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THE KABUL TIMES

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worldwide reputation

VOL. V, NO. 152

KABUL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1966, (MIZAN 4, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Doctors Pleased With Premier's Rapid Recovery

ANKARA, Sept. 26.—Afghanistan's Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was reported Sunday to be recuperating satisfactorily from stomach surgery Friday.

"He is getting better every moment," said a doctor at the Ankara hospital.

The doctor said that normally a patient would have to spend eight days in bed following this type of surgery.

Maiwandwal arrived in Turkey Thursday for what was to have been a five day official visit.

Pazhwak's Election Pleases Turkey

KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—The Turkish Foreign Minister Ehsan Sabri Cagliyanil has sent a congratulatory telegram to Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, on the election of Abdul Rahman Pazhwak as President of the United Nations General Assembly.

The telegram says: "We are happy to present our sincere feelings to Your Excellency on the appointment of Abdul Rahman Pazhwak as President of the 21st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations."

"This great honour has been given to the representative of our friend and brother country Afghanistan, a country which is worthy of this honour."

Work Begins On Timur Shah Park

KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—The Kabul Municipal Corporation yesterday began demolishing buildings standing in the area marked out for the Timur Shah Park.

The decision to lay out the park around the Timur Shah Mausoleum was taken at a recent Cabinet meeting.

A part of the old Habibia School, which now houses Aisha Durani School, some houses and three apartment buildings are to be demolished.

The director of the planning department of the municipality said the owners of the buildings will get 75 per cent of the compensation due to them before they deed over their property to the municipality and the remaining 25 per cent later.

Wilson Gets Full Report From James

LONDON, Sept. 26, (DPA).—Commonwealth Undersecretary Sir Morrice James Sunday reported to British Premier Harold Wilson on the secret negotiations between Rhodesia's Ian Smith regime and a British delegation, proceeding in Salisbury.

In keeping with the total news blackout, no further details were announced. James returned to London from Salisbury Saturday at Wilson's request to inform him of the progress of the talks.

Informed sources here said that Commonwealth Secretary Bowden would remain in Salisbury for at least several more days and probably have another meeting with Premier Smith.

Meanwhile speculations on London-Salisbury developments are continuing here. Smith's ambiguous statement last week that the end of the conflict was in sight has given rise to scepticism as well as optimism.

Delegation Reviews Asafoetida Trade

MAZARI SHARIF, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—A delegation consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture, and Irrigation and the General Chamber of Commerce has arrived here to study the trade and production of asafoetida and cumin.

The delegation met Governor Mohammad Hussain Masa and discussed steps to raise the production of these two commodities and expand trade.

The delegation said the demand for asafoetida and cumin was more than what Afghanistan supplies.

STOP PRESS



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal delivered a speech at a banquet given in his honour by Sulaiman Demirel, Turkish Prime Minister last Thursday night. Mrs. Demirel and Ismat Inonu, a former Turkish Prime Minister, are seen to the right of Prime Minister Maiwandwal.

IMF, World Bank Meeting Opens In Washington Today Currency To Supplement Gold, US Dollar, Pound Sterling Main Topic

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, (Reuter).—The world's financial leaders prepared here today for a major review of global economic problems, encouraged by last night's decision by the 10 major industrial nations to consider reform of the world's monetary system.

The desirability of creating a new monetary reserve or currency to supplement gold, the U.S. dollar and the pound sterling will be the main topic at the week-long annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The meeting of economic leaders of 104 member nations is scheduled to open today with addresses by the IMF managing director, Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, and the World Bank President, George Woods.

The so-called "group of 10" major industrial nations have long been discussing when and how to set up the necessary mechanism for creating a supplementary reserve, believing it will eventually be needed to maintain the growth of world trade.

In a special communique after a three-hour meeting last night, the group's financial Ministers affirmed their willingness to hold joint talks on reforming the monetary system with the executive directors of the IMF.

They instructed their deputies to begin a series of discussions with the 20-man IMF Executive Board "in order to have a wider framework in which to consider the questions that affect the world economy as a whole."

The communique also announced the election of James Callaghan, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, as new chairman of the group for the coming year.

Brezhnev Arrives In Budapest On Unofficial Visit

BUDAPEST, Sept. 26, (DPA).—Soviet Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev arrived here Sunday from Belgrade for an informal visit to Hungary, Tass reported.

Brezhnev, coming from three days of talks with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, is accompanied by Central Committee Secretary Yuri Andropov, regarded as the Kremlin's expert on relations with Eastern European communist parties.

The communist leader earlier last week visited Sofia in one of his surprise trips to East European capitals.

In Belgrade, Brezhnev and Tito and top Yugoslav party and government officials discussed the Vietnam with "continued necessary help."

Although it did not mention China, observers believe that the Asian antagonist and current events in China were discussed.

Pakhtunistanis Wish PM Rapid Recovery

KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—Through letters and telegrams to the Tribal Affairs Department, resident Pakhtunistanis in Kabul and the provinces have wished a quick recovery to Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and have asked the Department to convey their sympathies to Prime Minister in Ankara.

The President of the Tribal Affairs Department has sent a telegram to the Prime Minister to fulfil the Pakhtunistanis wish.

Herat Department Collects Songs

HERAT, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—Herat's Department of Culture and Information has embarked on a project to prepare a collection of local songs and compositions.

Head of the department Mohammad Alam Ghawas said the department has also organized a 22-member orchestra to serve the people of Herat. The orchestra will also travel to other provinces and the capital, Ghawas said.

The orchestra gave its first concert Friday at the Herat nendarey.

Salim Back From 3-Nation Tour

KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, Minister of Mines and Industries, returned to Kabul yesterday after a visit to England, the Federal Republic of Germany, and France.

In the FGR the Minister spoke with various organisations about the expansion of the electricity distribution network of Kabul for making use of the power generated from Mahlipar and Naghlu plants.

In England and France the Minister discussed cooperation in implementing Afghanistan's 3rd five-year development plans.

Congo Troops Regain Control Of Orientale Capital City

KINSHASA, CONGO, Sept. 26, (Reuter).—Government troops Sunday regained control of Kfawani, capital of Orientale province, but hand-to-hand fighting was reported later as they sought out resisting pockets of rebel Katangese gendarmes.

Wounded white mercenaries who fought with the government and were flown here from the contested northeast city, formerly called Stanleyville, said last night national army units had penetrated all parts but rebels were still holding out in some buildings.

The rebels set fire to buildings Sunday and blew up what they regarded as military targets.

Most of the 3,000 Katangese who mutinied and took the city on July 29 have surrendered, but diehards were expected to fight to the last, one German mercenary told Reuter.

The Kisangani airport, which fell to national troops overnight after a bitter fight, was littered with bodies, he said.

Kinshasa radio reported earlier Sunday that 900 rebels had surrendered and others who fled into the bush had been given 24 hours to surrender.

The mercenaries were among wounded who arrived in the Congolese capital in two planes which quickly returned with reinforcements and supplies for the national units.

The fight for the Kisangani airstrip was especially tough, as the Katanga soldiers had massed their troops there, and reportedly suffered heavy losses before the mercenaries gained control of the position at 0745 gmt.

The fighting had general stopped overnight on orders of the government troops commander, to spare the civil population—including some 20 Belgians and between 80 and 100 other foreigners, mainly Greeks, and Pakistanis.

They had taken refuge in two modern buildings in the centre of Kisangani, and although no information was immediately available on their fate, they are believed safe.

Sidky Opens Library Donated By Kohdaman Citizen

KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—Culture and Information Minister Mohammad Osman Sidky yesterday opened a library in Kohdaman donated by Imamuddin Shewa. Besides books, the library keeps magazines in several languages.

The Minister said libraries could play a significant role in increasing the people's knowledge and social awareness. One measure of a country's progress, Sidky said, could be the number of libraries it has.

"It is a matter of pleasure for us," he added, "to see that a responsible citizen from among yourselves has donated this library. In fact, with the opening of this library, Shewa has lit a candle of knowledge. It is hoped that with your cooperation this candle will be kept constantly burning, shedding increasingly more light."

"It is your duty," the Minister said, addressing the residents of Kohdaman, "to teach your children, your youth and your elders, to make use of the library, and increase their knowledge. A book is the kind of teacher which does not get tired of teaching you. And it does not get annoyed if you close it and put it down. A book is a friend who is always there to keep you company in your spare time and hours of loneliness."

He expressed the hope that the library will expand and the people benefit from its treasure of religious, social and scientific books.

The Minister assured the people that the Ministry of Culture and Information will do everything possible to develop and expand the library.

Imamuddin Shewa said he had donated the library in response to the people's desire to learn. The library has a collection of 500 books, 150 of which have been presented by the Kabul Public Library, he said. The hall of the library has room for 30 to 40 people.

The President of public libraries said his department will extend all help to expand and organise the library. He said that his department will send cultural films for screening in the Kohdaman library.

Several dignitaries of Kohdaman also spoke at the function. They promised all help to expand the library and also said they would cooperate in every way to carry out development programmes undertaken in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty the King.

—Withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam "as others withdraw theirs" under supervision by the United Nations or some other agency.

—A statement that inclusion of the Viet Cong in peace talks offers no obstacle in negotiations.

Rusk declined to comment on his talks with Gromyko, although a U.S. official characterised it as "a pleasant conversation conducted in a calm atmosphere, businesslike and direct."

The official said the two men discussed items on the agenda of the UN General Assembly, including the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

U.S. Secretary Rusk has been in New York for a week meeting with Foreign Ministers and delegations attending the opening session of the UN General Assembly.

Two Die In US Copter Crash Near Saigon

SAIGON, Sept. 26, (Reuter).—Two Americans were killed and two injured yesterday when a U.S. army helicopter crashed into a minefield 15 miles (24 km) from Saigon.

A U.S. military spokesman said the helicopter with four crew crashed half a mile from Bien Hoa air base and caught fire.

The two injured men were rescued by another helicopter. The cause of the crash was not immediately known, the spokesman said.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and Turkish Prime Minister Sulaiman Demirel of Turkey at a meeting last Thursday. (Bakhtar).

UNCTAD To Hold 1967 Session In New Delhi

GENEVA, Sept. 26.—The second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) will be held in New Delhi in September and October of next year.

A recommendation to that effect was approved late Friday by UNCTAD's 55-nation Trade and Development Board as one of the final actions of its fourth session, which lasted four weeks.

Officials estimated that more than 2,000 persons, including delegates, journalists, secretariat and other supporting staff, will go to New Delhi for the conference, which is expected to last seven to eight weeks.

Planning for the second UNCTAD conference was one of the principal concerns of the board session, along with a review of progress in carrying out recommendations of the first conference, which was held in Geneva in the spring of 1964.

Joseph A. Speenwald, United States representative, said the board session has been marked by a genuine cooperative spirit which, he added, is essential if next year's conference is to make the necessary progress toward improving the economic situation of developing countries.

Under eight main headings, the tentative agenda for the New Delhi conference includes a number of other problems of vital interest to developing countries.

They include trends and problems in world trade and development, commodity problems and policies, expansion and diversification of export of manufacturers, development, finance and aid, and a number of shipping problems.

Another subject for consideration will be trade expansion and economic integration among developing countries. This will include measures to be taken by both developing and developed countries, including regional, sub-regional and inter-regional arrangements.

Attention will also be given to special measures to be taken in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, aimed at expanding their trade and improving their economic and social development.



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Food For Thought

Curiosity is one of the permanent and certain characteristics of a vigorous mind.

—Samuel Johnson.

Portugal's Game In The Congo

The Portuguese Embassy in Kinshasa (former Leopoldville) has been burnt; cars standing before the Embassy were set ablaze and the Portuguese charge d'affaires was dragged from his bedroom and taken to a patriotic youth organisation. Why? Because Portugal is using its African colony of Angola as a base for infiltrating mercenaries into the Congo to reinstall Tshombe in power.

The Congo has been the scene of many violent incidents ever since its independence from Belgian colonialism. Perhaps it was because the colonial power ruling the country for many long years paid little attention to the advancement of the Congolese and because the country's rich mineral resources, specially copper, have been the centre of attraction for foreign companies, who are eager to retain their grip on the political developments and influence these developments to their advantage. The post-independence history of the Congo is characterised by political unrest and disturbance, with only short periods of peace.

Moise Tshombe has been a controversial figure all the time. First he created chaos and civil war by leading the secessionist groups in Katanga and later, when Katanga was integrated into the Congo, by his controversial attitude and disruptive activities within the central Congolese government. He is now living in exile and has been tried in absentia by the Congolese government.

Tshombe has not been idle in exile. He has approached various governments and interested parties to help him organise another revolt in the Congo. Mercenaries are being trained in Europe, Angola and South Africa to

help Tshombe regain power. The man responsible for the tragic death of former United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld, for the enormous expenses which made the United Nations go bankrupt over peace-keeping operations and for the loss of many lives is planning another conspiracy to spill more blood and create further chaos in the country.

The "blood thirsty tiger of Africa", as Tshombe has been called by some Congolese papers, should be tamed. No country should go against world public opinion by giving him political asylum much less assisting him with mercenaries and funds to return to power.

There is a determined reign of terror in parts of Africa in the process of legalisation of crimes and consolidation of ill gotten power. The racist regimes in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa are assisting Portugal to perpetuate its domination in Angola against the wish of the Angolans. Portugal on its part is not satisfied with exploiting Angola; it is using it as a base for installing a colonial puppet in the Congo, a country racked by disorder and intrigue.

The United Nations General Assembly is expected during its present session to come out with firm resolutions with a view to ending Portuguese colonialism in Africa. Countries responsible for assisting Tshombe with mercenaries should realise that their actions will not remain unnoticed in the eyes of the peace-loving people of the world. The situation in the Congo, if unchecked, will necessitate once again UN intervention and peace-keeping operations—a role that it can hardly fulfil in view of its present financial difficulties.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

"Extra-curricular activities for students" was the headline of an editorial which appeared in yesterday's *Ishah*. Recreation is one of the most important aspects of modern life, it said. The best recreation for students, said the editorial, is sports and seeing educational films—a project encouraged and promoted by the Ministry of Education. Sports, it said, have now become an integral part of the school curriculum and a greater number of students are taking to various games. The holding of conferences and the screening of films are other methods of providing not only recreation but also knowledge to students. It is encouraging to see that the Ministry is paying due attention to this aspect of developing the student's personality.

The editorial suggested that recreational activities should remain confined to just sports, films and conferences. Extra-curricular activities should also include greater use of libraries by students. Students should be encouraged to consult libraries and the number of libraries should also increase, suggested the editorial.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor criticising suggestions by readers published in earlier issues of the paper that electric and water supply lines should not be given to those who build houses contrary to the general plans of the city—a way to prevent haphazard growth of residential areas in the capital. The letter said for those who are badly in need of housing it is immaterial whether they have electric lights or not or whether they can get sanitary drinking water or not. So long as they have a roof over their heads they could not care less for these luxuries and are ready to make do with candles and oil lamps and well water.

The letter, signed Asadullah Arab, suggested that other solutions should be sought by the authorities to meet the shortage of houses and prevent irregular and haphazard growth of the city.

A letter signed Sultan Mohammad, a Health Ministry official, in yesterday's *Anis* suggested that authority to impose fines on dis-

honest shopkeepers should be delegated to the courts. At present the Municipal Corporation imposes fines on shopkeepers found guilty of cheating the public by using false weights and adulterating fat, flour, etc.

Today's *Ishah* carries an editorial on French Somaliland. Referring to General de Gaulle's recent visit to that country and the demonstration which took place in support of its

independence, the editorial said it looks as though the demonstrations have not been in vain, for soon after the President's return from his world tour the French cabinet decided that not later than July 1967 a referendum should be held in that country and if the result shows that the majority of the people want independence France will agree to the wish of the majority. The editorial said it is now up to the Somali people to show what they want.

WORLD PRESS

The Soviet government Wednesday published accusations that China and the United States have entered into agreement over Vietnam.

Izvestia, the government newspaper, carried stories from the foreign press saying that Peking and Washington had agreed to avoid a military clash.

Izvestia reported that Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi had said talks with the United States about Vietnam were not necessarily excluded. This was done in such a way as to leave the impression that the Peking leadership had never clearly denied these remarks.

Izvestia began by quoting Kyoto News Agency of Japan that Chen Yi had told a Japanese delegation in Peking that China "is not necessarily dismissing the thought of talking with the United States" on Vietnam.

Izvestia then said that the Japanese News Agency later reported the delegation was upset by what it considered a wrong interpretation of Chen Yi's remarks.

Abidjan and Dakar, the brilliant capitals of the Ivory Coast and Senegal, are portrayed in the current *National Geographic Magazine* as the two most modern cities that have emerged from France's West African empire. But much of this region, Assistant Editor John Scofield reports after three months of travel, remains primitive and undeveloped.

Scofield writes of Abidjan: "A happy and productive part-

nership between Ivorians and Europeans has turned the capital of the Ivory Coast into a bustling show-case of French-African progress. Here somehow, African Past has leaped successfully into African Future, seemingly without detouring through the agonies that hobble so many other parts of Africa Present.

Almost alone among French-speaking Africans, Ivorians enjoy a heartening degree of prosperity. Abidjan's nearby Vridi canal routes a steady procession of freighters to the Atlantic with oil-palm kernels and timber, pineapples and coffee, cocoa and bananas. Buildings rise on every hand, spurred by an influx of capital from Italy, Pakistan, the United States, Israel—and, of course, from France.

Reaching Dakar, Scofield said it was like returning to "Paris in Africa". He adds: "For a week I wandered this astonishing city whose sidewalk cafes overflow with people from a dozen cultures and whose streets throb with frantic traffic. In Dakar, as in Abidjan, one can easily forget the real face of Africa."

He writes that Senegal's "poet-president", Leopold Senghor, told him in an interview:

"We know now that the creation of so many micro-nations has been a mistake...I fought against it—this balkanization of Africa—when I was a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, but the Europeans would not agree. So now unity becomes even more difficult."

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Comments On Progressive Democracy: The Puritans Develop New Institutions

By Shafie Rahel

PART XIV

The Puritans in England also contributed to democratic theory and practice by developing the institutions of universal suffrage, delegated consent, and voluntary association.

They conceived of a small self-governing democratic society called the Puritan congregation in which all enjoyed equal status irrespective of their differences of skill, character, or wealth. They were all alike before God. As such through common discussion they determined the activities of their small society.

This congregation sought to resolve the differences among its members through discussion for they believed that all members had something to contribute and that if men met in the proper spirit wise decisions would be made.

One of the most important contributions of the Puritans concerned the question of suffrage. It was in fact the doctrine of human equality, that gave rise to the practice of adult suffrage, which was disputed in several debates. The most famous were the Putney debates

between two famous officers of the Puritan Revolution Ireton and Rainboros. Ireton argued that only those who had a stake in the country should have a right to vote. To which Colonel Rainboros replied:

"The poorest he in England had the right to be as the richest he; that each man who had the right to live under the government could only put himself under that government by his own consent and that the poorest man in England was not bound to that government that he had no voice to put himself under."

The theory of consent itself which is the basis of democracy, and on which the whole elections procedure is structured did not, to the Puritans imply, that all individuals need be in agreement with all laws. Here, in order to fill a vacuum, a new theory which may be called that of delegated consent arose. To the Puritans it meant this: each individual had a voice in choosing persons to make laws. This theory preserved the individuals' voice through his elected representatives.

The Puritans also realised the necessity of limiting the powers of the government by a fundamental law which would be beyond its scope to alter. Thus, what may be termed parliamentary sovereignty

was discredited in favour of constitutionalism. The Puritans thereby solved the problem of relations between religious and political organisations by restricting the sphere of action of the political body.

By this unique approach the Puritans robbed the state of its supremacy. Instead, what may be termed the concept of voluntary association, or spontaneous cooperation of the people, arose.

This is what Barker calls the character of clubism among the British. The British, and later the Americans, emphasised the importance of forming associations to exist apart from the state, but operating within it. Their activities may run parallel to the government and the government may regulate the affairs of these voluntary associations but otherwise they are independent.

These associations in a democracy attempt to define what is good for their members and society. They play an extremely important role in developing the character of their members. They also create social harmony. The formation of voluntary associations—such as sports clubs, associations of doctors, nurses, writers and others, moreover, provides a social milieu for developing the talents of the members.

The political ideals of the French and the American revolutions owed much to the theories developed by the Puritans. Great thinkers such as Locke were also influenced by the concepts of the Puritans.

U.S. Security Depends On Peaceful World

Following are excerpts from an address prepared for delivery Wednesday night by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk before the National Industrial Conference Board.

The central objective of our foreign policy is—in the familiar words of the preamble to our Constitution—to "secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

We can no longer find national security through policies and defenses limited to the North American continent...or the Western Hemisphere...or the North Atlantic basin. In this age of instant communication and international missiles with thermonuclear warheads, distance does not spell safety and no part of this small planet is remote.

Our security depends upon a generally peaceful world. And a generally peaceful world cannot be achieved merely by wishing for it and talking about it and carrying placards calling for peace. It has to be organized and maintained by hard work, determination, and, at times, sacrifice by those who want a peace that is safe for free institutions.

The kind of world we seek is sketched out in the preamble and articles one and two of the United Nations Charter.

We are deeply committed to the principles of free choice: to self-determination...to the right of every nation to choose and change its own institutions.

We believe in government with the "consent of the governed" in Jefferson's phrase. We believe that democracy, with its capacity for great variety of forms and institutions, is the type of government most consistent with the dignity of the individual and the rights of man.

Among the constant objectives of our foreign policy are: access to goods from abroad which our economy needs, and enlargement, of

foreign markets for American products. In line with those objectives—and with the paramount purpose of preserving our national security and way of life—the United States, in recent decades, has pursued several closely related policies:

The lowering of trade barriers;

Strengthening of the international financial system;

Aid to the economically advanced countries of the free world in recovering from the destruction and disruptive effects of war;

And, aid to the developing nations in modernising their economic, social, and political institutions.

These have been bipartisan policies—or, as the late Arthur Vandenberg preferred to say, "Unpartisan."

Trade among free world countries has doubled in a decade. Last year, free world exports totalled \$165 billion.

The U.S. has an immense and vital interest in the North Atlantic community, with its combined gross national product of more than a trillion dollars. We have a vital interest in the new, democratic Japan.

In the Western Hemisphere, that great cooperative enterprise in social reform and economic development, the alliance for progress, is meeting its over-all goals. However, some countries are lagging, and the overall goals may need to be lifted. Politically, the main trend has been toward moderation and democracy.

In free Asia, the Middle East, and Africa, economic progress has been uneven. But some countries have made solid and relatively rapid advances. As a rule, they are those which have provided a favourable environment for private enterprise. In the developing areas, there is a growing trend away from doctrinaire leadership.

But not all the indices are favourable. Overall, the gap between the developing countries and the advanced countries is widening. And the world stands at the threshold of a food-population crisis, which cannot be overcome by exports from the countries which produce more food than they need for themselves but requires immense efforts on the part of the developing nations.

We have a great stake in the success of the populous democracies of the Asian subcontinent.

We have a vast stake in the security and progress of the free nations of East Asia and the Western Pacific. The protective shield we are helping to provide for "those countries is already yielding important results. From Australia on the south to Korea and Japan on the north, the free nations of that area are moving forward with renewed confidence.

We have been much encouraged by new regional initiatives and institutions in that part of the world. Among them are:

—The Asian Development Bank, which will open its doors next month.

—The Southeast Asian Development Conference under the leadership of Japan.

—ASAP—the group of Asian and Pacific Nations—brought together on the initiative of the Republic of Korea.

—The renewed activities of the Association of Southeast Asia—Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

Side by side with our endeavours to deter or to repel aggression and to increase the strength and well-being of the free world, we pursue a third policy. That is to search persistently for areas of common interest and agreement with our adversaries.

In President Johnson's phrase, we are trying to "build bridges" of human contact and trade and understanding with the nations of Eastern Europe.

And we earnestly seek agreements or understandings with the Soviet Union to blunt disputes and to reduce the danger of a great war.

What Happens After Man Gets To The Moon

The moon is a dreary world. Its surface, barely one sixteenth that of the earth, is a crater-pocked desert. It has no atmosphere, no clouds, no storms, no weather. Nor has it trees, grass, flowers, animals; not a solitary oasis.

The lunar day is two dismal earth weeks long, as is the lunar night. When the sun is in its zenith, the surface is not enough to boil water; at night, an unprotected human would freeze almost instantly.

Nevertheless, despite these unattractive characteristics, the moon is the goal of the biggest and most expensive technological project ever undertaken in the United States. After an initial cost of more than \$20,000 million, two American astronauts will land on the lunar surface probably by the end of the 1960's.

Aside from the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union are in a technological race to the moon that promises some rewards in prestige, this small planet has its own attractions and potential values. It is a laboratory on which we can study the nature and origin of the solar system. It is a steady platform from which we can make unobscured observations of the universe. It may contain useful materials and may serve as a terminal in the exploration of the solar system.

The first astronauts on the moon will have simple, though vital, tasks. For instance, they

will have to learn to move along the airless surface, encumbered by awkward space suits and life support packs, yet weighing no more than a small child back on earth.

Although lunar gravity is only one sixth that of the earth (a 180-pound man weighs merely 30 pounds on the moon), individual locomotion will not be easy. The average rate of earth walking is about 100 steps per minute. Such rapid, pushing steps probably will be impossible on the moon, because the walker would either slip and fall or rise slowly above the surface and come down just as slowly. The process of walking will be slowed down to the rate of about 20 steps per minute.

Running likewise will be slower on the moon and a new step-by-step rhythm will have to be learned. Jumping may be the only unaided way to move fast, possibly as fast as a man can run on earth. Man may well become a lunar kangaroo.

The first astronauts will leave behind seven scientific instruments on the moon designed to send data to earth long after they have returned home. Six of the instruments will measure moonquakes, medium energy solar wind, low energy solar wind, the lunar magnetic field, the lunar ionosphere, and the outflow of heat from the moon's interior. The seventh experiment will help reveal properties of the moon's interior.

Further exploration of the

moon will give us insights into the origin of the earth as well as the nature and origin of the moon. Scientists hope lunar studies will help make clear the way in which life itself began on earth and may have begun elsewhere in the solar system and the universe.

Scientists will later establish manned bases on the moon for long-term observations and investigations of physical and biological phenomena that can be best studied from a lunar site. For example, a lunar-based astronomical observatory with a 40-inch optical telescope would be equal in resolving power to the 200-inch Mt. Palomar instrument, the largest earth-based telescope. A 120-inch lunar system would have nearly 100 times this star-detecting sensitivity.

The principal advantages of the moon for an optical telescope are the darkness of the sky, absence of an obscuring atmosphere, stability of the lunar platform, and the light weight of the telescope structure due to the low lunar gravity.

A radio astronomy installation on the dark side of the moon, would provide an exceedingly quiet listening post for radio emissions from all parts of the cosmos, being shielded by the whole mass of the moon from radio interference originating on earth. And the low lunar gravity would permit construction of a very large device for increased

Continued on Page 4

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Koochi Women Equal To Men in Nomadic Life

By Hafiza Hassan

Much has been said and written about the life of the nomads, the way they move from one place to another, the way they do business, fight, entertain and take revenge. The role of woman in nomadic life is not at all inferior to that of the man, though it is much less publicised. True equality exists among men and women in nomadic life of Afghanistan where women are as equal in work as in leisure with their men folk.

In this article we try to present a bird's eye view of nomadic life in Afghanistan with a special emphasis on the Koochi woman and marriage.

There is true freedom of choice in selecting the spouse. The parents consent is sought indirectly and casually. This is made possible by the way the nomads live.

Living in a close knit community, the boy and the girl grow up together and make up their minds through the years they live and work together. Once they decide that they are going to be man and wife, the boy and the girl see the girl's father.

It is a custom among the Koochis not to bargain over a marriage as do many other sectors of the Afghan population. The boy as well as the girl take their positions before the girl's father bowing slightly as a sign of respect.

The girl remains quiet while the boy pleads his love for the girl before her family. He presents a brief outline of his wishes and aspirations for the happiness of his future wife, and informs the girl's father about his personal convictions and codes of behaviour by which he will abide throughout his life. This usually includes a vow of honesty, chivalry, faithfulness to tribal ways and the tenets of Islam.

The girl's father listens with patience and dignity to this formal exposition of the groom since the whole tribe already knows about the couple's decision. The consent of the girl's family is announced to neighbouring tribes by gun shots. There are more shots if the boy falls in love first. Hearing the gun shots, people come to rejoice and congratulate the couple who now have to prove the profundity of their love.

This is usually done in the following manner: the koochis generally raise live stock which has to be guarded at night. This is done in turns by young men and women. The newly engaged couple will have to prove their love, through the duty and bravery they demonstrate during night watches.

Usually the boy plays the role of a thief on the night his fiancée guards the cattle. The girl may or may not know it is her fiancée who is trying to steal the herd. However, according to the tribal code of chivalry she warns the potential thief to leave the herd alone and not to count on the fact that a woman is responsible to safeguard the tribe's main source of livelihood.

The boy does not pay heed to her warning and goes ahead with his plan. The girl then takes a well aimed shot at the boy. It is expected that the boy will see that she misses him. If he succeeds then the boy proves his love for the girl and the girl, love for her duty. The occasion is then celebrated by the tribesmen who greet the couple with lighted torches.

A wound means humiliation of an un-pardonable sort, for the boy and his family. If he dies however, both families mourn, the girl goes to live with her dead fiancée's family and never marries in order to show faithfulness to her first promise.

What about marriage? Here the koochis prefer simplicity as far as festivities go. The bride is adorned with jewellery while the wedding gown itself is very simple and inexpensive. Richer tribes like lots of gold ornaments while poorer ones make do with silver.

The bride wears her wedding gown for a month on rare occasions when she leaves the tent. The

(Contd. on page 4)



The first thing to do when camp is set up is to make tea this picture taken from a film on the life of the koochis shows.



Here the actress finds herself at a loss as she sees she is not as strong as the character she is representing. The load is too heavy for her.

The Changing Face Of Cosmetics: 4000 Years Of Make-Up

It is probable that the first primitive effort to paint the face was made for the purpose of frightening the enemy or propitiating the gods. As early as 2000 B.C. Egyptians were known to have used cosmetics for the purpose of enhancing beauty. The earliest examples of cosmetics have been found in tombs of the Egyptian pharaohs nearly 3500 years back.

Perhaps of all the pharaohs and their women none was more famous than King Tutankhamon. Ikhnaton and that fabulous beauty Nefertiti for their luxury-loving living. It is said that their royal chambers yielded jars filled with oils, ointments and fragrant per-

fumes. Scents of thyme myrrhaints for different seasons of the year. Cleopatra is said to have had ivory and alabaster, jars full of eye paint to match her clothes. Lip salves and rouge was used on the cheeks and lips and the nails were stained in henna.

We can trace the use of cosmetics and perfumes as long back as 1729 B.C. The historical periods of Minoan and Iranian culture mention the use of cosmetics and elusively fragrant herbs and perfumes.

Not long after the 14th century B.C. the Hebrews marched out of Egypt, taking back with them the Egyptian beauty secrets. The Phoenician Jezebel is said to have painted her face with elaborate

make-up to receive Jehu. The Assyrians, like the Jews, used kohl. So did the Medes.

The use of cosmetics pervaded the cultures of many peoples. Along with the march of civilisation, advanced use of cosmetics, and their improvements entered the scene, new perfumes were introduced and widely used.

Camohire leaves were used as far back as 1000 B.C. to dye the hair. Nails were dipped into little jars containing this pigment. This was the first crude effort at painting the nails. Ancient Eastern cultures mention the use of musk, sandalwood and rose water. The Persians were particularly fond of jasmine, while the Muslims preferred the exotic musk. The Greeks at first were more surprised than attracted by Persian luxuries but gradually became more familiar with them.

Many Greek women, such as the beautiful Aspasia, used cosmetics to emphasise their charms. As for the Romans, under Nero in 54 A.D. the use of cosmetics and perfumes was considered "A la mode". Roman beauties used facial make-up and face powders lavishly. They popularised bleaching the hair, lavish and extravagant use of perfumes. Attars and incense were also used. Kohl was used for the eyes, white chalk for whitening the skin and a red pigment called "fucus" for reddening the lips and cheeks. A woman spent hours over her toilet and anyone who wanted to be someone popularised make-up.

The use of cosmetics came into vogue. It was a common sight to see a sea of painted faces, breathtakingly dressed, watching the lions eat up some pretty Christian at the Colosseum. The Roman poet Ovid wrote a book on cosmetics in which he recommends what we call to-day a "face pack". A mixture of barley and bean-flour along with egg was made. The paste was then dried and ground and mixed with narcissus bulbs. It was then poured in a mortar with a little honey. He claimed that the use of this spate would render the face smooth and more brilliant than a mirror. He advised the use of honey for removing blotches from the skin.

The Dark Ages were literally dark for refinements of cosmetics but the Crusaders reintroduced into Europe the knowledge of Arabian perfumes and cosmetics. The 13th century in Europe saw the increasing popularity of these toiletries. Later their po-

(Continued on page 4)

Maori Women Play New Role In New Zealand Affairs

Maori women who were for long accustomed to a pattern of life largely dominated by their men are consolidating the prominent part which they now play in public affairs in New Zealand.

Forbidden to speak on the Marae the Maori meeting-place, they have gained an authoritative voice of their own through their Welfare League.

With Queen Te Ata as Patroness, the Maori Women's League is the most important and progressive of all Maori women's organisations.

The New Zealand Government has not been slow to realise the League's influence and the impact which it makes on the Maori way of life.

This was high-lighted when the Governor-General, Sir Bernard Fergusson, attended the 14th annual conference of the League's Dominion Council, attended by 300 delegates and observers from Kaitiaki in the north to Bluff in the deep south of New Zealand's twin islands.

Sir Bernard stressed that relationships between Maori and Pakeha (European) must develop in a realistic way. It was wrong, stupid, and dangerous, he said, to make rules.

The Maori thirst for education was illustrated in figures given by Arthur Kinsella, Minister for Education.

In the past ten years he said, there had been a 135 per cent increase in the number of Maori children attending schools. Over the same period the number of Maori children in the fifth and sixth forms had risen from 1,300 in 1956 to 3,200 this year.

Kinsella praised the Maori Education Fund which has made 107 grants totalling £ 80,000 for secondary or University education.

Leaving the field of education, the Maori women discussed the questioning of children by police without the presence of a parent or guardian. They voted against such questioning, which they described as "an unwarranted intrusion of privacy".

One delegate spoke of police being invited into a house by a child when an adult was not present.

"The police are not breaking the law by searching the house if invited", she said, "but surely it is unfair to expect the child to know what to do".

Another delegate said that parents were often not notified until

long after questioning of a child had taken place.

"That is unfair on the child" she said.

Another subject discussed was the decline in Maori adoptions since the introduction of the Adoption Act of 1962.

Under the Act, the procedure of Maori adoption was transferred from the Maori Land Court to the Magistrate's Court. Whereas in the Maori Land Court there were no legal costs, under the rules of the Magistrate's Court applicants must pay solicitors' fees.

"The Maori can only see the Magistrate's court as an institution for punishment", a North Auckland delegate said.

Apart from the fees, Maori objected to the legal procedure involved and the detailed questioning, which was sometimes, they said "most intimate".

The Secretary for Maori Affairs J. M. McEwan, said that Maoris were getting used to the Magistrate's Court procedure.

The number of adoptions had increased from 128 in 1964 to 283 in 1965.

Of informal adoption, which Maoris favour, McEwan said this custom belonged to the past. It is not satisfactory in a country where half the Maori population lives in the cities.

"It is a cold, hard, savage world", said McEwan, adding that Maoris must accept the changed life which they found in the cities.

"The child without status—and there are from 10,000 to 12,000 according to a recent survey by the Maori Affairs Department—has no security, no right, and there is no responsibility on the part of the natural father".

That was one of the really serious social problems which the League must consider, McEwan said.

Press On Women

"Woman and the New Life" was the headline of the two pages devoted to women by *Anis* of Friday.

One article criticised hasty marriages. It said those who fall in love at first sight and enter into marriage contract without considering whether or not they are really suited to each other, no sooner are married that the emotional aspect of their relationship fades away and they are faced with the hard realities of life. They often find it impossible to continue living with each other and seek divorce after having had one or more children. This may solve their mutual problems, but what about the children, asked the article?

The children deprived of motherly love and fatherly protection, will grow up with many psychological problems. The article urged human beings to learn a lesson in life and love from the lions, who are passionately tied to their offspring. Only after their offspring have eaten do they think about their own hunger. Moreover the idea of separation or divorce is unknown among the kings of the forest the article said.

An editorial note on the page touched on the question of jealousy. It said jealousy is an innate human feeling emanating from love. So long as this feeling does not become extreme it is a sound and natural thing. But jealousy can be taken to an extreme. Certain jealous wives may undermine the husband. The note advised jealous women to show greater confidence in their husbands. Chances are that the husband will feel obliged to live up to the trust placed in him.

There was also an article on wrinkles. The main causes of wrinkles apart from old age is frequent frowning, laughter and exposure of the skin to the sun's ultraviolet rays.

It can also be hereditary. The article advised those who want to avoid early wrinkles to refrain from frowning and frequent laughter as well as exposing their skins to direct sunshine. Those with dry skin should avoid frequent washings with soap and should use facial cream according to expert advice.

Hints On Cooking

Fats can be removed from a soup while it is cooking by floating a few pieces of paper on the surface; take them out when they are soddened with grease.

When boiling fish, simmer gently do not boil fast or the outside of the fish will break to pieces before the inside is done.

When boiling meat, plunge it into boiling water. Boil quickly for ten minutes then simmer gently for the rest of the time. Boiled in this way meat loses less weight and has more flavour than when put in cold water.

When vegetables have been cleaned and prepared, they should be allowed to stand in cold water till a few minutes before they are required to be cooked. Place them in a colander to drain for the last two minutes. If taken direct from the cold water to the saucepan the cold moisture in them will send the saucepan off the boil and thus delay cooking.

Status Of Women Discussed At Conference Yesterday



Mrs. Shirin Majrouh delivers a speech on the role of women in today's world.

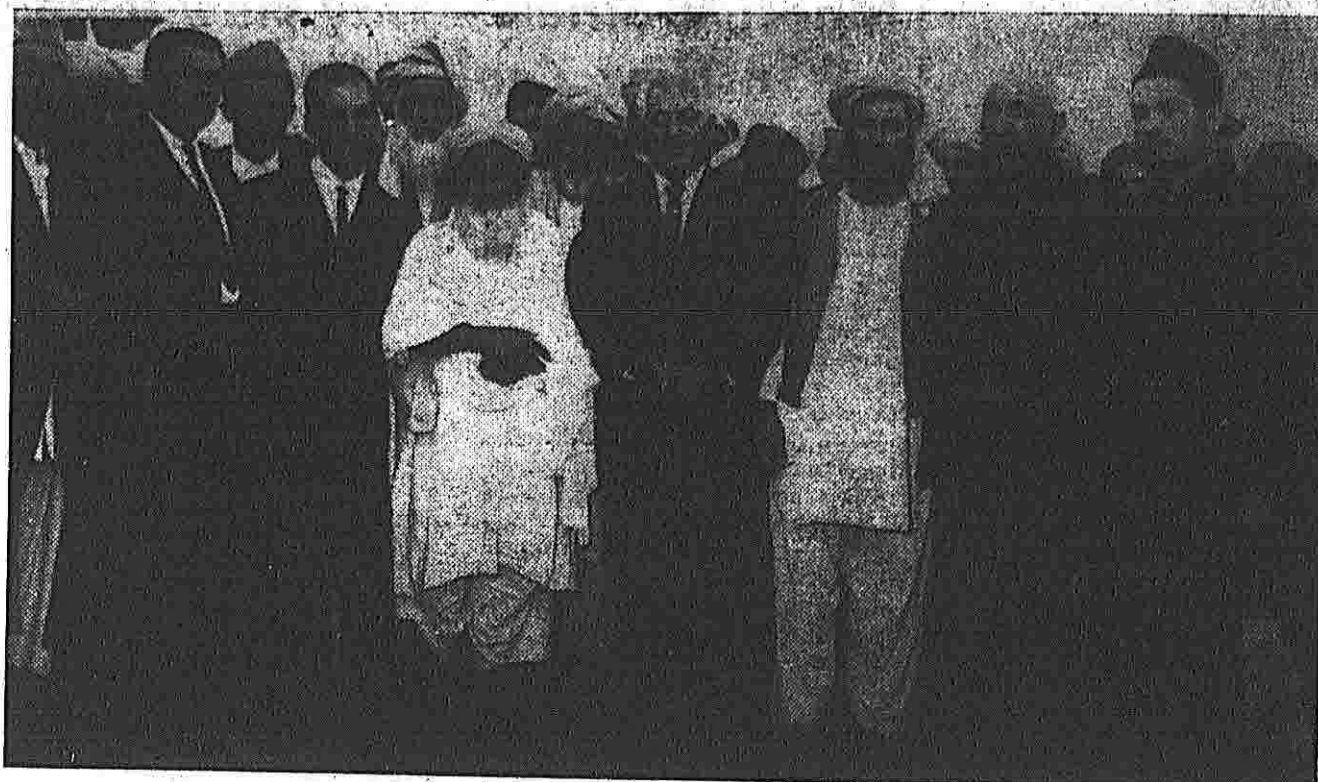
KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—

A conference on the status of women was held yesterday at the conference hall of the Ministry of Information and Culture in which Mrs. N. S. Mubarez, director of the Department of Enlightenment in the Women's Institute, Abdul Satar Sirat, Dean of the College of Theology at Kabul University, and several other women spoke.

Mrs. Mubarez described the role of the Women's Institute in providing training for women and expanding their horizons by conducting literacy courses and classes to increase professional efficiency in various fields.

Abdul Satar Sirat spoke on the status of women in Islam. Woman hold a paramount position as the prime teachers of human beings, she said. At the end of the conference a concert was given by the musicians and singers of the Culture Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

A large number of women and men, including the Minister and Deputy Minister, other high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Information and Culture, members of the Women's Institute, and some officials of the Ministry of Education attended the conference.



Mohammad Osman Sidky, Information and Culture Minister, seen among the people of Kohdaman after opening the library there.

Japanese Economic Team Calls USSR Visit Successful

MOSCOW Sept. 26, (DPA).—A Japanese economic delegation left here for home Sunday after a three-week visit to the Soviet Union and talks on possible cooperation in developing resources in Siberia and the Soviet Far East, Tass reported.

The agency quoted delegation leader Tomozo Arai, president of the Japanese Dowry Company, as stating the visit had been successful. Arai, who described Soviet economy as "developing rapidly", regarded this development as a basis for expansion of business contacts, Tass said.

A Tass commentator earlier wrote that while no deals had been concluded, the Japanese visit had "opened wide the door for further talks".

The commentator noted that a Soviet foreign trade delegation under Vladimir Shushkov was currently having talks with a Japanese group on deliveries of Soviet natural gas to Japan.

He added that the successful conclusion of the talks started in January depends considerably on whether the Japanese side accepts the Soviet proposals, particularly on the price of natural gas.

There was preliminary agreement at present that Japan would import up to two billion cubic metres of natural gas annually for 15 to 20 years, Tass said.

The development of the South Sakhalin gas deposit was "only one aspect of emerging Soviet-Japanese cooperation," the agency said.

The tour of Siberia and the Soviet Far East by the Japanese experts—including representatives from the electrical, engineering, mining, chemical, oil and timber industries—had convinced them that these areas are developing faster than believed in Japan, Tass said.

"This opens up big prospects for Japanese business circles. Will they firms get the orders? This will depend to a big extent on the flexibility which, as it seems to them, they should display at the forthcoming talks," the agency commentator argued.

The Soviet side keeps to the principle of division of the end product, although it does not exclude other forms of cooperation.

"If we are to believe that the Japanese firms have approved this proposal in general, both sides are on the threshold of a considerable expansion of economic cooperation," the agency concluded.

Erhard To Meet Johnson Today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard arrived here Saturday, confident that "the spirit in which we enter these talks" with President Johnson "will create an atmosphere in which we will succeed."

The West German leader was greeted by Under-Secretary of State George Ball, and was given full military honours on his arrival at Andrews Air Force base. Today he meets Secretary of State Rusk and President Johnson. His talks conclude Tuesday, when a joint communiqué is expected.

"We pursue the same goals," Erhard said, "and we keep in mind what also our allies hope and we will find answers to our problems. Indeed, we represent two continents that are faithful to the Atlantic Alliance."

Erhard, noting that he knows "the sacrifices" the United States "brings to maintain freedom not only in Asia but all around the world," expressed hope that President Johnson's efforts to bring peace to Vietnam will be successful.

The talks will be the fifth in a series of conferences between Erhard and Johnson. The meetings have, as usual, no fixed agenda. U.S. officials expect the talks will touch on the war in Vietnam, nuclear questions and the German-U.S. offset purchases agreement.

4000 Years Of Cosmetics

(Continued from Page 3)

pularity spread to France, Italy and much later on, to England. The cream of French royalty took to the extravagant use of perfumes and cosmetics. Luxurious living became the order of the day to the extent that a noble appointed his own personal concocter of perfumes. Madame went to a step further, the lovely Catherine De Medici appointed her own court perfumer to concoct poisons also. The famous beauties Madame De Pompadour, and Madame Du Barry spent fabulous sums on cosmetics and lotions.

Everywhere the accent was on powder and perfume—the more the merrier. Empress Josephine was so fond of musk that she had her lovely boudoir at Malmaison, France, saturated with it. Paint on the faces must have been lavishly done as seen in Marston's "the malcontent". One of the characters asks, "Do you know Dr. Plaster face? By this curd (face paste) he is most exquisite in forging of viens, sprighting of eyes, dyeing of hair, sleeking of skins, blushing of cheeks and bleaching of teeth that even made an old woman look gracious by moonlight".

The use of cosmetics by men and women was a common practice. In France, both the sexes cultivated a taste for toilettries. In the 16th century, the French King Henry III developed a penchant for the use of make-up, and it is said to have appeared in the streets of France outrageously made up. Make-up became popular and in vogue among the women of the French court so much so that it was impossible to imagine a noble lady elegantly attired without her face made-up.

In England, after the restoration of Charles I it became a common practice to wear patches. The first patch was devised by the ingenious Queen Elizabeth I to hide a stubborn pimple. This patch, was a bit on black court plaster used to hide some disfigurement on madames, otherwise sleek skin. Samuel Pepys in his diary describes the Duchess of New Castle as wearing "many black patches because of pimples around her mouth." The craze lasted for more than a generation. It was also the fashion to blacken the eye-brows among both sexes. The practice of powdering the hair became quite the top thing to do. Gold and silver dust were commonly used.

The 16th century delighted in elaborate hair styles, fore-runners of to-day's bouffants and in large misshapen pearls called Boroque Pearls. The emphasis was on personal adornment and hair styles, pompadours were crowned with bits of feathers, bunches of flowers and fruits. Dyeing the hair was not so widely practiced as was done by the Romans, but powdering the hair was

common for both sexes. Particular attention was paid to one's personal manners and the rules of etiquette were formally laid down. The premax of the French revolution was the return to the natural complexion.

The Puritans frowned on the use of cosmetics and the new romantic ideal of women favoured a "pale face look". Until about the end of the 19th century a woman who used make-up was excluded from polite society. Biting the lips and slapping the cheeks hard were often used for gaining some colour. The real cult of make-up belongs to the 20th century. Fashionable girls and high society debutantes of the prewar era started a revolution with boyish bobs and unfeminine and painted faces. Formerly cosmetics were home-made. Research throughout the years has enabled the easy availability of every cosmetic possible, and constant improvement in the chemical constituents of beauty preparations.

Their comparative cheapness has made them available to all classes and income groups. Today the market covers such a wide range of cosmetics it is difficult to make a choice. There are creams and beauty preparations to suit all types of skins, perfumes to suit every mood. Remember that cosmetics which grace your dressing table are an expression of yourself—the personality that you are. Yes—Cosmetics have come a long way. (Times of India).

Roman Catholic Theologians Open Major Debate

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 26, (Reuters).—A message from Pope Paul today opens a major debate by Roman Catholic theologians over the interpretation of decrees by the recent Vatican Council.

More than 1,000 theologians will seek to heal serious clashes between "progressive" and "conservative" clergy over the new teaching at a six-day congress.

The issues to be debated include some of the most important on which the Vatican Council issued rulings—original sin, morality, teachings on the Virgin Mary, the divine nature of Christ, religious liberty and ecumenism.

The Pope, clearly deeply concerned about what he has called "a wave of doubt, uneasiness and anxiety," is expected to plead for unity.

World Briefs

RABAT, Sept. 26, (Tass).—A Moroccan economic delegation led by director of the royal cabinet Ahmed Talevi Belhima left Rabat for Moscow by air yesterday.

The delegation will stay in the Soviet Union for a week and then go to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania.

NAIROBI, Sept. 26, (DPA).—United States movie producers Ivan Tors, plans to save 40 Kenyan elephants from safari hunters by taking them home to his ranch on Florida Tors, director of the "world wildlife fund" will have his choice from 5,000 elephants doomed to die from hunters rifles to make room for some 6,000 others in Kenya's Tsavo fesserve. Tors, here to prepare shooting "a cowboy in Africa," also announced plans to export 16 lions, two rhinos and several gazelles.

PEKING, Sept. 26, (DPA).—China Sunday forecast a good harvest of grain, cotton, oil seed and fruit crops this year, after communes fought off serious insect pests and a prolonged dry spell. Hsinhua news agency said here reports of good standing crops continued to come in from all parts of China. The harvest in China's vast northeastern provinces would top the output of the past few years.

CAIRO, Sept. 26, (Ceteka).—A UAR delegation left Cairo for Sanaa Sunday to participate in celebrations marking the fourth anniversary of the Yemeni revolution. The celebrations are starting today.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 26.—The prime goal of U.S. national policy continues to be "to lift from mankind the threat of nuclear war," President Johnson said in a statement marking the fifth anniversary of the U.S. arms control act.

The President said the U.S. "must continue to seek and gain agreements that would bring the nuclear arms race under control and prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons."

He issued the statement from his Texas ranch, where he is spending the weekend.

Petrol Station Being Installed In Ghazni

GHAZNI, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar). Work on the installation of petrol and diesel tanks started in Katawaz yesterday by the personnel of the Ghazni Department of Government Monopolies.

The service stations will not only serve the vehicles in the area but will also provide facilities for the owners and operators of the 170 water pumps and 150 flour mills operating in Katawaz.

French Testing Series Ends After One Blast

PARIS, Sept. 26, (Reuters).—There is one more test-explosion to go in the series of nuclear experiments which France has been carrying out at her South Pacific atomic testing centre this summer.

Yesterday's successful blast marked the first time the French have detonated a "loaded" bomb—a device containing thermonuclear material.

The test and the information it produced were highly important to the programme to develop France's own hydrogen weapon.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—Eng. Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works, left Kabul for Bangkok by air yesterday to participate in the meeting of the coordination commission of the Asian Highway. The meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of ECAFE member nations will last three days, from September 28 to 30.

KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—Education Minister Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari left Kabul for Delhi yesterday for the opening of the 19th session of the Southeast Asia health conference. Dr. Anwari was chairman of last year's session which was held in Kabul.

Afghanistan's delegation to the conference is headed by Deputy Health Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakimi.

The nine-nation conference, which will start on September 27, will last a week.

KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—Communication Minister Abdul Karim Hakimi has returned to Kabul after an inspection tour of Ghazni, Zabul, Kandahar, Farah and Herat.

Commenting on the results of his trip, Hakimi said the communication situation in the country needs a thorough review, so that in the future we may know exactly what we need to be able to fulfil those needs.

KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—The three-member youth delegation from Kabul University which had gone to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Youth Association returned to Kabul yesterday. The delegation during its 18-day stay there visited the cities of Lenin-grad, Souch, Kiev and Tashkent.

Nomads

(Continued from Page 3)

month honeymoon is usually spent inside the tent where the couple enjoy strict privacy. They are both spared routine work be it agricultural or livestock raising.

As soon as the honeymoon is over the normal working life is resumed by the couple, the woman doing domestic work while the man cares for his livestock. But strict division of work is not observed among Koochi men and women. Women often do what is expected of their men and vice versa. Koochi men can be seen cooking while women tend the animals.

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