

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +3°C. Minimum -2°C.
Sun sets today at 5.14 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.48 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Snow
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spinzar
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Share-
Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul
International Airport.

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KABUL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1965, (DALV 1, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

View World As It Appears From Mariner IV, Johnson Asks In Inaugural Address

WASHINGTON, January 21, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Lyndon Johnson yesterday took the oath on his mother's Bible as 36th President of the United States and in his inauguration speech again affirmed his ideal of the "great society."

He said man's enemies—justice and poverty—would be conquered "before this generation of Americans is finished."

He spoke behind a three-sided bullet-proof glass screen and surrounded by the most elaborate security precautions ever.

Thousands of police and troops guarded the mile-and-a-half parade route from the capitol to the White House and service men checked all windows overlooking it. Sewers secret were searched for bombs, and afterwards sealed.

Mrs. Ladybird Johnson stood behind her husband as he repeated the oath of office read to him by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

He stood hatless and without overcoat in the damp chilly air, his left hand on the Bible and his right hand raised.

Church bells chimed as he finished taking the oath, central feature of the three-day inauguration ceremonies.

President Johnson, now installed for his first four-year term in his own right, called for full implementation of the concept of justice laid down by the founding fathers and affirmed:

"When any citizen denies his fellow, saying his colour is not mine or his beliefs are different, in that moment he betrays America."

He said "in a land of wealth, families must not live in hopeless poverty. In a land rich in harvest, children must not go hungry. In a land of healing miracles, neighbours must not suffer and die untended. In a land of learning, young people must not be deprived of education."

On foreign affairs, the President said the American covenant called on the nation to help show the way for the liberation of man, adding:

"Change has brought new meaning to that old mission. We can never again stand aside prideful in isolation. Dangers and troubles we once called 'foreign' now live among us."

"If American lives must end, and American treasure be spilled, in countries we barely know, that is the price that change has demanded of conviction."

The President asked Americans to imagine that they were looking at the world as it appeared from the Mariner IV rocket heading towards Mars.

"We are all fellow passengers on a dot of earth," he said. "And each of us, in the span of time, has only a moment among his companions."

"How incredible it is in this fragile existence we should hate and destroy one another. There are possibilities enough for all who will abandon mastery over others to pursue mastery over nature."

Appealing for the unity of all Americans as he opened his new administration, the President declared: "Let us reject any among us who seek to reopen old wounds and rekindle old hatreds...the time has come to achieve progress without strife and change without hatred; not without differences of opinion but without the deep and abiding divisions which scar the union for generations."

Lord Moran Says Churchill Reaches Lowest Ebb Yet

LONDON, Jan. 21, (Reuter).—Sir Winston Churchill last night was at his lowest ebb yet in his long struggle against the ravages of a stroke, his personal physician, Lord Moran, admitted last night.

After his third visit of the day to the dying statesman, the 82-year-old doctor spoke to reporters gathered near Sir Winston's home.

Asked if the grand old man had reached his lowest ebb yet, Lord Moran replied in a raspy voice: "yes, his condition is stationary. This condition can last from 24 hours to 24 hours."

A half hour earlier Lord Moran's 13th medical bulletin reported a more marked weakness in the circulation.

A medical expert said this probably meant Sir Winston was reaching the "terminal stages of his illness."

Lord Moran spent an hour inside 28 Hyde Park Gate last night, remaining 30 minutes after the latest medical bulletin was telephoned to press agencies from inside the house.

Lord Moran had not been in contact with reporters since Tuesday night when Lady Churchill asked pressmen to disperse from in front of the house.

But last night his car slowed down as it reached the end of the cul-de-sac where reporters were gathered in the rain.

De Gaulle, Erhard Agree On Push Toward European Unity After Rambouillet Meeting

PARIS, January 21, (Reuter).—

FRANCO-German co-operation made a new start today as President de Gaulle and Chancellor Ludwig Erhard ended two days of private talks in the President's Rambouillet Chateau.

They agreed on a fresh push towards European political union—on which the French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville said last month there could be progress only when there was a common foreign policy and a common defence.

(Political observers in Bonn said the French readiness for a "little Europe" foreign ministers' meeting in March was expected to confirm Bonn's willingness to mark time indefinitely on NATO nuclear integration).

The announcement at the end of the talks avowed France's support of West Germany's right to take part in NATO planning and strategy, though the French spokesman was careful not to use the word "nuclear" when talking about strategic planning.

Third top decision at Rambouillet was France's agreement to support Bonn in its desire to get the British, French and U.S. governments to make a new approach to Moscow about reunifying the two halves of Germany.

The dropping of the French con-

Soviets Present Kabul City Plan To His Majesty

KABUL, Jan. 21.—An announcement from the Department of Royal Protocol said that a copy of the new plan for rebuilding the city of Kabul was presented by Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador to His Majesty the King at Gulkhana Palace yesterday morning.

The plan was displayed in the hall of the palace and its details were explained to His Majesty by architect Kalisnikov, Chief of Town-planning experts of the Soviet Union, who had prepared it in collaboration with Afghan experts.

Also present were the Minister of Court, the Minister of Public Works, the Mayor of Kabul and the chief of constructions of the Kabul Municipal Corporation. His Majesty expressed his appreciation of the trouble taken by the Soviet engineers in completing this vast plan and accepted with thanks the gift to the plan made by the Soviet Ambassador.

12,000 Acres Of Land Reclaimed In Kunduz

KABUL, Jan. 21.—By digging drainage ditches nearly 12,000 acres of hitherto water-logged lands have now been reclaimed for wheat, cotton, and foodgrain cultivation in Kunduz province. It is hoped that an additional 23,000 acres of swampy lands will be reclaimed by this means.

The lands reclamation scheme has been put into effect by the people themselves with the co-operation and under the guidance of the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture. Hayatulla Baghban, the Provincial Director-General of Agriculture said that efforts were being made to reclaim the lands in gradual stages.

He agreed with a suggestion that Sir Winston was at his lowest ebb yet.

National Assembly Nominates Nasser For Further Six-Year Term As President Of UAR

CAIRO, January 21, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Nasser was last night formally nominated for a further six-year term by the United Arab Republic National Assembly.

The President's nomination has to be approved by a plebiscite next March 26 under a constitutional proclamation issued by the President last March. Members of the 360-member

Assembly broke into thunderous applause for several minutes when the President's name was read out.

The nomination ceremony was broadcast live by Cairo Radio.

Chanting demonstrators paraded through Cairo yesterday in front of the 47-year-old President and a million-strong demonstration was planned for yesterday afternoon, Reuters Cairo correspondent reported.

According to latest estimates 6,500,000 people out of the republic of total population of about 30 million are eligible to vote in the forthcoming plebiscite.

The new presidential term begins on March 27.

Several members spoke in favour of the nomination, and paid tribute to President Nasser's leadership.

Sadat then read out the motion and suggested that as the Assembly was starting a tradition which would be important in the future, each member should vote on the nomination individually. He said names of the members would be called one by one and they could place their votes in a ballot box.

Sadat announced that 355 members had voted in favour of the nomination. He added that two members were absent.

The Assembly then went into recess while Sadat went to President Nasser's home to inform him of his nomination.

In a 25-minute speech President Nasser said he felt he should give up executive responsibility to concentrate his efforts on political organisation which would guarantee the continuation of the revolution. However, he added, if the Assembly felt otherwise, and if the people endorsed the Assembly's decision, he would obey the orders of the people.

President Nasser said there were five points which would guide his programme:

1. The basic task was to pave the way for the new legislation to play its role in the political, economic and intellectual fields.

2. UAR should adapt herself to further sacrifices "now that this generation has chosen to bear its historic mission."

3. The nation should enable the ideals of the socialist society to establish themselves and allow the results to flourish "so that what we are sowing now may withstand winds without deviation or bending."

4. Egypt was an integral part of the Arab nation, and it was necessary that Egyptians should know their duty and be proud of their actions. The safety of the Arab nation was indivisible and aggression on any part of it was aggression against all. "Should others be in a condition which would not enable them to take part in the joint struggle except on a limited scale we should always remember that all are fighting with what they have so that they may be able to take part in the battle of our common destiny," President Nasser observed.

5. The Arab nation was not isolated from the world, but in fact was precisely in the heart of the world. Since the dawn of history it had a mission of freedom and civilisation.

The President concluded by saying it was an honour for him to accept the nomination.

Baghlan Province Prepares Plans For Development

KABUL, Jan. 21.—Multipurpose plans for the further development of Baghlan Province, which constitutes one of the most important industrial and productive regions in Afghanistan, are being prepared by the authorities.

Safi, the Governor of Baghlan said that the plans include new roads, macadamising all main roads, developing industrial plants, building new schools, expanding agricultural projects, building hospitals and organising social conditions.

He declared that a large, double-storey hospital, equipped on modern lines, was nearing completion in the provincial capital and added that the foundations of another hospital had been laid at Puli-khumry.

Referring to the development of communications, he said that macadamising the Sherkhan Pert-Doshi highway was included in the plan and the projected new road linking Puli-khumry with Shiberghan was also being planned.

Agriculture in the province will be developed by providing more effective guidance for farmers, improving animal husbandry and the quality of seeds, developing vegetable cultivation, upgrading karakul flocks improving pasturage, developing better strains of beetroot and cotton and introducing mechanised agriculture.

Municipality To Open Modern Meat Shops

KABUL, Jan. 21.—The Kabul Municipality contemplates building modern meat and vegetable markets in the different parts of the city. Dr. Fakiri, chief of the health department of the municipality said yesterday that in view of the fluctuating prices of foodstuffs and the irregular supply of meat and vegetables as also the unhygienic conditions under which these perishable commodities are sold in summer, therefore the Municipal Corporation had drawn up plans for building modern markets in the various parts of the capital city.

Since the municipality itself is unable to finance this programme, therefore a number of persons have been contacted to build these markets. At the moment, he said, Abdul Hadi of Karte-Perwan has consented to build such a market at Turrabaz Khan square in Shari-Nau; the 14 shops constituting the two markets will be opened soon, he declared. Other such markets, he said, will be built in Karte Arwana, and Perwan Mena to which butchers and vegetable vendors will be shifted.

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JANUARY 21, 1965

Need For Statistics

An official of D'Afghanistan Bank has explained the aims of issuing various statistical data about the activities of that bank. The fact that the D'Afghanistan Bank itself has done its best to give periodical statistical data about its activities should serve as an example and incentive to other departments to do likewise. There are many other institutions, which should issue similar statistics.

As we move forward towards industrialisation and agricultural development the need for correct information on various phases of our national potential becomes acute. While planning itself in Afghanistan has given us a good chance to compile facts and figures about various aspects of life, there has been little attempt so far to conduct a census for the sake of statistics as such. Only a few samples have been collected by the Ministry of Planning in Kabul and a few other cities around the country.

A strong authority, responsible for collecting continuously figures on various phases of our national potential should be established.

It should be clearly understood that in all countries where a regular census is taken, the figures and results obtained remain confidential as far as the particular facts about personal matters of individual families are concerned. The census is only used to facilitate national development.

In Afghanistan the Ministry of Interior is responsible for the census. It already has a separate department for this purpose. But in order to make a census part and parcel of national planning and to base all our economic and social welfare moves on statistics, this department has to be greatly expanded and organised. We need many experts to work with such a department and large groups of trained individuals to go and get the badly needed data.

Parties Face Paradox Of Preserving National Unity And Fundamental Rights

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

Every country faces, generally speaking, the following types of emergencies: first, emergency arising from financial crisis; second, emergency resulting from external aggression; third, that emergency that is the outcome of civil war or domestic conflict.

Every modern constitution envisages certain remedies to safeguard national unity and preserve fundamental rights. On the surface, these two concepts sound incompatible. Quite often it is possible that the preservation of national unity requires the abrogation of a written constitution. In other words a strong and dictatorial policy to suppress these disintegrative tendencies is needed.

In the Indian constitution there is a special section which deals with national emergency. The Indian President in each of the three above mentioned possible emergencies is permitted under the provisions of the constitution to assume overall power in the country. A case in point is the latest crisis in Kerala state in which the national government took over the administration of the state.

In the American constitution the federal-state relationship is in fact some kind of a controversy which is related to national unity. From the time of Washington, the federalists and anti-federalists have argued about the amount of power the federal government should be given.

Whatever is the nature of a national emergency the extent to which the national government is legally permitted to suppress fun-

damental rights is limited. No national government is legally allowed to acquire absolute power because the fear is, as Lord Acton says, 'Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.'

The role of political parties in time of emergency becomes extremely sensitive. On the one hand, they must support the fundamental rights of the people which include the right to free expression and the right to assemble. On the other hand, they have to give whole-hearted and sincere support to the national government so that the crisis passes smoothly.

National crises are periods of trial and examination in the life of every country. They try the unity and sovereignty of a country and examine the nationalist trend and sense of democratic practicality. In fact, several democratic countries have fallen in times of crisis because they did not succeed in overcoming the period of trial and examination.

This double responsibility of political parties from the point of view of liberalism is only an understanding. If a party does not want to be dissolved by legal means and its actions become antagonistic to the liberal spirit of the constitution, then it should realise that as an aggregate of force it should strive to support an established government in times of crisis. It should realise its delicate situation in implementing the right to freedom of assembly and expression.

It is possible that when a political party holds a political meeting and calls on the workers to stop working, the industrial output which is most vital in times of crisis may decrease or for that matter, if the farmers join the strike, the price of foodstuffs will rise and perhaps a shortage of food will occur. A liberal government may not like to suppress rights of free assembly. The limits should be clearly understood by the political parties.

Both the political parties in the United States helped the state and federal governments in time of war. In fact, during the Roosevelt era of World War II the industrial output in the United States reached its highest watermark.

There is some kind of relation between freedom of speech and national crisis. Some political thinkers are of the opinion that there must be free play of conflicting opinions even in times of national crisis. For instance, Laski is of the opinion that the necessity of free expression increases in times of crisis.

He says that if a government faces a crisis which is not the outcome of its own actions then it need not fear public reactions. In most cases governments are fearful of free speech because they know that crisis is the result of what they have done. He also thinks that once the people of a community who face the crisis realise the real importance of the situation then they will be able to help the government in a better way.

Arabs In Israel Live Under Sub-Human Conditions, Observes Nigerian Writer

Editor's note: The writer of this article M.O. Ajala is a Nigerian who has travelled widely in Israel. Here he gives his impression of the life of Arabs in Israel.

This is an eye-witness account of my four-week tour of the restricted villages and reservations of the Arabs in Israel. The tour which I completed before crossing into the Lebanon through the forbidden Israel-Lebanese frontier, was one of a fact-finding as to the status and living conditions of the Arabs left there after the Jews overran Palestine and drove away most of the Arab inhabitants.

The first place of call was Beersheba, a city which is completely inhabited by Jewish immigrants from Europe and North Africa. All the Arabs, formerly resident there, were driven out of the city into deserts and mountains. Their houses, mosques and plantation farms were taken away from them and given to Jewish immigrants.

Police Surveillance

In most of the villages where the Arabs are compelled to live today, they are under strict orders not to leave their villages. They are forbidden to go to the modern and industrial cities of Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem. When necessity compels any one of them to go from the village to another to see a friend or relative or go into the city to buy agricultural equipment or food, he must obtain special police permission and military security clearance weeks in advance. Even after obtaining the permit, he is escorted by a police officer from and back to the village.

The schools and dilapidated houses for Arabs are under-furnished, unhygienic and depressing. They present a shameful sight. Most of the Arabs of Is-

rael who are employed on the government farms and on private Jewish plantations, work for little or virtually no pay. I have seen them labour from dawn to dusk under pressing conditions.

No City Job

In the course of my interviews with the Arabs in Taiba village, located on the North of Israel, I gathered that no Arab can get a job of any kind on the city or government offices. Most of the Arab high school students in the villages are deliberately failed in their last year of schooling. I noticed that in Arab section of Israeli Radio Station, there was not a single Arab employed either as an announcer or as a producer. All the positions in the Arabic section are held by North African and Egyptian Jews who had immigrated to Israel.

In order to compare the conditions of the Jews and the Arabs of Israel, one has to examine the system of life, social conditions and facilities of two cities in Israel, the cities of Elath and Taiba. Elath which is the city next to Jordan's Aquab on the Red Sea has a population of less than 6,000 new Jewish immigration.

Inhuman Conditions

Now to the city of Taiba with a population of 7,000 Arab inhabitants. The first impression of a visitor to the village gives one a sense of guilt; the general environment in shocking, disgraceful and inhuman. There is not a single decent apartment or building in sight. One sees only dilapidated houses with no electricity. Streets are not tarred nor the houses numbered. I found unclothed children running about in bare feet. There are no playgrounds, the streets and alleys are muddy and the general environment is unhygienic. The only modern building on the location is the newly built military police station, where I found a number of Arabs lingering on the

pavements and the steps, no doubt, waiting for their turns to be interrogated on trumped-up charges.

The plight of the Arabs in Israel is one that needs to be looked into and thoroughly examined by the authorities of the United Nations. There is a lack of medical facilities, shortage of water and electricity in most of the villages where they are forced to live against their wishes like domestic animals. There is also no freedom of movement and association. In a sentence, there are no human rights for the Arabs of Israel as guaranteed by the United Nations Charter.

That the Arabs of Israel are being treated like the black Africans in South Africa remains an indisputable fact. The writer only hopes that the United Nations which preaches the principles of human rights, will soon investigate the terrible ordeals, conditions and the travails of Arabs in Israel.

Alabama Sheriff Arrests 200 During Voting Drive

SELMA, Alabama, Jan. 21, (Reuter).—An estimated 200 Negroes taking part in a voter registration drive were arrested here today when they refused to enter the local court house through an entrance a sheriff told them to use.

More than 60 Negroes were arrested here yesterday when they refused to enter the building through a side alley.

The court house is where voter registration takes place.

Today, Sheriff James Clark, did not tell the Negroes to use the side alley entrance, but said they should use one of two other doors. The entrance, he pointed out, opens into a lobby. But the Negroes wanted to use the other, which opens onto the main corridor of the court house and is near the sheriff's office. There is house."

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Islah* in its editorial suggested a greater control of food items. The Municipal Corporation should take a keener interest in testing food items on sale from the view point of hygiene. Roghtiapals (sanitary inspectors) should not be satisfied with superficial observations. They should check the safety of food items in organised laboratories and then authorise their sale in the market. At present, said the editorial, there is doubt about the safety of cooking fat and meat in the market.

Such control is quite a normal thing even in the advanced countries and the Municipal Corporation should take serious steps in this direction. The Roghtiapals trained by the Ministry of Public Health should be more active.

Previously all the cattle that arrived in the capital for meat were inspected and stamped if they were healthy, thus providing assurance for the citizens. This method has recently been dropped.

The Corporation should prohibit the slaughtering of animals at odd places by private butchers. All animals must be slaughtered in one or a few centres where the roghtiapals can be present with no difficulty. Efforts should also be made to organise the production and sale of cooking fat.

The same issue of the paper carried a report on the activities of the carpet exporting company. The company is planning to import a plant for washing carpets from the Federal Republic of Germany. Company officials are trying to get West German credit facilities since the sum involved in purchasing the plant would be beyond the means of the company.

Answering a question by the paper's reporter a company official said we have not introduced any changes in the design of carpets produced in this country deliberately because the present design known as (filpai) is well known in markets throughout the world. It is feared that any change in this design might lead to a slackening in our markets overseas. Efforts are being made to make better dyes available to carpet manufacturers. The report pointed out that the main markets for Afghan carpets were in London, Hamburg and Switzerland.

So far no carpets have been exported to the United States. However, some samples of smaller carpets large enough to cover car seats have been sent to the United States through some American tourists in order to find out the market possibilities.

Yesterday's *Anis* commented editorially on the assistance that has been and is being rendered by the Afghan Red Crescent Society to the destitute persons of the capital during the winter. It is consoling to know, said the editorial, that efforts have been made to see that the assistance goes to the real deserving citizens and that the amount of aid has also been increased as compared to previous years.

In praising this humanitarian gesture of the Red Crescent Society the editorial pointed out the need for some permanent arrangement to assist the weak and the needy. This is beyond the means of the Red Crescent Society and both state enterprises and private individuals should join hands in the effort.

little apparent difference between the two doors.

Sheriff Clark said "you are here to deliberately cause trouble. You came here as an unlawful assembly. The Board of Registrars is down at this entrance. That's the front door of the court

Radio Afghanistan Programme

THURSDAY

- I English Programme:**
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15 225 Kcs=
19 m band.
- II English Programme:**
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15 125 Kcs=
19 m band.
- Urdu Programme:**
7.00-7.30 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band.
- III English Programme:**
7.30-8 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band.
- Russian Programme:**
10.00-10.30 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band.
- Arabic Programme:**
10.30-11.00 p.m. A.S.T. 11, 945
Kcs=
25 m band.
- German Programme:**
11.00-11.30 p.m. A.S.T. 9635 Kcs=
31 m band.
- French Programme:**
11.30-12.30 p.m. A.S.T. 9635 Kcs=
31 m band.

WESTERN MUSIC

Sunday 9.00-9.30 p.m. A.S.T. classical and light music alternating. Besides these daily except Fridays 8.00-9.00 am-Programme contains international tunes including western light music.

Air Services

FRIDAY

AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1000
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Tehran-Beirut
Departure-1100

T M A

Beirut-Kabul
Departure-1100

SATURDAY

Beirut-Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1345
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0845

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1130

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211122
Traffic	20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan	20452
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318

Pharmacies

Nadir-Pashtoon	Phone No. 23262
Kabul	Phone No. 20563
Jahid	Phone No. 20520
Mahmood	Phone No.
Charte-Char	23871
Zenat	Phone No. 24514
SATURDAY	
Arian	Phone No. 20527
Luqman	Phone No. 24174
Shakari	Phone No. 24470
Rona	Phone No. 20537
Abasey	Phone No.
Pashtoonistan	

KADS Production Of "The Long, The Short And The Tall" Offers Explosive Theater

By Our Own Drama Critic
this play, which will be performed at the KADS Theatre Jan. 21, 22, 23, 24, at 8 PM.

Cost of tickets: 50 Afghans for non-members of KADS and Af-

ghanis for members. Tickets may be purchased at the KLM Office, US Embassy, US AID office, USIS office, and the British Embassy.

I attended the dress rehearsal of **The Long, The Short and The Tall** on Tuesday night, January 19, and came away with the feeling that KADS has come up with an evening of explosive, entertaining theater. The theme is men at war; the place, Malaya; the time, 1942, when the British suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Japanese.

But the play, by Willis Hall, is not the ordinary death or glory, heel-becomes-hero, my-country-right-or-wrong type of nonsense. It considers the dilemma in which combat men find themselves when they come face to face with the enemy—and with themselves. Men react differently under stress, and Mr. Hall's play examines the reactions of a seven-man British patrol, collectively and individually. The development of the characters is superb, and, under the fine direction of John Dyer, the KADS cast proves equal to the task.

The first act, though long, is rewarding, because a series of comic and serious episodes carefully exposes the strengths and weaknesses of the members of the patrol—of ordinary "blokes" caught up in something bigger than themselves, yet presented with a moral problem as large as the universe and as old as man. The problem is life and death; whether or not the taking of another human's life can be justified under any given situation.

In the second act, the question is resolved violently and convincingly, when each member of the patrol must decide whether or not to condone the cold-blooded killing of a Japanese prisoner. The final scene will be long remembered by those who see it, and audiences will find themselves personally trapped in the dilemma.

The Long, the Short and The Tall has more moments of comedy than tragedy, but each comic scene explores the character of the men and leads them irrevocably to the final decision which must be made.

The set is an excellent reproduction of a Malayan jungle hut, the sound effects are the best I have ever heard in a KADS performance (in spite of the cold, you will be transplanted to a jungle); the director has demanded and received fine performances from his actors, individually and collectively. As in any amateur theatricals several lines were muffed, but this not detract from the overall excellence of the performances.

In the cast are: Robert Alston, Jose Bayani, Harry Benton, Christopher Burgess, Louis Dupree, Arch Scott, William Legerlotz, Alan Wolfe.

Anyone in Kabul with a feeling for the theater should not miss



Picture shows J. Bayani (left) and C. Burgess, during a scene of the play.

Dispute Continues As UN Assembly Resumes Session

UNITED NATIONS, New York, avbgkqm flu bgk xzflk xzffiffzfi Jan. 21, (Reuter).—The General Assembly resumes its debate today with no sign of a solution to the bitter dispute over unpaid financial assessments which has dogged the United Nations for months.

The debate is expected to close Monday with Adlai Stevenson (United States) expected to be the last speaker.

Alex Quaison-Sackey, President of the Assembly, said last Monday it was his "present intention" to return normal working source said there was an impression that most delegates were not prepared for a direct east-west clash at this time and might move for a further postponement.

The Assembly has already put off its work several times and has avoided taking any votes since December 1 when it opened. In the present situation, any vote would cause the United States to challenge the right of the Soviet Union, France and several other members to take part, for being

more than two years in arrears in payments to the U.N.

Fears of the consequences, should a showdown occur in the Assembly, have led to previous postponements. Some sources believe the Assembly would again avoid taking any decision.

The Assembly scheduled two meetings, for today. In the morning (1530 GMT) the Dominican Republic and Ukraine were listed to speak, and in the afternoon (2000 GMT) Spain, the Netherlands and Morocco were inscribed. Cyprus and Norway are "tentatively" listed.

Herat Cotton Company Buys Over 2,000 Tons Of Cotton

HERAT, Jan. 21.—The Cotton Company of Herat is reported to have purchased 2,668 tons of cotton in the province in 1964. The president of the company is reported to have said that purchases of cotton during the year exceeded those of 1963 by 164 tons. He added that the ginning and pressing machinery, which had been ordered from the Soviet Union, had now reached Herat and will be assembled and installed soon. The cotton, he stated, will be ginned and baled for export.

German Volunteers In Afghanistan Are Learning Dari

The second group of volunteers from Federal Republic of Germany which arrived here at the end of December are preparing themselves to start work.

The group which consists of twenty men and women is divided in several sections, and is learning Dari, introduction to Afghan history and life etc. The training course is three weeks old now, and will run up to the end of February.

Rahim Dad Sahibi, one of the teachers of the course said his students, a group of six volunteers, are learning Dari very fast. "They are already able to speak and write simple sentences and follow simple conversations."

Hans Hoefler, the organizer of the course, said in an interview, the first weeks of the course will be used to give basic knowledge of Dari to the volunteers so that they can handle their every day affairs. In the next part of the course, the last weeks of it, every volunteer will specialise in his own field. He will concentrate on the words and phrases which he will use in the course of his work when he starts on his assignment.

Talking of the nature of work of German volunteers, Hoefler said "Unlike American peace corps members, only a small number of German volunteers will teach language. Most of them have a background of technical or business training."

There are now 36 volunteers from the Federal Republic of Germany in Afghanistan. The first group of 16 volunteers arrived in Kabul last September. They have started on their two year's term of operation in different schools and organisations.

In the second group there are a number of volunteers which have specialised in fields, in which no other volunteers existed. Wiltrud Huegel is a tailor. She does not yet know where she will work but she may help the Red Crescent Society and Destitute Persons' home. Scheller Till is a rehabilitation worker, who will help with rehabilitation work for disabled. Graf Wolfgang is copper smith. He is expected to work in technical school and perhaps work with local copper smiths in improving their techniques.

Four volunteers will work in the new presses which will start operation within one year. Their specialities are composition, technical drawing and machine operating.

Miss Wagner, one of the volunteers said, "I chose to be a volunteer worker for two reasons: because I wanted to see more of the world and its people, and because I wanted to help others as far as I could."

This seems to be a common attitude among all volunteer workers, she added.

Hoefler said the volunteers are expected to teach by doing; not by telling. Their hard work, dedication and their active life should be samples which, if adopted by the people with whom they work, it should improve their life.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Jan. 21.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghans per unit of foreign currency.

Buying	Selling
Afs. 65 (per U.S. dollar)	Afs. 65.50
Afs. 182 (per pound sterling)	Afs. 182.40
Afs. 1625 (per 100 German Mark)	Afs. 1627.50
Afs. 1513.39 (per Swiss Franc)	
Afs. 1315.79 (per 100 French new)	Afs. 1525.3

Blondie

By Chic Young



Home News In Brief

KABUL, Jan. 21.—The Cultural and press committee for developing and propagating Pakhtu language held discussions yesterday on ways and means of utilising newspapers and periodicals for disseminating the language.

The committee met in the Ministry of Education yesterday morning and after discussions, formulated a number of recommendations for submission to the commission.

HERAT, Jan. 21.—286,110 Iranian riyals, one gold-brick weighing 1 kg. together with a quantity of other articles which were being smuggled in motor-jeep were intercepted by the anti-smuggling officials between Islamkala and Teerpul on Tuesday. The matter is being investigated by an enquiry commission in Herat.

British To Put Laws Into More Simple Language

LONDON, Jan. 21, (Reuter).—Britain's Labour government yesterday took the first step to sweeping aside ancient laws dating back to 1235 and rewriting them in simple language so they can be understood by the man-in-the-street.

It published a law commissions bill which aims at setting up two separate commissions to consolidate and codify the law for England and Wales, and that for Scotland—which are based on different systems.

They will start their work, expected to last up to 20 years, as soon as the bill has been approved by Parliament and has received the royal assent.

The law commissioners will study moves for law reform already made in countries like the United States, the Commonwealth nations and Western Europe, many of which are far ahead of Britain in this field.

At present, English law is contained in some 3,000 acts of Parliament dating from the thirteenth century, and in more than 300,000 reported cases.

Castle Cites Problems Facing India, Pakistan

LONDON, Jan. 21, (Reuter).—Mrs. Barbara Castle, Britain's Minister for Overseas Development said yesterday the two major problems of India and Pakistan appeared to be agriculture and family planning.

Both countries recognised that there had to be a bigger effort in agricultural production which was being given a higher priority. Family planning was also being tackled "much more seriously," she told reporters here.

Mrs. Castle returned yesterday from a two-week tour of India and Pakistan in which she had discussions on how best her new ministry could co-operate in their development plans.

She said she had promised to try to recruit more British technical aid experts for their priority projects but both countries had understood and accepted the fact that because of Britain's own current economic difficulties, there could be "no spectacular increase" in economic aid.

On her arrival at London airport she said agriculture and family planning were two of the problems which were particularly bad.

Warsaw Pact Committee Hold Final Meeting

WARSAW, Jan. 21, (Tass).—The final meeting of the political consultative committee of Warsaw Treaty states was held yesterday.

The meeting was attended by Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Rumania.

Battle Waged Between Police And Yelling Crowd In Saigon

SAIGON, January 21, (Reuter).—PARATROOPERS and police used tear gas in a battle with a yelling crowd armed with stones here yesterday outside Buddhist headquarters where five leading monks began an anti-government fast-unto-death.

Police arrested 24 people. They denied the Buddhists' assertion that a grenade exploded inside the headquarters.

At least six soldiers were reported injured.

Thich Tri Quang, head of the South Vietnam religious affairs institute, was one of the five monks who vowed to fast until the government is overthrown.

The troops hurled an estimated 12 gas grenades and fired blanks in the air. They advanced with fixed bayonets driving the crowd back inside the gates.

About 50 people sat in the street jeering the troops. A woman bared her breasts to the bayonets, shouting insults at the soldiers.

Four generals who on Tuesday boycotted a ceremony of presentation to the head of state yesterday took up their cabinet posts and ended the threatening crisis. The Prime Minister, Tran Van Huong, is believed to have brought them in to strengthen his hand against the Buddhists.

The presentation ceremony took place yesterday.

In Danang, a big air and land strike by American-supported South Vietnamese forces trapped Viet Cong guerrillas along the South China seacoast today and according to first reports killed 40.

The guerillas, estimated at 100, were trapped along the ten-mile peninsular strip in Quang Ngai Province about 300 miles north of Saigon. They were boxed in by a three-pronged land force and raked from the air by U.S. helicopters.

World Church Council Urges Disarmament Steps

ENUGU, Eastern Nigeria, Jan. 21, (Reuter).—France and China should be brought into disarmament negotiations and agreements, the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches said here yesterday.

In a motion on current international issues, it also called for an extension of the nuclear test ban treaty to include underground testing, and said self-determination for remaining colonial territories—in particular Angola, Mozambique, and Rhodesia—must be achieved.

yesterday was the ninth day of the policy making committee's ten-day meeting.

The motion, adopted without opposition but with some abstentions, said other possibilities for doing more in the disarmament field included the limitation of nuclear striking and delivery power and "the establishment of nuclear free zones as is currently proposed for Africa by the Organisation of African Unity."

On the colonial issue, the motion said: "in the situation in which we are meeting, we call particular attention to Angola and Mozambique, as well as to the difficult problem in achieving independence with justice for the people of Rhodesia."

Cabinet Considers Final Draft Of Electoral Law

KABUL, Jan. 21.—The Cabinet Council under the chairmanship of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister yesterday morning took up discussion of the draft electoral law.

The final draft of the law has now been completed by the commission which had been entrusted with this task. The remaining parts of the draft will be discussed in future meetings.

North Vietnamese Claim U.S. Ships Shelled Village

HANOI, Jan. 21, (Tass).—Three United States ships shelled and strafed Wednesday at 4 a.m. the village of Vin Tai near the town of Vin Lin, situated close to the demilitarised zone, the North Vietnamese news service reports.

Protesting strongly against this new provocation of the United States, the liaison mission of the Supreme Command of the Vietnamese People's Army demanded in a message to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam immediate and resolute measures to cut short United States provocations against North Vietnam.

The mission points to the need of making the United States respect and strictly observe the Geneva agreements.

Johnson Accepts Fay's Resignation As Navy Under-Secretary Of U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, (AP).—The resignation of Paul B. Fay Junior as Under Secretary of the Navy has been accepted by President Johnson "with deep regret."

The White House made public Wednesday a letter Johnson wrote Fay Tuesday accepting the resignation tendered Dec 1. Fay had asked that it become effective Jan. 15. He has already relinquished the post.

Fay was a close friend of the late President John F. Kennedy and had been since both were navy commanders in the Pacific during World War II. Fay is returning to the Fay construction business in San Francisco, California.

Ghana-Togo Border Dispute To Refer To O.A.U.

LOME, Togo, Jan. 21, (Reuter).—The Togo National Assembly has voted to refer the Ghana-Togo border dispute to the Organisation of African Unity.

A resolution voted by the assembly after a day-long debate yesterday deplored what it called the murder of a Togolese customs officer by a Ghanaian customs man.

It said the Ghanaian government had "criminal plans out of keeping with the O.A.U. charter".

One member proposed that the Togolese ambassador in Accra be recalled in protest.

The debate followed postponement by the Togolese government of the reopening of the border between the two countries.

President Nicholas Grunitzky of Togo has said he was waiting for Ghana "not only to apologise but also for them to take the appropriate measures so that there will be no repetition of this state of affairs".

"Until Ghana takes up a position which conforms with our interests, the frontier will remain closed", he added.

The Ghana Foreign Minister, Kojo Botsio, said in a speech at Aflao near the border that he hoped the border would be reopened soon.

Lebanon Agrees To Builed On Her Soil A Pumping Station

BEIRUT, Jan. 21, (Reuter).—Members of Lebanon's Chamber of Deputies converged on Beirut yesterday, some after cancelling trips abroad, to attend a special debate today on the siting of a pumping station near the southern border with Israel.

The decision to build the station, part of Arab schemes to divert the tributaries of the River Jordan to counter Israel's own diversion plans, has recently developed into a controversial issue in Lebanon.

Details of the Arab measures, hammered out at two summit conferences in U.A.R. last year and reviewed again by Arab Prime Ministers meeting in Cairo earlier this month, have never been fully disclosed.

However, it has become evident in recent weeks that Lebanon had reservations about the pumping station scheme, arguing that it ought to be placed on Syrian territory.

According to usually reliable sources, the Lebanese delegation to the Prime Ministers Conference was told that a station in Syria would be within the range of Israeli guns and Lebanon would be asked to allow troops from the Arab unified command to be stationed along her border to defend the station.

Lebanon, therefore, agreed to have the station on her soil and be responsible for its protection.

Recent statements in Beirut newspapers suggest that some deputies will challenge this decision, already endorsed by the Council of Ministers, when the chamber meets for today's special session.

Jordan Dragged From British Political Rally

LONDON, Jan. 21, (Reuter).—Colin Jordan, leader of the British National socialist movement was carried bodily from a by-election campaign meeting here last night, bleeding from the forehead and the nose.

Jordan was carried struggling from an eve of a political speech by Britain's Foreign Secretary, Gordon Walker in East London. He declined to go to hospital and said: "This is only just a bloody nose."

He had managed to enter the meeting without being recognised by stewards, who had lined both sides of the hall and one central aisle.

There was a mixture of cheers and boos as Gordon Walker the Labour candidate, appeared on the platform.

Demonstrations, insults, and rioting linked with racial issues, have provided an electric undercurrent to the Leyton by election campaign.

The Foreign Secretary lost his seat at the racially-conscious town in the industrial midlands in the general election.

Trouble flared at last night's meeting after hecklers had shouted: "back to Smethwick."

When Gordon Walker rose to speak more men shouted and stewards intervened.

In the centre of the hall, there was a struggling mass of bodies resembling a Ruby scrum.

CHARIKAR, Jan. 21.—In a collision between a truck and a motor car at Jebel-us-Seraj on Tuesday one person died and another two received injuries. The accident occurred near the village of Miana-Guzar. The injured were taken to the civil hospital at Charikar and the body of the deceased has been turned over to the next of kin. The truck-driver is under further investigation.



PARK CINEMA:

At 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **THE JOLSON STORY**, starring: Larry Parks and Evelyn Keyes.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film; **AT YOUR THRESHOLD** with Dari translation.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 7-30 and 10 p.m. Indian film; **RUSTAM AND SOHRAB**.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 7-30 and 9-30 p.m. Indian film; **SENA PATI**.

Soviet, British Negotiate Claims Dating From 1939

LONDON, Jan. 21, (Reuter).—Soviet and British officials opened negotiations here yesterday on financial claims dating from 1939.

These highly technical talks are expected to last between a fortnight and three weeks, a well informed source said. British claims are estimated at 11 million to 14 million pounds sterling. These relate mainly to confiscated British property and outstanding loans and debts in the Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

They also cover property confiscated in those parts of Finland, Rumania and Poland which the Soviet Union annexed since the outbreak of the Second World War.

Soviet claims, understood to total about eight million sterling, consists mainly of gold lodged in London by the Central Banks of the Baltic States and other property held by them.

Announcement

In view of higher production cost the subscription rates to *Kabul Times* have been raised since the beginning of the new year as follows:

Afghanistan:	
Yearly	Af. 500
Half yearly	Afs. 300
Quarterly	Afs. 200
Foreign countries:	
Yearly	530
Half yearly	518
Quarterly	59

CLASSIFIED

ADVT

Attend Afghan Fashion Show

The Women's Volunteers Committee presents exhibition of Afghan regional Costumes on Tuesday Jan. 26 at 9 p.m., Kabul Hotel.

Tickets available at US Embassy, Asia Foundation and ASTCO. Ladies only.

