then sent on a fellowship from the Indian Government to study work with the blind in Delhi, Dehra Dun, and Bombay.

She returned from her study in India and is now working in the Institute for the Blind again. Also several of the more advanced blind students are assisting in teaching new pupils.

Eighteen months ago, the Ministry of Public Health signed a protocol agreement with the National Organisation for Ophthalmic Rehabilitation. This not only provides for medical treatment of those with eye problems, but it also seeks to establish an institute for the incurably blind.

Minister of Public Health, Miss Kubra Nourzai, and the then President of Health Services, Dr. Aziz Seraj, have been of great help and encourage-



Mrs. Christy Wilson, Mrs. Aziz Seraj, and Aziza, a teacher at the Noor Institute for the Blind confer with the center on a chair made by a blind student.

gement in this work for the blind.

Mrs. Aziz Seraj was elected Chairman of the Advisory Board-work Committee (A.B.C.) which has assisted with raising funds locally and supplying the blind with white canes, dark glasses, clothes, overcoats and galoshes. The A.B.C., which has around 30 Afghan women in it, has also assisted in selling handicrafts made by the blind.

As a means of occupational therapy, handicrafts have proved to be of great benefit to those who are handicapped, in

this way. They have already made hundreds of skipping ropes for children, paper sacks for use in shops, knitted goods, woven string shopping bags, and over a thousand reed wastepaper baskets.

The progress in the reading of Braille has been amazing. The system which is being followed is that of the graded readers of the Ministry of Education series which have been put into Dari Braille. Some blind students have attained the fourth-grade reading level in one year. They not only have learned how to read but also can write with styluses and Braille typewriters.

The more advanced students are now typing their own books in Braille as a person dictates to them from the readers. A dozen have also started studying English. Eight Braille typewriters as well as Braille watches have been contributed from America and the Federal Republic of Germany.

An association for the blind in the FRG has sent a lot of other equipment for the blind and, has also kindly provided the means for renting a building just off the Darul Aman Road for the Institute for the Blind.

FRG Ambassador Gerhard Moltmann also kindly presented the Institute with raised maps and globes of the world, sports equipment, including balls with bells in them so that the blind can hear them and catch them, as well as many other educational aids.

Gruesome Murder In Paris Apartment

A 20-year-old Paris odd-job man described how he deposited two suitcases containing parts of a woman's body in a railway station left-luggage locker after dropping her head in a garbage can, police said early last week.

They named the man as Maurice Lazimi and said he had confessed to murdering the woman, 49-year-old Alice Bitoun, a barmaid in a Nigalle night spot. Lazimi was arrested at his home in the Paris 11th arrondissement.

According to police, Miss Bitoun employed Lazimi last month to do some painting in her fourth-floor apartment. During her absence he stole some blank cheques.

He forged her signature to one cheque and succeeded in cashing it for 100 francs (about \$20). But when he tried to cash a second cheque the bank refused and informed Miss Bitoun, police said.

Lazimi was working in Miss Bitoun's apartment on the evening of August 24 when she came in and accused him of stealing the cheques. An argument ensued and Lazimi hit her several times on the head with a hammer. He left her lying badly injured and returned home, police alleged.



Miss Hafiza Amani

Miss Amani believes that women must be educated in order to drop outdated customs and gain effective working relationships with men to promote the country's progress.

She is especially convinced of the important role women can play in improving the life of the people by learning home economics.

MRS. STARK LIKES VISITING BAMIAN AND BANDE AMIR

By Our Own Reporter

Visiting Bamian and Bande Amir last week to gather material on the route of Alexander the Great in Afghanistan was Mrs. Freya Stark, C.B.E. and L.D., who has won the Royal Asian Society Burton medal and the Royal Geographical Founders' medal for her historical writings about Central Asia and other countries. Although she's already written a book on Alexander she may do another article on his travels. Her previous books, including her first in 1932 entitled *Rome on the Euphrates*, were published in London by John Murray.

It is her theory that the Asian Highway should run about ten miles from Bamian, since it passes too close to the monuments they will be spoiled.

She was very impressed by the beauty and history of Bamian and Bande Amir and thinks they have great potential as tourist attractions.

Afghanistan appeals to Mrs. Stark, particularly its traditional aspects such as the chadari and the turban which protect the wearer from dust. She is also impressed with Tuzuki Baburi, the autobiography of Babur Shah, 17th century ruler who Mrs. Stark thinks was a



Mrs. Freya Stark

great king and writer.

Her interest in travel fits in perfectly with her career as a writer. Born in Paris of English parents, she now lives among the vines of Rome where she likes to do her writing.

Mrs. Stark left Sunday for Tashkent and Samarkand to follow Alexander's trail and study Turkish influences.

Press On Women

Trials Of Love And Marriage

By A Staff Writer

Islam on its women's page carries a letter by Ashrafa Mayel Herawi, a senior at Rabia Balkhi school. The letter is in response to a previous one sent by a reader asking for the papers advice on what to do about the objection made by his cousins because he wants to marry their sister who, despite being illiterate, is the girl of his choice.

Ashrafa in her letter says: "Dear brother, I read your sorrowful letter and deeply regret the situation in which you are involved. Since you know that nobody's life is free of troubles and problems, why not face them with a strong will though you may have to encounter hardships."

The letter further advises the reader to see his cousin personally and talk to her so that she may reveal their mutual consent to her brother and parents.

Ashrafa says that there are a number of people who think that by selecting a person for their daughter or sister they think they have acquired all the happiness she needs, but they do not realise that this is a wrong road which leads to misery and hatred.

Asnara further adds, "As you said, your cousin has a great sensitivity for such situations. Ask the girl for her advice and I am sure that what she will say will be good for both of you."

The same women's page discusses the question whether a mother should take her children along with her when she visits someone. The article says that there are certain places where this is impossible, like parties and hospitals where children are apt to make noise and start mischief.

Therefore mothers should consider before departing whether children might not do something which will mean a lot of headache both for the parents and guests.

If leaving the children alone in the house is not possible then the parents should find a sitter in the neighbourhood or a relative who can look after the children. In this way both the children and parents will have a nice time.

Anis on its women's page carries an article under the heading, *Parents Should Enjoy Bringing Up Their Children*. The article carries a letter from an anonymous writer who says in her letter: "I am the only girl in the family. I have a younger brother but he is not conscious of my troubles."

"My parents always argue with each other almost to the point of separation. I do not understand why people get married and after having several children talk of separation which means that the children are left to no one who can guide and raise them."

"All this," the writer says, "confuses me so much that I am left bewildered and ask for some sort of advice."

The editor of the page in reply to the letter says that it is indeed a shame for parents to speak of leaving each other after spending 16 years together. What can be the reason for this? the editor asks. Certainly not, hatred towards each other. If that would have been the reason then how could they stay happy for 16 years?

The editor goes on to say that they must reconcile the differences that exist between them. If not, their children will have nobody to depend on. It is obvious that they can't make all the important decisions of their lives by themselves.

Hors D'Oeuvres Of Spinach

- 1 lb. spinach
- 1 cup water
- 1 medium onion (chopped)
- 4 tbsp. butter
- 1 cup yoghurt
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. pepper
- 1-2 garlic cloves

Clean, wash and chop the spinach. Boil the spinach in water for 10 minutes. Add the spinach and onions to the yoghurt, add the seasoning, mix well, let cool and serve cold.

(Contd. on page 4)

Mrs. Robert Weaver Works In Speech Therapy Training

Mrs. Robert C. Weaver, wife of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, can hardly recall a time when she was not in school in one role or another.



Mrs. Robert Weaver

Most recently it was at Brooklyn College in New York as head of the speech therapy training program, a post from which she has been on leave since her husband's appointment to the President's Cabinet in January 1966.

"Speech therapy is a fascinating profession and it's hard to think of not being in it to help people achieve acceptable speech patterns to express the ideas they have," she says.

Although Dr. Weaver is on leave from her college, she is not completely away from her profession, for she is serving as a volunteer consultant and instructor in speech therapy. She is determined that now, as always, her husband's career will come first, "but I don't plan to give up my speech work," she says.

An attractive and vivacious woman with dark red hair and luminous brown eyes, she laughs easily, speaks in a deep, pleasantly modulated voice and puts strangers immediately at ease with her friendly, gracious manner.

Ella Haith, a native of North Carolina, was left fatherless as an infant so her widowed mother began teaching school. As soon as the child was old enough to walk, the mother took her to school with her. There, among much older children, young Ella got an early start on her education.

WHO AND HOW TO HANDLE THE MONEY?

By Akta Cheen

The echo of your relations with Adam, my dear madame, has filled the hearts of those which have no feelings for either of you, the minds of the children innocent of the war between the sexes and the pages of women's magazines which have a financial stake in you, not a sympathy.

But the history of womanhood is one full of contrasts. No doctor has fully diagnosed the appetite that is woman, do you get me madame? Years may come and years may go, the girl may leave her father's home and her mother's arms and become a madame hoping to increase her graces, but the fundamental mentality will not be modified.

And madame, there is something more to the institute of womanhood. It is the concept of originality for something actually inherited from others. It is this line of thinking that eventually drowns family happiness in the sea of separation.

Is there a woman, tell me madame, who is not, with all these faults, something special to somebody?

Yet it is worth remembering, my dear madame, some of the originalities of yours, which are beginning to boomerang on Adam, the son of an average middle class man, with a good income but no savings. If fate today shoots a bullet of illness at the husband, the sweetheart of the madame, it is sure God will be the only source of sublimations and prayers. No other courses can be sought, with the bank account standing at hundred afghanis.

As Adam told me, his wife's mother has a separate empire of her own. She owns property and income from it goes into special, secret, and unidentified bank accounts. She shivers in dismay whenever there are rumours that one of the banks in the city is going bankrupt. And some guys, knowing her intense love of money upset her by wrong reports, just so they can laugh at her fretting.

The father-in-law is a jewel of a man. He does not mind be-

ing treated by his wife as a special financial agent, rather than a husband. He knows the facts but prefers silence.

The sweetest thing is that the father-in-law, or the husband of the financial wizard, himself has an empire, about which the wife is ignorant. Hence the cause for his silence in not telling anything to his wife.

Now, Adam told me, his wife has inherited this behaviour from her family. She works in an office in town. She draws a regular salary. But when the time nears for her salary, which is usually paid in advance, she keeps silence. The worst is, that according to special intelligence reports within the family, she, unlike her mother, does not save it. She has a ready plan for how to spend the earnings.

Adam finally decided to tell his wife about this situation and warn her that the pattern of living differs from family to family and from person to person. He broke the story one day. She was hurt in the beginning, silent later, and in agreement towards the end of the talk.

"But, you know, honey, the salary I draw is for myself. I want to spend it the way I like. I don't want to save it," she confined to her husband.

"But, look here, that is the worst of it. You don't tell me what you do with your money," he says.

"Yes, but you should know. I don't borrow from you for any of my needs. That salary is enough," she said.

Finally both agree that from the beginning of the next month she will bring her salary, I put it with the salary of the husband, and then say for what purpose she wants the money, and with mutual consent and planning they will spend it. But since they have reached this kind of an agreement the husband looks sadder than ever. Now she spends more than twice what she did before the special arrangement. He misses the days when she had only her own salary to herself.

books and newspapers. She very much wants to visit other areas of the country, but so far her work has kept her in Kabul.

Miss Amani Is Interested In Physics, Mathematics

Miss Hafiza Amani, science assistant in the Faculty of Science at Kabul University, is particularly interested in mathematics and physics and aware of the need for women teachers in science.

She graduated from Malalai in 1961 and has been at the Faculty of Science since 1965.

In her spare time Miss Amani teaches her younger brothers and sisters, does housework and reads

All About Women

More Health Services Needed

(Cont'd from page 1)
tion, he said, and new ones are still being opened.

"The supplies and equipment needed by these centres do not have to be elaborate, and they don't need highly qualified personnel either," he continued.

"WHO is ready to give further aid to Afghanistan and to train people to staff these centres which will engage in health publicity, immunisation campaigns and first aid besides malaria surveillance.

"You could achieve a great measure of health protection through sanitation. But popularising sanitation measures has been found to be very expensive for developing countries. Hence basic health centres which directly reach the villager and which can be dispensed cheaply are in the long run more effective. public health safeguards," he said.

This is the last time Dr. Mani will visit Afghanistan as Regional WHO director. He will be leaving his office in March 1968 to his successor Dr. Goonaratne, Director of Health in Ceylon.

"In health publicity and immunisation Ceylon has set an example which could be followed by other countries in the region," Dr. Mani said.

"In Ceylon Buddhist priests take short term courses to learn vaccination methods, sanitation rules, and what to do in cases of typhoid, trachoma and other disease which commonly affect villagers.

"Mosques and mullahs here," he said, "could play a similarly effective role in health protection.

"The strain in on the country's resources will thus be lessened" he added.

"Nevertheless, Afghanistan," he said, "is compelled to urge more of her doctors to go out in the country side as other countries in the region do. In India, "he said" to maintain this flow of doctors compulsory village internship is resorted to. But there are still many problems, and doctors still linger in the cities," he said.

DR WEAVER

(Cont'd from page 3)
Dr. Robert Weaver's work took him to New York City where he had a distinguished academic and public service career, and Mrs. Weaver, in 1949, began her own career at Brooklyn College. There she taught, conducted clinical work and arranged internship assignments for students to train under professional therapists in schools, hospitals and clinics.

While still at Brooklyn College, Dr. Weaver was a consultant in speech to the Ford Foundation and to the Women's Job Corps, a vital part of the U.S. War on Poverty, which provides remedial educational and vocational training for disadvantaged girls of 16 to 21.

She visited Job Corps centers to give in-service speech training to the teachers and to screen and work with the girls who needed clinical help. "Many of the girls may do very well in the vocational training, but improper, inarticulate speech is a barrier to employment," she explains. "We want these girls to attain the level of speech required for their chosen vocations."

Since going to Washington as a Cabinet wife, she continues this work as a volunteer. Learning that some of the young people working at summer jobs in her husband's department were troubled by problems of communication, Mrs. Weaver volunteered to give them speech lessons. Three afternoons a week she coached them in grammar and diction.

Dr. Weaver gets more invitations than she can accept to appear on radio and television programs to explain her techniques and philosophy of speech therapy, and has visited various colleges to help them advance their work in her field.

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HOME BRIEF

KABUL, Sept. 18, (Bakhtar).—A revision of curricula in agricultural schools was discussed at a meeting yesterday attended by Deputy Minister of Agriculture Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Rafiq, First Deputy Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Akram, second deputy minister of education Mohammad Asaf Mayel, and officials of the Ministry of Planning and rural development projects.

KABUL ENGLISH LANGUAGE CENTRE

Karte, Char. 1st Street
A new 40-hour term of English instruction will begin at the Kabul English Language Center on October 1st.

Registration will begin on Saturday, September 23, and continue through Saturday, September 30, daily except Fridays, from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The fee for the 40-hour term will be Afs. 150.
For further information, phone 22371 or 21421

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Weather Forecast

Skies in the central regions of the country will be overcast. The rest of the country will have blue skies. Yesterday Farah was the warmest region of the country with a high of 38 C, 100 F. North Salang was the coldest with a low of 7 C, 30 F. Winds were checked at 5 to 10 knots ph. (8 to 15 mph).

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 21 C, 70 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	26 C 10 C
	79 F 50 F
Kandahar	33 C 13 C
	91 F 55 F
Mazare Sharif	34 C 14 C
	93 F 57 F
Bost	35 C 13 C
	95 F 55 F



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Shop at the Jade Maiwand (near Pamir Cinema)

Shop in the Sanai Maidan (Share-Nau)

(CORRECTION)

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Laden Sanai Maidan (Share-Nau)

(BERICHTIGUNG)