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## Kabul Times (May 13, 1968, vo. 7, no. 44)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## MOBILE TRADE EXHIBITS PLANNED

### Commerce Ministry To Explore New Markets For Afghan Goods

By A Staff Writer

The Commerce Ministry is studying the possibility of setting up a mobile exhibit of Afghan goods and products to tour countries where a market for their sale exists, Dr. Amanullah Rasoul, president of planning and statistics in the Commerce Ministry, told me.

The ministry hopes to establish a trade caravan with the help of the friendly countries and the cooperation of international agencies.

There are some countries where preliminary studies have revealed the existence of favourable markets for the sale of Afghan products.

"One of the best ways of tackling these untapped markets is to seek the help of a mobile trade unit which will show the quality and nature of these products," Dr. Rasoul said.

Such a mobile unit will be sent to countries where markets exist, and "will spend between three and six months in a country," he added.

"The economy of Australia, Scandinavian countries, Japan

and New Zealand and even some of the Latin American countries are dynamic. The mobile unit, when formed, will be sent to these countries, Dr. Rasoul said.

The Ministry of Commerce is in contact with the Colombo Plan regional member nations and also the United Nations Development Programme to seek their help in establishing a mobile exhibit.

The ministry seeks aid in training personnel to handle the project and to meet, if possible, some of the costs of the mobile exhibit when it is in Colombo Plan countries.

Since no replies have yet been received, the project is still in its planning stages.

Dr. Rasoul also said that climatic conditions in some Colombo Plan countries are not suitable for the sale of Afghan products. For instance, Afghan sheep skins coats (posteenchas) can not be expected to be sold in tropical climates of the Colombo Plan region.

Referring to the markets available, Rasoul said that some of the markets which are likely to be covered by the mobile exhibit may have reached the saturation point, but not in the kind of goods that Afghanistan can offer. "We must offer them our best quality products. Only then we can expect good sales," Rasoul added.

In the past few years the Ministry of commerce has been eager find new markets, in addition to the traditional ones to promote the sale of Afghan products.

## Asian Bank Team To Study Ag. Projects

By A Staff Writer

A three member team from the Asian Development Bank is expected to arrive in Kabul shortly to hold talks with Afghan officials on financing some agricultural projects outlined in the Third Five Year Development Plan.

The Ministry of Planning last year presented a list of 10 projects to the Asian Development Bank. Immediately after the request of the Afghan Government was received, three experts arrived here to collect data related to these projects.

The three member team which will visit Afghanistan soon will be making an on the spot tour of the project areas, studying the economic feasibility and the practical means of implementing them.

Their final evaluation will be a deciding factor in the selection of the projects, a source in the Ministry of Planning told me this morning. The projects proposed are short term, medium and long term. "Depending on the choice and availability of the funds, the Bank will decide for itself which ones it is ready to finance," the source added.

The Asian Development Bank since its formal opening a year ago has not as yet financed any project in Afghanistan. "It takes time till the projects proposed for financing are properly studied and evaluated," he added.

## Greek Journalists Adapting To New Censorship Laws

ATHENS, May 13, (Reuters). Greek newspaper owners and editors were Sunday trying to adjust themselves to changes in

## Election Law Goes To Joint Committee

KABUL, May 13, (Bakhtar).—The house in its general meeting yesterday chose 10 deputies to represent it in the Joint Committee of the Two Houses of Parliament to consider the draft election law.

The draft law which was approved by the house has been amended by the Senate, and now, under article 74 of the constitution, has to be studied by a joint committee.

The deputies elected are: Mir Mohammad Siddique Farhang, Mohammad Shah Ershad, Abdul Wakil Sedaqat Haji Mohammad Helaludin Badri, Abdul Hadi Hedayat, Abdul Rahim Hatf, Gulam Rabani Shamalzaiyee Ahmad Shah Rahmatyan and Abdul Rashid Dawari.

In the Senate, the development for the Industrial Bank was approved, provided the bank is established in the course of year. Sen. Abdul Hadi Dawi, the president of the Senate, presided.

## Fighting Around Saigon Turns Into Battle Of Bridges

SAIGON, May 13, (Reuters).—More than 3,000 Viet Cong have died in eight days of bitter fighting in and around Saigon, a military spokesman said here yesterday.

The Viet Cong's second wave attack on the city killed 67 American and 210 South Vietnamese forces and left 979 U.S. and government troops wounded. The Viet Cong have lost 3,082 killed and another 261 have been taken prisoner, the spokesman said.

Guerrillas blew a 160 by 30 foot hole in a daring raid on the Newport bridge into the city—linking the capital with the Huge Bien Hoa

American base and the north. Convoys of army trucks and tanks were slowed to a crawl as two lanes were put out of action and army engineers inspecting the scene said the bridge—which was heavily guarded—could take a month to repair.

The bridge shook underfoot as the convoys went past.

Rockets were fired at two other river crossings in what is becoming the battle of the bridges.

Viet Cong still holding out round the "Y" bridge, three miles from the city centre, yesterday again defied American air strikes artillery and ground sweeps for the sixth day running.

Armoured cars were sent through the area of smashed houses and blackened trees across the bridge to force them out. But the guerrillas—holed up in the ruins of houses and under orders to die in the field—fought on.

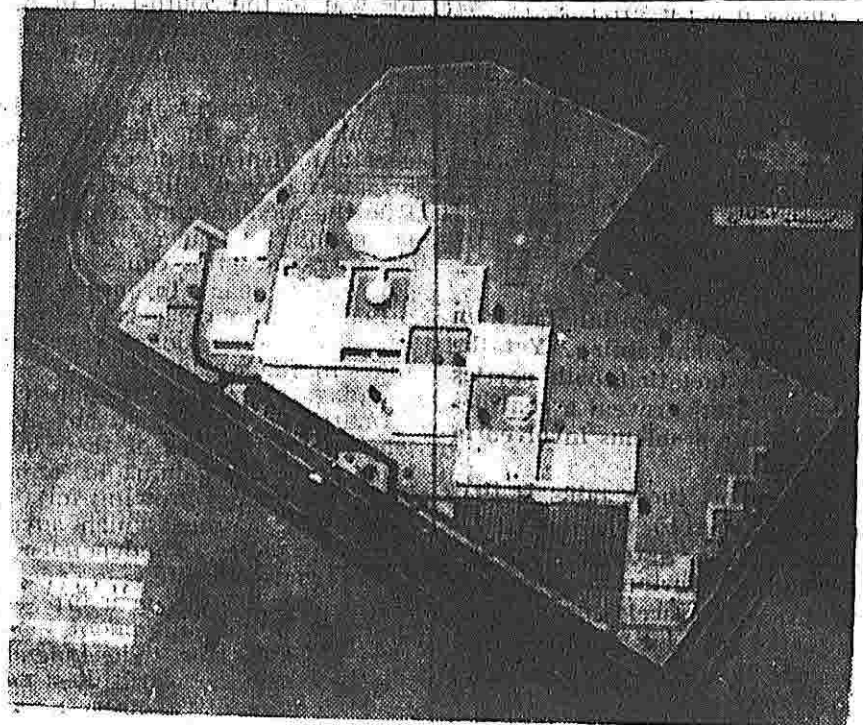
American troops at the bridge said there could still be up to 100 Viet Cong in the battle area and it was possible they were being supplied by river at night.

No story could be printed, no photograph published, unless it had been passed by the censor. Editors had virtually no responsibility for what appeared in their newspapers.

An indication that this situation might be altered first came four days ago when it was announced that the Prime Minister, George Papadopoulos, was assuming direct responsibility for press and information matters.

This was followed by the announcement that the Athens newspaper Eleftheros Cosmos, would no longer be subject to censorship, as its owners and editors had agreed to official government policy.

It was also announced that newspapers would no longer have to print the full text of government statements. But page proofs would still have to be submitted to the censor.



Model of the projected new buildings to house Isteqlal High School.

## New Isteqlal Highschool To Occupy 41,300 Sq. Metres

By A Staff Writer

The new Isteqlal High School, the foundation stone for which was laid by French Prime Minister Georges Pompidou last week, has 46 classrooms, a library, a gymnasium, an auditorium, a swimming pool, a language laboratory, a sports field for football, basketball and handball, and residential quarters for the principle.

The new school will be equipped with central heating and a telephone exchange. More than 1600 students will attend their classes in the new building.

The new building which will cost France more than seven million francs, is a grant from France to Afghanistan, said Dr. Mohammad Akbar Saifi, the president of the Construction Department in the Education Ministry.

The building will be constructed on the present site of Isteqlal school. The present buildings and those around the school will be demolished for the new school, Dr. Saifi said.

The Kabul Cinema, the Pohany Theatre, and possibly the Kabul Public Library will be torn down. The new school will occupy a 41,300 sq. metres area.

France in addition to paying costs, construction will also provide laboratory equipment, Dr. Saifi said.

Construction work is expected to start shortly, during the current year, probably by a French construction firm and will be completed in two years.

The Ministry of Education has proposed some amendments to the original design and these will be included in the project, Saifi said.

During the interim classes will be held in the renovated former premises of the Cartography Department in Shirpoor, Saifi said.

## Rights Conference OK's 7 Resolutions

TEHRAN, May 13, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Sadullah Ghausi, a member of the Afghan delegation to the Human Rights Conference in Tehran, who acts as the rapporteur of the First Committee of the meeting yesterday declared that there are 10 different draft resolutions before the conference up for consideration.

Seven of these resolutions with certain amendments have been adopted, he said. These resolutions are on abolition of colonialism, abolition of apartheid and an end to the illegal regime in Rhodesia.

## Kennedy Expected To Win Primary In Nebraska

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, May 13, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is expected to take first place in Tuesday's Democratic primary election in Nebraska, but his margin of victory will be all-important in assessing the strength of his White House campaign.

The 42-year-old New York Senator clashes for the second time in a week with Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota after beating him into last place in the three-cornered Indiana

## Thant Calls For Assessing Benefits Of Space Research

UNITED NATIONS, New York, May 13, (Reuters).—UN Secretary-General U Thant said today that the time has come to assess the space programme to determine what practical benefits man can accrue from the advances of the past decade.

In a special message to the annual session of the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) of the Interna-

tional Council of Scientific Unions currently being held in Tokyo, Thant expressed the hope that ultimately joint practical ventures will bring the benefits of space exploration to all nations and all peoples.

He pointed out that the United Nations is holding a conference in August in Vienna "to ascertain the practical benefits from space research and to make known such practical applications to non-space powers as well."

"The past decade has witnessed remarkable developments in space for exploratory and scientific purposes," The Secretary-General said.

"Indeed no one would deny that equally exciting new opportunities in space experiments and in future scientific investigations and expeditions of discovery will continue to constitute basic objectives of the space programme."

"However, in a programme of this magnitude and scope, and in today's society so dependent on scientific innovations and technology, the very nature of science is not only conducive to cooperation, but demands it."

"To ferret out the secrets of space, any investigation by scientists working together throughout the world can most quickly and effectively provide the insight into man's quest in space, and the benefits there of," Thant said.

"I have no doubt that COSPAR will continue to collaborate with the United Nations in a spirit of international cooperation in harnessing the energies of the international scientific community towards this common endeavour," he said. COSPAR's 11th session, which began last Thursday, will continue until May 21.

## Prebisch Reviews

### 2nd UNCTAD

### Causes Of Failure

GENEVA, May 13, (Reuters).—Dr. Raul Prebisch, Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), today called for a big effort to persuade public opinion of the need to aid developing nations.

In a review of the New Delhi conference he said most developed countries still regarded the problem as "a residual one that can be tackled here and there with a few and insufficient measures instead of bold and resolute action."

The two-month conference achieved very limited results, he added, and laid most of the blame on industrial countries.

Despite internal political difficulties, monetary and financial problems, they could have gone further in dispensing aid, Dr. Prebisch maintained.

"A great effort at persuading public opinion and thus creating political will has to be made in order to avoid a second development decade of even deeper frustration than the first one."

## Italy's General Elections Enter Final Week

ROME, May 13, (Reuters).—Italy's 60-day general election campaign entered its final week yesterday, the propaganda loudspeaker vans jarring Romans out of their Siestas and causing more annoyance than enthusiasm.

Even tourists are irritated because they cannot photograph Rome's ancient monuments without getting a political billboard or streamer in the picture.

Next Sunday's elections are expected to produce the same centre-left coalition government of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans.

The three partners—with a few dissenting voices in their ranks—have made known that they hope to continue the coalition. Indications are that the election results will enable them to do so.

Prime Minister Aldo Moro's Christian Democrats, in power since the war, are wooing Italy's 36 million voters with virtually the same platform that won them 38.3 per cent of the polls in the last elections in 1963.

The platform includes reforms to cut down administrative red tape, modernise education, streamline judiciary procedures, improve social welfare and industrialise backward southern Italy.

## U.S., Hanoi Delegates Meet Today Amid General Strike Gripping France

PARIS, May 13, (Reuters).—United States and North Vietnamese delegates to preliminary peace talks open their first full-scale meeting here today amid a general labour strike gripping France, the host nation.

But the French authorities have made emergency plans to minimise any adverse effects on the technical arrangements for the long-awaited peace talks at the International Conference Centre, in the heart of the capital.

Trade unions, involving over 10 million workers, are staging a 24-hour strike as a mark of solidarity with students' grievances which in the past week have led to bloody

clashes between students and police in the university quarter here.

French government, however, is ensuring that cars driving the delegates, led by elder statesman W. Averell Harriman and poet-revolutionary Xuan Thuy, get to the conference building, near the Arc de Triomphe, on time for their momentous meeting.

Special motorcycle police escorts will clear their way through expected traffic jams invariably caused when public transport comes to a standstill.

Harriman and Thuy meet each other for the first time in six years. In 1962 they attended the Geneva conference which agreed to make and keep Laos neutral.

Harriman was a principal architect

of this agreement while Xuan Thuy was a senior member of Hanoi's delegation.

The first 10 minutes of today's meeting was to be thrown open to the world's press with television crews and photographers recording the historic scene. Then the doors of the heavily guarded conference hall were to be closed marking the beginning of the long and arduous search for peace in Vietnam.

Informed sources said that Thuy was expected to make Hanoi's opening policy statement and that Harriman would then set out Washington's case.

Thuy was to speak in Vietnamese and Harriman in English with consecutive and not simultaneous trans-





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Food For Thought

Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle which fits them all.

Oliver Wendell Holmes

## Smoothing The Way In Paris

The attention of the world is being drawn to the Paris talks between the delegations from the United States and North Vietnam. There is hope that because the initial meetings between the two countries have been successfully concluded, the rest of the talks will continue smoothly.

Agreement has been reached on the languages to be used during these talks, the number of sessions to be held each day, and the number of delegates that will be permitted to sit at the conference table. The actual talks start today. The initial agreements will have a profound effect upon the general pattern of talks. They will help smooth the path for the progress of deliberations.

What is further needed at this stage is a deescalation of war efforts in the battlefield on both parties. There is no doubt that the two sides have, during these hard years of war, tested the strength of each other. It is time a proper atmosphere for the conduct of the negotiations about negotiations was created, and this can be done by decreasing hostilities.

The hopes for the successful conclusion of the present history making negotiations can be further strengthened if the spirit of give and take prevails during these crucial days of direct contact between the two major parties involved in the war. There is no doubt that the negotiations are not strictly between these two nations. Both sides have their allies, and the shadow of the thin-

king of the allies will be an influential factor in progress of the talks, and the bargaining. Yet, the readiness to talk, and the fact that both parties have sent teams of negotiators reveal a real desire to find a solution to the problems involved in this conflict.

What is significant about these talks is that there is a formula according to which negotiations can proceed. The Geneva agreements of the 1954 are the best guideline in furthering the quest for peace. Afghanistan, as a peace-loving country, on many occasions in the past has said that the problem of Vietnam be solved through peaceful means on the basis of the Geneva agreements. Whatever direction the present talks take, we hope that they will result in the unity and independence of Vietnam and in the peace and security of the area.

We hope that the South Vietnamese leaders who are eager to remain in power, whatever may happen to their country, will not succeed in keeping up the war effort and tension there.

Now that the negotiations have started we hope that the United Nations will take an active role so that early results may come out from the current meeting. We pray that the present talks will be concluded successfully in the interest of peace and security of not only Vietnam but the whole world.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Ishtar* in an editorial welcomed the decision of the Ministry of Education to extend training at the Afghan Institute of Technology from three to four years. The new arrangements should lead to enhancing the academic standards of the graduates and enabling them to render more effective service in the nation's drive towards industrialisation.

While emphasising the fact that the Ministry of Education is alert in reviewing from time to time its educational policies in accordance with the needs and requirements of the country, the editorial pointed out that unreasonable demands and needless interference in educational policies will only create confusion. At the same time it hoped that the Ministry of Education will give due consideration to reasonable suggestions from various quarters on improving the academic standards of various educational institutions.

One of the letters to the editor urged the concerned authorities to study the prospect for launching a hydro-electric project on the Panjshir River.

The paper also carried a report about the court proceedings and verdict on a man who had burned his wife alive. The man, Abdul Hakim, has been sentenced to 13 years in prison.

The story goes like this: Abdul Hakim married his wife Karima 16 years ago. One day last year he asked his son to get some gasoline from the gas station.

He used part of this gas to fill the tank of his motorcycle and kept the rest in a shelf in their living room. His wife expressed concern about the danger of keeping gasoline in the house.

Abdul Hakim rebuked her by saying that he had some special use for it. That same night Hakim poured the gasoline on his wife who was asleep and set her afire. He then went out and locked the door on his wife.

The wife flung herself out of the window into the courtyard. The fire was extinguished by her son and neighbours, but she sustained severe injuries and deep burns.

She was taken to the hospital where she died a few days later. While in the hospital she described the whole story to the police. Her husband was arrested and later tried in court. The primary court had found him guilty and sentenced him to nine years. He appealed to a higher court where his sentence was raised to 13 years.

In welcoming the step taken by the Carpet Export Association to appoint a committee for looking after sorting and standardising carpets, yesterday's *Amis* all round efforts in improving the quality and design of Afghan carpets.

## World Press

Newspapers throughout most of the world expressed satisfaction over the prospect of American-North Vietnamese talks in Paris.

*Le Figaro* of Paris said: "French opinion cannot but rejoice for its part over the choice of Paris and the American acceptance which shows that the bitter feelings stimulated in Washington by de Gaulle's speech in Phnom Penh in September 1966 did not weigh against the decision...the talks, let us have no doubt about it will be tough and hard. But it will constitute a first step towards genuine negotiation."

*L'Aurore* (Paris, rightwing, pro-American) said: "In truth the North Vietnamese feared a refusal from Washington. Why? Quite simply because General de Gaulle had publicly taken sides in the dispute in Hanoi's favour and did not hesitate to stigmatize American intervention...it is therefore a concession by the Americans to subscribe to the choice of a country which did not know enough to remain neutral...nevertheless, let us not stifle our satisfaction at a time when the process of a negotiation so long awaited is at last about to begin."

*Combat* (Paris, left-wing) "it is fitting to praise American fair play. The capital which will play host to Johnson's envoys has never been particularly tender for his policies...on another level, one must not lose sight of the important benefit General de Gaulle will receive from the affair. Not only because Paris is going to become a symbol of peace in the eyes of the world, but because this negotiation corresponds to the policy he advocated."

*Humanite* (Paris, communist) "the prospect of a first contact can only ever joy all those who have the just cause of the Vietnamese people at heart. But if peace appears promised it is has not finished manoeuvring."

*Paris-Jour* (Paris, mass-circulation, pro-Gaullist) commented: "I no serious obstacle comes in the path of negotiations, these may go a good deal farther than Vietnam. And the choice of Paris, half-way between Washington and Moscow could then turn out to be more than symbolic. The fact that the American ambassador in Moscow, Llewellyn Thom-

pson, will assist Harriman in his mission, is indeed characteristic of the possibilities for détente between the two "superpowers" raised by halting the Vietnam conflict."

*The New York Times*, under the headline "Paris in the spring", commented: "Paris represents a logical choice for both sides. Of special significance was Hanoi's move to broaden the agenda. The North Vietnamese indicated that after discussion of an unconditional bombing halt they will be prepared 'to talk about other matters related to the two sides'."

"The sooner the talks progress to these 'other matters' the better. During the past month of exasperating diplomatic bickering more than 2,400 American and South Vietnamese soldiers died in action. These casualty rates were only slightly lower than those for March, before President Johnson made his dramatic peace bid."

"The prospects for an early total halt to the bombing of North Vietnam still are unclear, but if President Johnson adheres to his modified San Antonio formula this vital step toward deescalation and peace should now be possible."

"There are without doubt, as President Johnson warned yesterday, 'many, many hazards and difficulties ahead'. But the movement toward peace is gaining momentum. Paris will have a special poignancy this spring as the hopes of the world focus on the discussions about to begin there."

Czechoslovak Communist party Secretary Alexander Dubcek last week described as "unfounded, if not provocative" certain foreign reports on his recent brief visit to Moscow.

The trip was motivated, the Czechoslovak leader said in an interview with the party paper *Rude Pravo*, by two considerations.

First was the need for the new Czechoslovak leaders to make personal contact with their Soviet counterparts, and the second was the need to discuss certain problems concerning mutual relations, the international situation and the Communist movement.

## New Horizons Of Nonalignment Policy

The war in Vietnam and the crisis in the Near East jeopardise peace and disturb relations in the world for more than a decade. The United Nations which have many times successfully checked attempts at violating peace, especially in the "cold war" era in postwar years, have not been strong enough to end the war in the South-East of Asia or remove chronic tension on the restless Arab-Israeli border.

Actively present in the world of our day is the thought that constant elements of crisis exist in international life. If this is true the elements are a germ of permanent danger to peace. To remove this cause of danger would mean to ensure conditions for a longer period of peace and international cooperation in the world.

Today, when military-political formations still exist, but also when the processes of their disintegration are gaining in intensity, the need is growing for the rallying of nations which advocate the policy of independence in international life.

A new rallying on a broader platform of non-alignment and the struggle for independence and peace in the world does not mean a preventive measure but genuine protection from flagrant violations due to the policy of force which always affects national interests of small and medium-size countries.

Such a rallying is the basis of the idea to convene a new conference of the non-aligned and other peace-loving countries which is lively discussed in the world public of late.

The so-called "marginal incidents" and conflicts in the world are due chiefly to crises in international life. It is therefore

justly emphasised that the platform of participants should be expanded in preparations for a new conference and that a broad exchange of views should be ensured which would make a significant contribution to the promotion of the present atmosphere in the world.

Namely, it is born in mind that approaches to the very idea on a summit conference are very different and that they represent all desires for removing the present international tension.

To renounce war and support the strengthening of political and economic independence of small and medium-size countries—these are certainly some of the aims of the forthcoming top-level conference. It is necessary to remove its causes so as to diminish the present international tension.

Freedom, independence and the respect of human rights—this means to eliminate subjugation, discrimination, hunger and poverty. For this reason, obligations of such a gathering will be great. It is believed here that a new conference of the Heads of State ready to support the policy of international cooperation, independence and coexistence will not be declarative but realistic and efficient. Only in this way can be justified the hope and faith in the victory of the policy of common sense.

The leaders of many European, African, Asian and Latin American countries received President Tito's personal messages over recent weeks in connection with the present activity aimed at rallying countries pursuing the policy of non-alignment and peaceful international cooperation. The answers sent to these messages and the first reaction in the world public indicate that the

idea to convene a new conference of the mentioned states, on the top level has been favourably received.

In the past four months, President Tito had many important meetings with 12 leaders of Asian and African countries. The talks conducted in the area between Cairo and Tokyo proved the need to extend the zone of the policy of non-alignment and rally anew the states wishing the strengthening of peace.

Belgrade political circles stress that the joint assessment given by a majority of statesmen consulted is that it is necessary in the present constellation of forces in the world to unite the activity of all countries which orientate themselves to an ever greater extent on the strengthening of the policy of independence and nonalignment.

Great efforts are being made at present to ensure a broad platform for the future conference which should initiate ideas for the stepped-up development of the under-developed, make a contribution to the promotion of regional good-neighbour cooperation, eliminate the policy of force and war in the solving of international problems.

It should facilitate the establishment of atom-free zones and enable a more efficient solving of the problem of disarmament in all its aspects—from nuclear to conventional.

In brief, it should mark a decisive move in forming such an international platform from which the solving of the great riddle of peace should be approached, which is the subject of deep contemplations for the full two decades after the end of the last world war.

(TANJUG FEATURES)

## What Goes On In Biafra

By Pierre Doublet

Other wealth of the former eastern province. Their leaders say "this would be, if not massacre, at least slow death."

Only 250,000 refugees are living in camps. The others are staying with relatives. Epidemics, so far, have not occurred but cholera could occur in the rainy season. There is no hunger, but meat is in short supply and malnutrition is spreading. A missionary doctor told me that before "my hospital used to treat 30 cases of kwashiorkor a year. Now we have 60 a month."

Medicines are becoming scarce as a result of the blockade and the Red Cross and Churches have been able to send only 200 tons to Biafra in the past three months, routing them through Lisbon and Sao Tome.

The war has sent 3,000 students from the colleges into the army and has deprived 1,250,000 children of education. Schools were closed ten months ago because of fears of bombing raids. For the IBO's these raids are a part of the "genocide" that they fear. Sometime several weeks go by without air attacks and one sole plane may circle at 7,000 ft. above them. Defence forces fire futile salvos at the plane. But when the plane swoops down and opens fire it can really kill.

"There was no warning, no time," a police officer who saw a raid told me. "Somebody shouted 'enemy plane' and then came the explosions and the roar of the jet, and it was gone and there was silence for a while." The Mig-17 had dived faster than sound and fired 16 rockets in pairs on the African town-ship, far from any military tar-

get. These rockets do not cause much material damage. They penetrate to about 18 inches, blast one house and puncture roofs. They explode on contact and rain shrapnel at ground level over a 100-foot radius. Their purpose is to kill people.

I saw the walls splattered with blood to a height of nine feet and paper cross insignias hanging from shattered windowscreens. The last rockets hit the barracks housing police families. The barracks look more like a school, young police constable Wilfred Onashi saw his three terrified sisters leaping toward the exact spot where the last rocket was to hit.

Doctor Clyne Shepherd, a Scots Presbyterian surgeon from Queen Elizabeth hospital, told me: "In the morning we had 107 bodies in the morgue. We had to operate all through the night—90 operations, including a woman I saw arrive on a stretcher still clutching a baby to her breast. We had to amputate her at the thigh. Some of the wounded had lost arms or legs—they were undoubtedly highly sophisticated weapons." His assistants told me they "had been unable to sort out all of the dead because some of the bodies were mere strips of flesh."

That raid, on April 25 at 2:20 p.m., lasted exactly four seconds. Air attacks during that week killed 650.

Biafra believes that the pilots of the planes are Egyptian. Most of the planes are Mig-17's and Ilyushin jets and Biafra's commissioner for foreign affairs, Matthew Mbu, believes the Soviet Union delivered between 30 and 50 to Nigeria last year. Biafra does not have any.

(AFP)

## Miami Beach Prepares For Convention

PART I

The late Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn, used to wisecrack that "nominating conventions are a lot of people going around asking one another what's happening?" Which makes Miami Beach the scene of just about the biggest happening ever, this coming August 5, when 60,000 excited Republican politicians, newsmen, TV pundits and others will descend upon this hotel-and-palm-fringed Florida sand-spit to nominate a duo to run against the Democratic candidates in November.

Chicago, too will host a nominating convention this year for the Democrats. But this kind of quadrennial political hoopla is old hat to Chicagoans, who will swallow up the conventioners into their International Amphitheatre hardly noticing that the button-wearers and speech-makers are in town.

Not so with Miami Beach. This gaudy resort has never hosted such a political jamboree before—indeed, the GOP (Republican Party) has never ventured south of the Mason-Dixon Line to nominate its leaders.

The Beach has flipped over the whole affair. Traffic is tied up from one end of Collins Avenue to the other as construction workers burrow hurriedly underground to lay in colour TV cab-

les. The huge civic auditorium is rapidly growing a newly-built wing big enough to house the onrushing Republican politicians.

Local students, housewives, Cuban refugees are all signing up for part-time convention jobs as typists, mimeo machine operators, receptionists and guides. Hurricanes Betsy and Donna never shook the city more.

How did Miami Beach go about luring some 6,000 GOP delegates, alternates, families, and some 54,000 other deep into Florida in the hottest month of the year? "It wasn't easy," admits Hal Cohen of the Miami Beach News Bureau. Dollops of persuasiveness, money and persistence seem to have been the chief ingredients which helped the Beach win out over Houston, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Philadelphia; cities which also put in persuasive bids to host the party bash.

The price of everything has gone up these days, "says Cohen, and conventions are no exception." The price-tag for this one was \$865,000 paid by the city to the Republicans. This is up from the \$625,000 which tiny Atlantic City paid the Democrats in 1964 to get the Johnson-Humphrey clambake on its shores.

From a municipal point of

view, cities can't make money on these things. "We'll never get even," admitted Atlantic City's Mayor Joseph Altman four years ago. "But we think of it as an investment in prestige and worldwide publicity."

The Beach has its public relations eye cocked on just this same brand of global visibility, knowing the Beach dateline will, through most of August, appear in every newspaper around the world, breach the Iron Curtain, flood TV screens and radio loudspeakers. Not even TV's Jackie Gleason—currently shilling for the city—can top this act.

"The \$865,000 nut," Cohen explains, "breaks down into \$250,000 from the city paid in cash to the Republicans; \$200,000 in free goods

and services—parking, police protection, stuff like that \$65,000 from the local hotel association and \$350,000 from the coffers of the State GOP. And, of course, the city is also spending \$4 million to expand its Convention Hall to house the affair. Funding for virtually all this comes from a resort tax which we recently levied on hotel bills and similar transactions along the Beach."

There is a local pay-off beyond the mere publicity. The visitors are expected to dump \$10

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## MRS. POMPIDOU VISITS WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Mrs. Georges Pompidou, who accompanied her husband during his four day official visit to Afghanistan was a hit among the Afghan ladies. She was affable, kind and beautiful, befitting a wife of a Prime Minister. Officially she was the guest of Mrs. Etemadi the wife of Afghan Prime Minister.

The public appearances that Mrs. Pompidou made during her stay in Kabul included her participation in functions held in her honour at the Afghan Women Society and Malalai Girls High School.

In both places she was greeted with warmth and enthusiasm. At the entrance of Women Society, Mrs. Pompidou was presented with flowers by children wearing Afghan national costume. She visited the Society's vocational school, kindergarten, hairdressing saloon, typing course and several other departments.

Later she and her companions including Mrs. Etemadi watched an Afghan local costume show. She was fascinated by colourful dresses modelled by attractive ladies.

### She was also presented with Afghan Fashion Show Held In Honour Of Mrs. Pompidou

In a fashion show held in the honour of visiting wife of French Prime Minister Georges Pompidou last week at Women Society, 15 Afghan local costume for women were modelled by Afghan women.

When each model came out with dress of a locality, the music of that area was also played.

Costumes of following areas were exhibited during the occasion:

- Qara Bagh Ghazni modelled by Miss Fatima Jallani;
- 2 Ancient Kabul by Sultana Parwana.
- 3 Badakhshan by Mrs. Homa Ehsan
- 4 Panjshiri by Zuhra Naimi.
- 5 Jalalabad by Mrs. Beigum Ashraf.
- 6 Aqcha by Mrs. Mari Khalil.
- 7 Kochi by Mrs. Samia Saleem.
- 8 Jaji by Zarmeena
- 9 Maimana by Miss Amana.
- 10 Wardak by Mrs. Mastura Waziri.
- 11 Nooristan by Miss Fattana Jallani.
- 12 Waziri by Mrs. Suraya.
- 13 Kunduz Kochi by Mrs. Parween.
- 14 Kandahar by Hosina Wali.
- 15 Arkhalek of Kabul by Mrs. Laila Jallani.



Mrs. Samia with a Kochi dress.

### Press On Women:

## ANIS ADVISES ON CHOOSING A FRIEND

By A Staff Writer

After some weeks *Anis* has resumed publication of its women's page. The long-awaited issue of the women's page has articles on marriage, child nurishment and also features models of hair styles.

In its editorial, the paper has some good points for women and girls in selecting friends. The editor refers to the fact that one cannot follow, for good, a solitary life. Therefore, she advises the young girls to avoid isolation and mingle with people.

However, the editor, warns girls to be very careful and think twice before making or choosing friends. Her advice is particularly directed to the younger girls. She says that if not enough consideration is given in selecting friends it may do a great deal of harm.

Unfortunately, the editor says, most of the girls in our society have the habit of making friends with people at first glance and thus within a short time they make hundreds of friends.

It is true that to have a lot of friends, says the editor, is something good. However, we should see that friends we make, are useful and helpful when we get into trouble.

The editor of *Anis* believes that one has to get herself ready for friendship, be sincere with people, take interest in others, avoid lies and do utmost to be helpful towards others. These are, says the editor, the main keys to friendship and one who follows these points can be sure of enjoying mutually beneficial

some handwork of students enrolled in the Society's school. Mrs. Farouq Etemadi, the President of Women Society also pinned the special badge of the Society on Mrs. Pompidou.

In her remarks, Mrs. Etemadi said that despite its limitations, the Society has done its best to provide proper guidance for the Afghan female community. She in particular mentioned the assistance rendered by French teachers in Afghan schools for the last 50 years.

During her visit to Malalai Girls High School, Mrs. Pompidou was greeted by students of the oldest Afghan Girls High School. A number of French teachers are now teaching at the high school. Mrs. Pompidou visited the various sections of the high school including its laboratories. Mrs. Humaira Hamidi, the Principal of the school was furnishing the necessary information.

In the high school she was presented with gifts of handwork by students.



Mrs. Etemadi, President of Afghanistan Women Society pins the special badge of Society on Mrs. Pompidou the wife of French Prime Minister Mrs. Pompidou visited the Society during her husband's visit to Kabul.



Mrs. Shah Beigum Ashraf with Jalalabad costume.

### The Problem Child

## ILL-HEALTH AND REFUSING TO EAT

By Mrs. R.S. Siddiqui

eat, but he never took a thing for the second time.

Once I happened to visit the couple along with my husband that this child also crept into the drawing room. An array of tasty dishes were arranged within no time and the hosts wanted us to have something. This small never-eating boy refused anything that was offered to him by his mother while we were helping ourselves.

This small boy had another small sibling who started crying and the mother had to rush to him leaving the child with us in the drawing room. But as I had suspected, the moment the mother was out of the room the boy sprang upon the cookies and swallowed some and pocketed some more.

My husband thought it was not good to point it out to her on her return, for she may think that we are pointing to the little boy's bad manners. But this was quite clear to us that his not-eating was only a reaction to parental attitudes of over protection and his attempts to get more attention than his smaller sibling who always managed to take away his mother from him by crying.

It is not uncommon to see similar children in other houses too, and there are very many parents who have to spend hours of their time in feeding their children.

Another significant fact is that such children are found only in houses which are above the hand-to-mouth standard. They often find enough to eat and feel proud of being able to refuse certain things. But slowly these refusals get more and more pronounced and finally the child does not eat anything.

It is possible some children may not eat because of ill health, but a majority of them are only having psychological problems.

When parents are confronted with such children they must try to review the whole situation before adopting an attitude of hopelessness.

Changing the food, giving the food with coercion and threats, offering rewards for finishing a dish, promising outings and various such methods which are resorted to by the worried parents often go to worsen the situation.

First of all, parents should make sure that their child really does not eat as much as is necessary for him, for many a times parents want them to eat much more than they can ingest.

Avoid foods in between the meal times and see that during summer children do not take water immediately before the food.

Try to find out if the child eats well when in the school or in other people's houses. If so try to keep the food and leave the child alone instead of standing besides him and coaxing him to eat. You may find for a few days the child may become worse and may not take unless you feed him with your own hands and this may make the things worse. But if one has the strength to tolerate it might prove beneficial to send the child to a relatives' house for some time and see the difference.

If this also does not help, then it is wise to start giving very little of things the child likes and making it necessary for the child to ask for more. Once the child starts asking for more, do not immediately give plenty more, but just a bit more.

And if gradually the child starts asking for more and more, half the battle is won. Gradually food which he did not take before may be introduced and it will be seen that the child continues to ask.

For parents, and specially for the favourite parent, it is advisable to try to be relaxed about the child's not taking food and not to show that his eating is very important. If this is felt to be very difficult, by the parent, he or she may better see an expert, a psychologist or a psychiatrist to help him over come anxiety associated with his child's refusal to eat.

## Madam, My Madam

### Where To Look For The Latest Word On Fashions

By Nokta Cheen

Goodness, gracious me! The editorial in the women magazine which was reproduced in the Kabul Times last week was nothing short of a personal view. And I thank my stars that international wire agencies have no direct access to what some of the publications in our own national languages write.

Like Malawi that came into the international limelight, not because of great achievements in economy or technology but because its government banned miniskirts and threatened arrest of the girls wearing them, we might have got an inch of news in some of the agencies that miniskirts have been banned because the women's magazine of the country, semi-official, has editorially criticised it, and if the reception of the wire services were good all over the world, and if there were no big international developments to fill the spaces of the newspapers, we might have expected to see it in most of the papers in the world.

But certainly the forward-looking magazine of the Women Institute is a paradox. I present a piecemeal contradiction of what it says in one article and how it is related in the next. The pages of the magazine are full of five mirrors each standing on itself but creating a distorted view of the confusion the mind is creating.

Not that you don't believe me, just pick one issue or two, take up the same issue of the magazine in which the opposite has been presented. Black and white are mixed shapelessly, and finally decided upon a grey area in the mind of the reader. Just as you finish the editorial, Madam, and leave ahead to read some other articles of this magazine, you find pictures of new dresses for the women. Alas, Madam, the dress advising was made to make for this sporty season.

And what about the advice published in the magazine for make-up, hair style, casual wear etc. One advice, Madam, is insisted by another, and it is this chain of interrelationship that leads to the inevitable conclusion of the nature of dresses that are to be worn by all.

Madam, the general contention is that the magazine's forward-looking, is progressive, and aims at acquainting its readers with the latest developments in fashion and culture. It has served this aim, and will do so, I am sure, Madam.

Women like, I am sure, new things. If our women can not cope with the new trends, then perhaps, we could teach them the trends of the past which may still be new to them. The other day, for instance, I saw a good cartoon, showing a queen on which a steel helmeted soldier is stoutly walking. The message, she said.

## AFGHAN WOMEN DURING THE TIMES OF ARYANS

By Prof. M.D. Ali

Following is the first of the series of articles, by Prof. M.D. Ali, the Kabul University, giving a historical perspective of Afghan women.

We do not know much of the Aryans before the coming of the Aryans and even of the knowledge about these people before they settled in North Afghanistan is very scanty and unreliable. It is now generally held that it was in Afghanistan that the wandering Arya for the first time took to settled life (probably in 3000 B.C.), a small village and towns, one of them being Bakani (modern Balkh) called the city of his sons. Philosophy affords but a meagre and certain evidence of the thoughts, beliefs, even the life of these early settlers.

Fortunately, they took to general migration and spread over the different parts of the known world. These Aryans had developed a highly developed society and composed two important religious books the Rigveda and the Avesta which happily throw a flood of light on the formation of this earliest Aryan society.

These Aryans at this early age were divided into tribes, each tribe being a political unit. The tribes were further divided into clan or joint families, each having a leader of patriarch, a grey-

caption of the cartoon reads: "In a 14th century fashion salon". Below the cartoon is written:

"Here is a new, very smart, crage-resistant suit of very light steel sheeting. Excellent for dancing parties." This kind of a dress will really protect women. Won't it Madam?



Dr. Torpaikai Sabri

### Dr. Sabri Back From Austria

Dr. Torpaikai Sabri who spent a year in Austria where she had gone on an American Women Society Scholarship for one year has returned home after receiving a Specialised Diploma in Medicine. At present Dr. Sabri works at Mastoorat, Women Hospital in Jaldi Maiwand.

During her stay in Austria her husband also a doctor Dr. Id. Qasim Sabri, was with her.

Dr. Sabri, a graduate of Medical College of Kabul University said in an interview that though in her professional work a Austria she could get along with English, she took a language course in German which proved very effective for her studies.

In the mornings she worked at a hospital and in the afternoons she took courses mostly on internal diseases and in the night she took language courses. During the first three months she took a course in Cardiology and later she studied Gastro Entrology at Vienna University Clinic under professor Fehlinger.

She said she also represented Afghan women doctors at an international congress on surgery held in 1959. She was also a member of the International Association Medical Women. In the meetings held by the associations women doctors from different parts of the world speak at particular problems of health peculiar to their countries. Subjects such as family planning and use of contraceptives are particularly discussed in these meetings, she said.

The family life was healthy, resting upon the sacred ties of marriage, which was considered indissoluble. Husbands were very much attached to their wives, while the latter were extremely faithful and sincere to their husbands. The patriarch was the protector as well as the nourisher of all the members of the family and he was assisted by his sons and grandchildren, while the Grapahatni looked after the domestic affairs, cooked food, fed and clothed the children. The young daughters milked cows and helped their mother in the household affairs.

Young girls had a say in the choice of their husbands; a brave son was generally preferred. Sometimes the choice was made in an open competition of valour and strength. Permission to marry a girl was asked from her father or guardian through the mediation of intimate friends. The wedding was usually celebrated in the house of the bride's parents, where the groom went in procession, accompanied by his relatives and friends. The marriage ceremony was held openly; the groom taking the bride's hand, led her around the natal fire.

At the conclusion of the wedding festival, the bride in festal array with her husband mounted a cart, adorned with red flowers and drawn by a team of white bullocks. She was thus conducted in procession to her new home, with drummers and musicians playing their best and leading the way.

(Continued On Page 4)

All About Women



## Kennedy

(Continued from page 1)

reelection plans came too late to get his name removed.

In addition, Vice-President Hubert Humphrey who entered the White House race late and is not contesting the primaries, is expected to win a substantial number of write-in votes here.

Most political observers will regard the combined Johnson-Humphrey vote as an indication of the Vice-President's support in this primary state.

As in previous primary elections, the Republican side of the contest is virtually a foregone conclusion, with former Vice-President Richard Nixon a certain winner.

In the Democrat poll all observers agree that Kennedy needs a decisive victory to boost his White House hopes after scoring what was widely interpreted as a creditable, but not spectacular, win in the Indiana race.

Two more key primaries remain, in Oregon and California, before the Democratic party convention meets in Chicago on August 26 to pick its standard bearer.

Unless Kennedy can confront the convention with the image of an unbeatable winner, his hopes of securing the nomination could fade badly.

## Role Of Private Enterprise In S.E. Asia To Be Discussed

SINGAPORE, May 13, (Reuter).—A four-day conference attended by 160 businessmen from 11 countries began in Singapore yesterday to discuss the role of private enterprise in the economic development of Southeast Asia.

The conference, the inaugural meeting of an informal group known as the Southeast Asia Business Committee, is sponsored by the Stanford Research Institute (SRI), a non-profit making affiliate of Stanford University, California.

The emphasis during the meeting, which will consist mostly on private, informal discussion groups, will be on practical approaches to regional economic planning. Particular attention will be paid to problems of the countries belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

Addressing the opening session, the chairman, Max Lewis of Singapore, spoke of the agreement by the secretariat of ASEAN last week on the joint development of transport, fisheries and tourism.

Saving that private enterprise would play an important role in the

establishment of these projects, Lewis added, that they "could be the cornerstone or foundation for other joint undertakings and possibly, at this meeting, could discuss and even plan the setting up of an action committee comprising of government representatives and private enterprise, towards this goal."

## Arrivals and Departures

KABUL, May 13, (Bakhtar).—Hakim Mohammad Hasan, the new ambassador designate of Pakistan to Afghanistan arrived here yesterday afternoon to present his credentials to His Majesty the King.

Dr. Abdul Ghafar Aziz advisor to the Public Health Ministry, Mrs. Nazifa Ghazi, director of Maternity Hospital in Kabul, and Dr. Akhtar Mohammad Baraki, gynecologist in the Maternity Hospital left Kabul yesterday to visit family planning centres in Iran, Turkey, India, Singapore, the Philippines and Pakistan at the invitation of USAID.

The 18 member team of French journalists who accompanied French Prime Minister Georges Pompidou to Afghanistan left Kabul for home yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 13, (AFP). Mrs. Martin Luther King widow of the assassinated civil rights leader, warned yesterday that "our problems of racism, poverty and war are so crucial that we are perilously close to the end through our own actions."

## Goethe Institute Kabul

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The durability of the aesthetic postulate since two centuries by Dr. E. Lammert professor of German philology and general science of Literature at the University of Berlin.

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## India's Haryana State Begins Voting

CHANDIGARH, Northern India, May 13, (Reuter).—The people of Haryana state in north-west India began voting yesterday in India's first poll since last year's general elections.

Moderate polling was reported from the 41 constituencies, voting yesterday. The remaining 40 constituencies vote on Tuesday.

In urban areas, voting was brisk when it started at eight a.m. but in rural areas hot, dusty winds seemed to be keeping people from the voting booths. By noon temperatures of over 100 degrees Fahrenheit kept people at home.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Congress Party has thrown its full weight into the Haryana elections which are looked on as a test for elections later this year in the big states of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where the Congress is faced by powerful combinations of opposition parties.

Although the Congress won 43 seats in the general elections its ministry lasted only 12 days and collapsed when 13 members defected to the opposition.

A united front government was formed under Rao Birendra Singh but this too collapsed through defections and last November the president took over the state administration and dissolved the assembly.

## Israel Fires On Lebanese Village, Killing 1 Woman

BEIRUT May, 13 (Tass).—Israel's troops yesterday opened mortar fire on the Lebanese village of Bula, on the Lebanese-Israeli border, a military spokesman announced here.

As a result of the fire, one woman was killed and another woman and a child wounded, and several buildings destroyed.

According to the military spokesman, the Lebanese troops opened return fire and suppressed the Israeli mortar batteries.

In connection with this incident, the Lebanese government lodged a protest with a mixed Lebanese-Israeli Armistice Commission and instructed its representative to the United Nations to inform the Security Council of the Lebanon's protest.

## AFGHAN WOMEN

(Continued from page 3)

In the Vedic hymns we hear of the married couple who, with minds in harmony, press the Soma, the sacred plait, and mix its juice with milk and honey to offer it to gods. Though the wife at this stage was looked upon as inferior to her husband and subject to his will, yet she enjoyed great liberty and occupied a much higher status than that which was allotted to her in later periods.

She participated with her husband in religious ceremonies, accompanied him in wars, and was in charge of the house during peace time, having the control not only of the servants and slaves, but also of the unmarried brothers and sisters of her husband as well.

There seems to have been no veil system and women moved about freely in society. They were fond of putting on ornaments and beautiful bright clothes, and had open air dances in which women took a prominent part.

The Aryans of this early age were usually monogamous, though polygamy was not unknown, especially among the rich and princely classes. The standard of morality was fairly high; adultery and rape were counted among the most serious offences and defaulters were severely punished, while illegitimate births were often concealed to avoid shame.

As the family could only be continued in the male line, and because these early Aryans were having constant feuds and wars, abundance of sons were always prayed for, and a newly-wedded husband hoped and prayed that the

his wife would become the mother of heroes.

Lack of sons was placed on the same level as poverty, and the adoption was recognised as a makeshift. No desire for the birth of a daughter is ever expressed either in Rigveda or in Avesta. In spite of this, woman was respected and even the composition of some verses of Rigveda is attributed to them.

One of the most beautiful creations of the Rigvedic hymns is Ushas, the charming goddess of dawn. She is celebrated in no less than 20 hymns. The name meaning "The Shining One" is cognate to the Latin "Aurora" and the Greek "Eos". When this goddess is addressed the physical phenomenon of dawn is never absent from the poet's mind. She is the most beautiful creature of Vedic pantheon, the charm of which is never surpassed in the descriptive lyrics of any other religious literature.

Ushas is a radiant maiden, with bright face, golden hair, full of light and delight, born in the sky and is the loving daughter of Dy-aus. She is the bright sister of the dark night, and shines with the light of her lover, Surya (the sun), who follows her impatiently.

She is borne on a brilliant golden chariot, drawn by two ruddy steeds. She removes the black robes of night, warding off evil spirits and the hated darkness. She awakens creatures and makes husband hoped and prayed that the birds fly up.

## WANTED

Two senior secretaries to work for the Regional Educational Development Programme assisted by UNESCO. Candidates must have a high standard of English, both written and spoken, ability to type accurately and fast, and a sound knowledge of office procedures. Previous experience essential.

Please apply in person to Mr. C.O. Olsen, Chief Technical Advisor, c/o United Nations Development Programme, P.O. Box 5, Kabul.

## Weather Forecast

Skies in the northern, north-eastern and central regions will be cloudy and in the southern, eastern and western parts will be clear.

Yesterday the warmest areas were Farah and Jalalabad with a high of 34 C, 99 F. The coldest area was North Salang with a low of -3 C, 26.5 F.

Today's temperature in Kabul at 11:00 a.m. was 21 C, 70 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 4 knots.

Yesterday's temperature:

Kabul	23 C	7 C
	73.5 F	44.5 F
Mazare Sharif	30 C	10 C
	86 F	50 F
Gardez	20 C	7 C
	68 F	44.5 F
Ghazni	22 C	8 C
	72 F	46 F
Kunduz	32 C	12 C
	89 F	53 F
Baghlan	29 C	10 C
	84 F	50 F
Herat	30 C	10 C
	86 F	50 F
South Salang	6 C	1 C
	43 F	34 F
Faizabad	24 C	6 C
	75 F	43 F
Laghman	32 C	17 C
	89 F	63 F



ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 5 and 8 p.m. American colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi

SPARTACUS

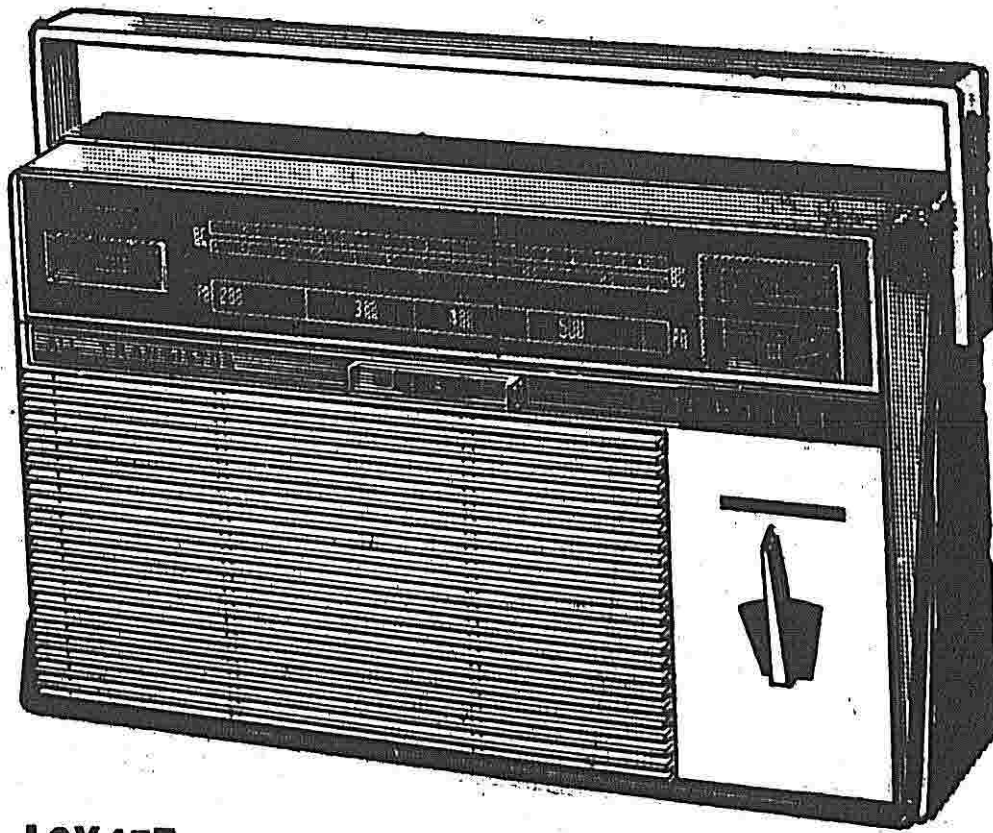
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