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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +26°C. Minimum 5°C.
Sun sets today at 5:21 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:18 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 176

KABUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1965. (AQRAB 4, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Wolesi Jirgah Gives Yousuf's Cabinet Vote Of Confidence 198 Deputies Favour New Government

KABUL, Oct. 26.—Meeting in a secret session the Wolesi Jirgah gave a vote of confidence to the government of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf by an overwhelming majority on Monday afternoon.

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the House opened the session at 1:30 when the deputies expressed their views on the procedure for the vote of confidence.

At 2 p.m. Dr. Zahir announced that the Prime Minister designate, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, was present to present the members of his cabinet and give an outline of his government's policy.

Dr. Zahir asked the Prime Minister-designate to proceed with his policy statement and introduction of cabinet members.

With the President's permission the Prime Minister made his policy statement and introduced his

Ministers.

Questions were then asked from the floor and a number of deputies expressed appreciation for the services of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's government during the interim period.

The secretariat of the Wolesi Jirgah said that at the request of a number of deputies the vote of confidence was taken at the end of the session.

After a three-hour discussion the Wolesi Jirgah approved Dr. Yousuf's government and its po-

licies by an overwhelming majority of 198 votes in favour. There were 15 abstentions.

The secretariat added that after the voting the Prime Minister addressed the deputies saying that the confidence "you have shown in my colleagues and myself will make our responsibilities and duties even greater."

He said: "I pray to Almighty God that we on our part will be able to serve the nation and work for the country's prosperity to the people's satisfaction."

Royal Decree Lists Ministers

KABUL, October 26.—After the Wolesi Jirgah had given its vote of confidence to the government of Prime Minister-designate Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, a Royal decree appointing him as Prime Minister and the following persons as Ministers was issued in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution.

Under the decree the following have been appointed as Cabinet Ministers:

Deputy Prime Minister Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh
Minister of National Defence General Khan Mohammad
Minister of Interior Mohammad Hussein Masa
Minister of Finance Abdullah Yaffali
Minister of Agriculture Mir Akbar Beza
Minister of Public Works Ghulam Dastagir Azizi
Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Anas
Minister of Press and Information Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal

Minister of Commerce Dr. Nour Ali
Minister of Planning Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed
Minister of Public Health Dr. Abdul Majid
Minister of Communications Dr. Mohammad Haider

The Prime Minister will discharge the duties of Foreign Minister himself.

The Ministers of Justice and Mines and Industries as also President of the Department for Tribal Affairs will be appointed later.

Following is the text of the Royal decree issued in the name of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf:

"As we have been informed Your Excellency, who had been designated by us, in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution, to form a Cabinet, have now obtained a vote of confidence from the Wolesi Jirgah for your policies and members of the government, we appoint you by this decree as the Prime Minister of Afghanistan and order you to assume your duties in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

"Separate decrees appointing your Ministers will be issued later.

"We pray to Almighty God for the success of Your Excellency and your colleagues."

India Boycotts UN Security Council Meeting

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 26. (AP).—India broke off its participation in a Security Council debate on the India-Pakistan crisis Monday night contending the Council has no right to consider the situation in Kashmir.

Indian Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh and his delegation failed to return to their places around the Council table after a brief recess proposed by U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg in the hope of averting an Indian boycott.

Singh repeated the Indian assertion that the fate of Kashmir was not negotiable. It was an internal matter and not within the Council's jurisdiction.

Singh took the floor just as Pakistan's Foreign Minister Z.A. Bhutto interjected Kashmir into the debate, contending that the disputed Himalayan state was at the heart of the India-Pakistan dispute.

When the Indians seemed about to leave the Council table, Goldberg moved for the brief recess. It was approved by a vote of 8-3.

France, Jordan and the Ivory Coast voted against adjournment for backstage talks on untangling and hassle.

After the Council resumed its deliberations, the Indian places were vacant.

Singh waited in the delegates

lounge outside the Council chamber with his delegation to wait for assurances from the 11-nation body it would not take up Kashmir.

Singh told newsmen he had "no option but to disassociate himself from the Council proceedings" since Pakistan apparently insisted on talking about Kashmir.

Pakistan demanded the Council meeting last Friday to take up alleged violations of the ceasefire, lack of troop withdrawals by either side along the ceasefire line and asserted Indian repressions in the Indian-controlled sector of Kashmir.

Premier Promises Govt. Will Implement Constitution

The following are the highlights of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's policy statement made before the Wolesi Jirgah yesterday:

—The policy of the new government will be oriented in conformity with the values embodied in the new Constitution; they will aim at implementing provisions of the Constitution. Generally this will have to be the duty of any future government. Its relative importance, however, now that the first Parliament and the first government have been formed under the provisions of the Constitution, is undoubtedly greater.

The government is determined to give topmost priority to this task and, with the cooperation of the other organs of the state, exert itself for its realisation. In this connection the attainment of the people's rights and the creation of a tranquil and secure atmosphere are of special importance.

—It is obvious that the attainment of this goal necessitates the existence of an effective and healthy administrative system. Therefore the government will introduce administrative reforms in order to make this machinery more efficient.

—The independence of the judiciary is one of the major values enshrined in the Constitution. The government will continue its efforts and cooperation, within the framework of the Constitution, to see that the judiciary becomes well-equipped and effective.

—Our economic policy, based on planning and a mixed guided economy, aimed at parallel development of both public and private sectors will continue. Efforts will be made to accelerate economic development on the one hand and to see that justice is observed in the distribution of the national income on the other.

The balance between the long-term projects and short-term enterprises with the possibility of giving quick returns will be maintained.

Contd. on page 4

46th Birthday Of Iran's Shahinshah



Today is the birth anniversary of His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran. Our Irani brethren are marking the occasion with great festivities. The Iranian Ambassador in the court of Kabul is to give a big reception this evening honouring the occasion.

His Majesty the King in a telegramme has congratulated the monarch of the neighbouring country on his birthday anniversary.

Only recently Iran celebrated the 25th anniversary of the accession of the Shahinshah. His service for the progress and prosperity of his people is well known. The people of Afghanistan are happy to observe that the Iranian nation is steadily progressing under his leadership.

We are happy to renew the comments we made on September 15 and to wish for the health of His Majesty the Shahinshah many more years of his valuable service to his people.



Dr. Yousuf and members of his new cabinet appeared before the Wolesi Jirgah yesterday afternoon. Picture shows Dr. Yousuf explaining his policy.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

Government And Parliament

The vote of confidence given to the new government of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf by the Wolesi Jirgah after a three-hour discussion in a secret session yesterday should be deemed to be a great success both for the Wolesi Jirgah and the new government. The vote was given to the new government after a hectic day of demonstrations by some people who thought they could disregard law and order. It is the Wolesi Jirgah's constitutional right to decide whether its sessions should be secret or open. For any group to demand that, despite these legal provisions, they should be allowed to attend the Jirgah meetings is regrettable and should be condemned. Moderation in the conduct of public affairs has been a tradition in this country and we deplore any action leading to any other course. The Wolesi Jirgah's approval of the new Cabinet with no negative vote should ensure smooth and harmonious relations between Parliament and the government in the future. The nation has to face big tasks. The duty of Parliament is to legislate and keep a check on the activities of the government. The Wolesi Jirgah has the right to question the government's policies and ask it to seek a vote of confidence at all crucial junctures. The government on its part has to implement the provisions of the Constitution and all the laws, enforce the final judgments of the courts and adopt all measures necessary for the maintenance of public order and security. The government also has to regulate the financial affairs of the state, maintain the prestige of public authority, work on development plans for the social, cultural and economic progress of the people and be responsible for the preservation of independence, defence of territorial integrity and protection of the interests of Afghanistan in the international community. What Prime Minister Mohammad Yousuf said in his policy statement to the Wolesi Jirgah was related to these very vital tasks the government has been entrusted with. We need a strong and vigilant Parliament as well as a strong government. We are sure both will

Pazhwak Addresses UN Assembly

DISARMAMENT TALKS The lack of success in the negotiations on disarmament is most deplorable. The many years of effort undertaken by the United Nations have convinced us that new approaches should be made to this most important aspect of all matters of war and peace.

The idea of a world disarmament conference, initiated at the Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, was supported by Afghanistan on the basis of the urgent need for such a new approach. It is our hope that this session of the General Assembly will take definite steps in connexion with the convening of such a conference at the earliest appropriate time.

These steps, however, require the unanimous support of this Organisation, because a divided assembly of nations cannot logically call for a universal world gathering. In such a case, we should have good reasons to hope that the world conference will take place in the interest of humanity as a whole, and that it will be a success.

This, however, in no way means that the work of this Organisation in the field of disarmament should be hindered in any manner. The problem of disarmament should remain, as it has been, one of the most important concerns of this assembly of nations and should be furthered by efforts, universal in scope.

One of the most important questions which should receive the special attention of the General Assembly is the question of nuclear tests. It is our hope that the treaty on the partial banning of nuclear tests will be followed, without any delay, by a ban on such tests in all environments by all nuclear powers, and that pro-

blems of disarmament and other problems can be cherished. In this regard, Afghanistan welcomes the item proposed by the delegation of the United Kingdom. We welcome also, the consideration of the item proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which has provided the General Assembly with an opportunity to give full consideration to the essential principle of non-intervention.

How to approach these important matters should be our first consideration. A careless approach will result not only in failure, but might add to the difficulties which have hindered common agreements and delayed the termination of the prevailing international tensions.

In all previous sessions of the General Assembly, the Afghan delegation has emphasised the importance of the universality of the United Nations. In this session, it is particularly important to do so. While we are gratified by the increase in the membership of the Organisation, we regret that we have not been able to see the purpose of universality of the Organisation realised in its fullest sense.

A week has passed since the publication of the law, but little has been done. The Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Justice and the Kabul Municipality are responsible for the implementation of the law. The editorial expresses the hope that the authorities concerned will take the necessary steps to see that the law is effectively enforced.

In a letter in the same issue of the paper, the Gram committee, headed by the late Mr. Ismail Said, has pointed out the business hours of the shops, the slaughterhouse, and meat shops of the slaughterhouse. These shops remain open during office hours. How can officials who are on duty during this period make purchases from these shops? He suggested that these shops should remain open during hours when civil servants can make purchases there.

ECAFE Executive Believes New Asian Bank Will Speed Far East Development

The proposed Asian Development Bank will play a major role in speeding up economic development in Asia, a top official of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) predicted Thursday. Addressing a 25-nation conference in Bangkok to draft a charter for the bank, ECAFE Executive Secretary U Nyun said the bank would be an additional source of capital to finance national and regional development projects. He added that in attracting more capital to the area it would serve as a link with international lending institutions. U Nyun said the "positive and categorical support of the United States government and the personal interest of President Johnson in the Asian Development Bank are events of great significance."

Gemini-6 Mission Postponed After Agena Target Lost

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, October 26, (AP)—The launching of the Gemini-6 astronauts on man's first attempt to catch and join an orbiting satellite was postponed indefinitely Monday when their Agena spacecraft target was lost in space. Flight Director Christopher Kraft cancelled the launching of Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford when it was determined that the Agena apparently crashed into the Atlantic Ocean shortly after launch at 10 a.m. (1500 GMT) by an Atlas booster. When a tracking station in Australia reported "no joy, no joy" in futile attempts to find the Agena, Kraft called the mission off. At the time, the countdown on the Astronauts' Titan 2 rocket was progressing on schedule toward 11:41 a.m. (1641 GMT) launching. The failure meant that Schirra and Stafford probably will have to wait until next year for another try at the rendezvous and docking mission, which is critical to plans to land men on the moon. As the astronauts watched from their own spacecraft on another

member nations for ratification. Merlyn N. Trued, U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and head of the United States delegation to the Bangkok Conference, noted Thursday that although the United States and other nations will put up a large share of its funds, the Bank will have an Asian president and an Asian headquarters and the funds will be used for Asian development. Besides its support for the Bank, the United States is also promoting a broad-scale economic development programme for Southeast Asia to which it has pledged \$100 million; Projects receiving assistance will include a number under the Mekong River development programme.

Peaceful settlement of political disputes is essential for the creation of an atmosphere in which hope for the solution of the prob-

lem of disarmament and other problems can be cherished. In this regard, Afghanistan welcomes the item proposed by the delegation of the United Kingdom. We welcome also, the consideration of the item proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which has provided the General Assembly with an opportunity to give full consideration to the essential principle of non-intervention.

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14,000 Workers

Helped by Soviet experts, 14,000 Afghan workers toiled on the project, which will soon transform large tracts of unbaked desert into green orchards and lush fields. When plans for the development of animal husbandry mature in the next few years, it is expected that the income from products like butter, cheese, meat, and hides and skins will be trebled. Important benefits will also be gained from the power provided in Jalalabad and the surrounding area. Not only will the city be modernized, but the availability of power will create immense possibilities for the development of industries. With both agriculture and industry growing in this area, the people of the Nangarhar Valley now look forward to a happier and more prosperous future.

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PRESS

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial on control of prices and prevention of hoarding. Rise in the prices of essential commodities is one of the major problems in developing countries. The reason for this, said the paper, is the lack of social consciousness and the right spirit to cope with social and economic changes.

The only way to prevent hoarding is through the enforcement of law. The law for the control of prices and prevention of hoarding, which was published in the last issue of the Official Gazette, was one of the first steps in this direction. The law authorises the formation of price control committees at the centre and in the provinces. It also lays down that three days after its official publication shopkeepers should display the prices of goods and commodities available on the specimens of these goods. They should also issue cash memos to the customers. If and when possible the shopkeepers, besides displaying prices on specimens of goods, should display a complete list of prices.

A week has passed since the publication of the law, but little has been done. The Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Justice and the Kabul Municipality are responsible for the implementation of the law. The editorial expresses the hope that the authorities concerned will take the necessary steps to see that the law is effectively enforced.

In a letter in the same issue of the paper, the Gram committee, headed by the late Mr. Ismail Said, has pointed out the business hours of the shops, the slaughterhouse, and meat shops of the slaughterhouse. These shops remain open during office hours. How can officials who are on duty during this period make purchases from these shops? He suggested that these shops should remain open during hours when civil servants can make purchases there.

In another letter Islah Mohammad Frozan complained about the films shown in Behzad Cinema. Sometimes the picture announced for a particular show is not screened.

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "Experience With Democracy". After referring to the Constitution and the completion of the elections, which were secret, direct and general, the paper said that a government enjoying the confidence of the people will soon come into power.

The people have been taking great interest in the new order and the changes being made and would like to witness the proceedings of the Wolesi Jirgah. This by itself shows a new awareness among the masses of people in the country. On Sunday, said the paper, the Jirgah could not consider the question of a vote of confidence in the government because a large crowd, consisting mainly of school and university students, had assembled not only outside the Parliament building but also inside the House. The President of the Wolesi Jirgah asked the crowd to leave the hall, but since his request was not heeded the meeting had to be adjourned. The paper said that the intelligentsia should avoid any form of indiscipline. Our young and educated people should realise that the country is experimenting with democracy. Everyone hopes that the experience will prove useful and worthwhile. Democracy, it should not be forgotten, means respect for law and order and the world is watching the progress of democracy in our country.

70 Km. Canal

With the building of a 70 kilometre long canal, a total of 25,000 hectares of this valley will now be irrigated, and the power station, with a capacity of 11,000 kilowatts, will supply electricity to the city of Jalalabad and the adjoining areas. The project covers 500 square kilometres along the right bank of the Kabul River. The virgin land to be irrigated is suitable for both orchards and farms. Some varieties of citrus fruits, figs, and olives. Areas with loose, fine soil have been set aside for raising crops such as sugar cane, cereals, oil seeds, and vegetables. The irrigated land will yield two or even three grain crops a year. Construction work on the project, which has cost £ 733,827 and Af. 7,138,530, began in August 1960. This year the newly-irrigated lands have been levelled and made ready for setting up large farms.

With both agriculture and industry growing in this area, the people of the Nangarhar Valley now look forward to a happier and more prosperous future.

NANGARHAR

Hydro-Electric Project To Provide Electricity, Water

ONE of the notable achievements in Afghanistan's development programme has been the recent completion of the Nangarhar hydro-electric project.

Lying between the eastern border of Afghanistan and Kabul, the Nangarhar Valley occupies an important position. It is through this area that the main route of Afghanistan's commerce with other countries passes.

Nangarharis are just beginning now to harvest their sugar cane and make it into brown sugar, which is widely sold throughout Afghanistan. Raising sugar cane and turning it by local means, into brown sugar is a typical task of the people of Nangarhar especially those in the valley of Surkhrud and Kamah.

It says to raise sugar cane nowadays because brown sugar—produced in tennis ball size with one side of it flat—is sold at a good price in all parts of Afghanistan. About 40 years ago a factory to turn the cane into sugar was imported but that factory was never installed. In 1959 the factory, just outside the city of Jalalabad, was installed after missing parts were imported. But the cost of production was so high that after one year of experimental operation the factory was stopped. The sugar content of the cane was too small to make economic operation of the factory possible. Right now the Ministry of Agriculture is engaged in finding better varieties of sugar cane to be raised in Nangarhar.

So the people of Surkhrud and Kamah had to resort to the old method of converting the sugar cane into brown sugar. The way they do it is simple. Two cylindrical rolls of iron are set vertically and the rolls are turned in different directions by two oxen connected with the apparatus by a log. Bunches of sugar cane are fed between the rolls and the extracted juice is transferred through a pipe into the first of five pots placed side by side under a shelter. Under the pots a fire is built. In the last pot the juice has been boiled until all the water content of the juice has evaporated. Then the content of the pot is ten minutes it is made into small chunks of brown sugar.

Two ways of using this brown sugar (called Gor) found in the bazaars are to make molasses and syrup. Gor Molasses: Place one pound of gor in large kettle, and water and

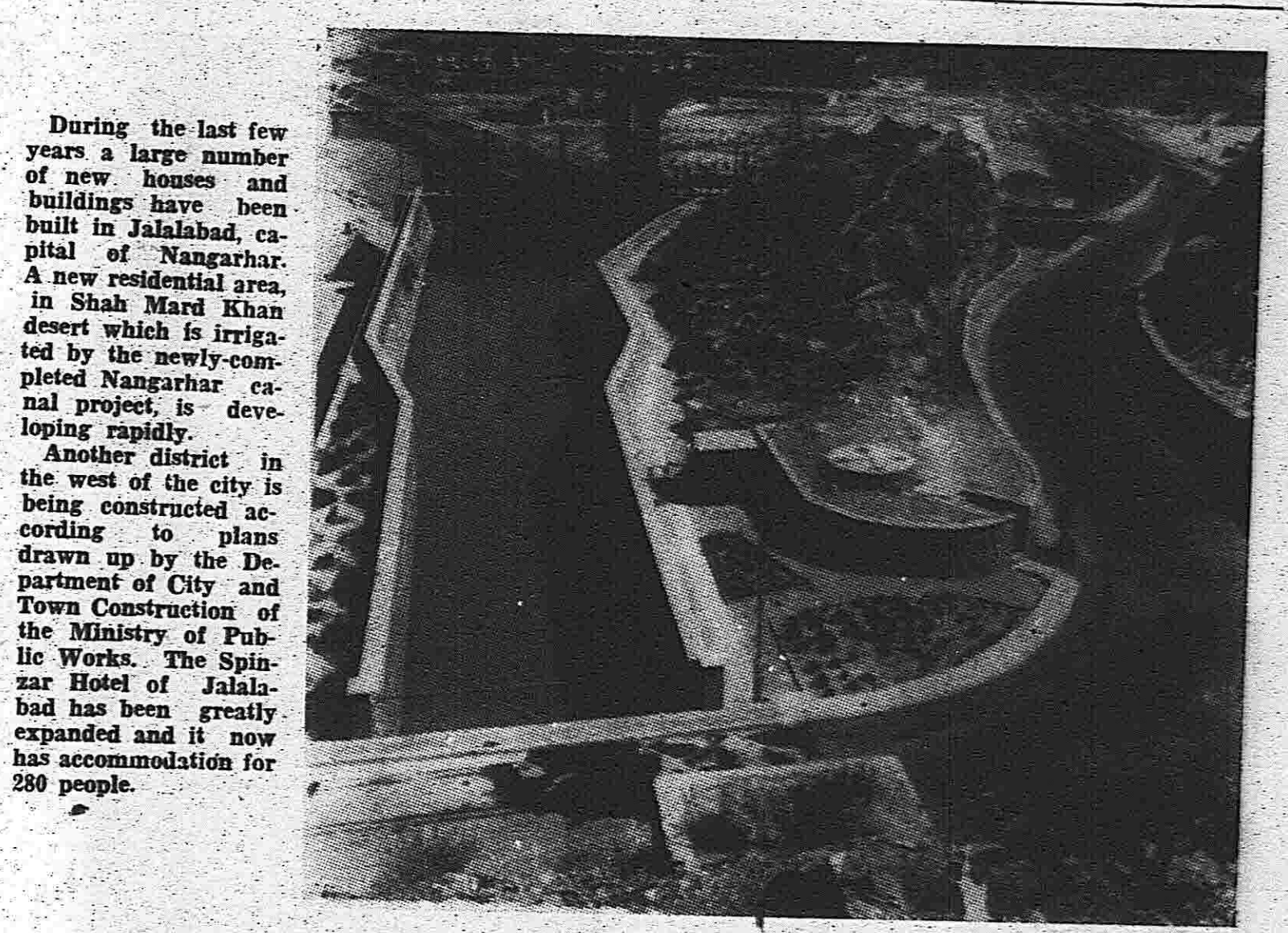
Province Which Produces Rice, Fruit

The history of Nangarhar province goes back many thousands of years. It had a separate and distinct identity of its own as far back as the pre-Islamic periods when among other parts of ancient Khorasani or Aryana, like Aracasia, Paropamisana, Zabul, Seistan and Paktica or Pakhista, was known and accepted as a distinct province. Its present name, Nangarhar, is also very old. The inhabitants are descended from the ancient Aryans, who lived in the verdant valleys of "Nangarhara". They have succeeded in preserving their identity and culture. The inhabitants belong to the "Pakti" or "Bakhat" tribes now called "Pashtun" or "Pakhtun". Their sub-divisions include the Mohmand, Shinwar, Khugiani and Wazir tribes. The province is bounded on the east by Mowand, on the west by Laghman and Kapisa provinces, on the north by Kunar province and on the south by Waziristan and a part of Pakhista province. The province holds an important position economically and strategically. It is encircled by high mountain ranges within which lies a vast valley capable of sustaining large numbers of livestock and a thriving agriculture. The people are mainly farmers and very proficient in raising livestock. They are hard-working and even their women participating on an equal basis with their men in agriculture, rearing livestock and other chores of daily life. Tribal and national issues are dealt with collectively and af-

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Sculptures Found At Hadda

Over 15,000 sculptures have been discovered at Hadda, the site five miles south of Jalalabad which was an important Buddhist monastery centre and place of pilgrimage, as the accounts of the fifth century pilgrim Fa-hien and the seventh century traveller Hiuan-Tsang indicate. About 2,000 of these sculptures now exist in the National Museum here in Kabul and the Musee Guimet d'Arts Asiatiques in Paris. The exceptional quality and variety of these sculptures make them one of the great archaeological discoveries from the period between the second and sixth centuries A.D., notes the guidebook to Kabul Museum. These Graeco-Buddhist sculptures which come from reliefs which ornamented the sanctuaries in the monasteries were done in stucco, white limestone, and grey schist. The large number of surviving heads is explained by the way in which they are constructed. The bodies were made of earth or artificial sandstone coated with stucco while the heads were entirely made of stucco. Monks, demons, warriors, animals, and scenes recalling Hellenistic art can be seen in the two Hadda rooms at the Kabul Museum.



A stucco Demon in Hadda Room I at Kabul Museum.



Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh



General Khan Mohammad



Mohammad Hussein Masa



Abdullah Yaftali



Mir Akbar Reza



Ghulam Dastagir Azizi



Dr. Mohammad Anas



Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal



Dr. Nour Ali



Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed



Dr. Abdul Majid



Dr. Mohammad Haider

CABINET INCLUDES FIVE NEW MINISTERS

KABUL, Oct. 26.—There are five new Ministers in the new Cabinet of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf. They are: Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, acting Minister of Agriculture; Engineer Ghulam Dastagir Azizi, acting Minister of Public Works; Dr. Nour Ali, acting Minister of Commerce; Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed, acting Minister of Planning; and Dr. Abdul Majid, Health Minister.

The Ministers of Justice and Mines and Industries and the President of the Tribal Affairs will be appointed later.

The five new Ministers held the following portfolios previously: Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza was Acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture and President of the Water and Soil Survey Department; Engineer Ghulam Dastagir Azizi was Second Deputy Minister of Interior; Dr. Nour Ali was Deputy Minister of Commerce; Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed was Acting Rector of Kabul University, and Dr. Abdul Majid was His Majesty's Ambassador in Washington.

Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh, who was Minister of Justice, is the new Deputy Prime Minister.

Engineer Mir Mohammad Hussein Masa, who was the Minister for Mines and Industries in the interim government, is now the Minister of Interior, and Abdullah Yaftali, who was the Minister for Planning in the old cabinet, is now the Minister of

Finance. General Khan Mohammad, Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Dr. Mohammad Haider and Dr. Mohammad Anas are continuing in their portfolios as the Minis-

ters of National Defence, Press and Information, Communications and Education respectively.

Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf will hold Foreign portfolio.

Premier's Policy Speech

(Cont'd. from page 1)

—Appropriate legislation for the benefit of farmers, workers and tenants will be proposed by the government to Parliament.

—Extension of legal, social and political rights of women is an important objective of the government policy.

—In the field of education the government will see that with the people's cooperation primary education is expanded as rapidly as possible and higher education made available to those who are intelligent and pass the required tests.

—The government's efforts will be directed in the field of public health to the promotion of preventive medicine.

—Afghanistan's foreign policy is aimed at the welfare and promotion of the interests of Afghanistan and all humanity. This policy first of all is to safeguard the country's independence and territorial integrity. The government of Afghanistan will, as it always has, adhere to the principles of neutrality, non-alignment with military alliances, free judgement, peaceful co-existence,

mutual respect and international cooperation. Supporting the Charter of the United Nations and activities of the UN for the consolidation of world peace, disarmament, struggle against colonialism and supporting the right to freedom and self-determination of nations will also form the basis of Afghan policy in the field of international relations.

—Supporting the right to self-determination of the people of Pakhtunistan is an important pillar of Afghanistan's national policy. The government will continue its efforts in this connection in accordance with the decision of the Loya Jirgah made in 1964.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

Dine and dance at the International Club on Thursday, October 28, at 8:30 p.m.

Gor Makes Syrup

(Cont'd. from page 3)

bring to a boil, stirring to help the sugar dissolve. Strain this twice through a nylon stocking. Put back on stove and boil for at least 20 minutes until it has the thickness of molasses.

Gor Syrup: 1 cup water, 2 cup sugar, dash of salt 1 Tolsp. to 1/2 cup gor molasses.

1 Stir and bring to a boil the water and sugar. When the sugar has dissolved place the top on the kettle and hold it down for 1 to 2 minutes. The steam washes down sugar granules on edges of kettles and will help to keep the syrup from sugaring.

2 Boil 1 to 2 minutes. Add amount of gor molasses as you prefer. Keeps without refrigeration.

Schools Closed For Week After Demonstrations

KABUL, Oct. 26.—Yesterday morning when the Wolesi Jirgah was in session, a group of demonstrators tried forcibly to enter the Parliament building, but were held back by the police.

On Sunday thousands of people entered the Wolesi Jirgah hall and refused to leave despite repeated requests by the President and Secretary of the Jirgah. The session had therefore to be adjourned.

On Monday the demonstrators who wanted to enter the hall threw stones at the police.

Prevented from entering the Parliament House the demonstrators moved along Darul Aman Avenue throwing stones at cars and buildings. Among the buildings damaged were those of Habibia High School and the Ministry of Commerce.

In the afternoon the demonstrators moved about in some parts of the city. The security forces interfered only when the demonstrators attacked cars, passers-by or buildings. Official sources have said nothing about casualties.

Bakhtar reporters said that there was a general sense of regret among the people throughout the city over the demonstrations. Those interviewed said that forcible entry into Parliament was against the Constitution.

Yesterday morning the Wolesi Jirgah decided with a 191 majority that its session on the vote of confidence to the government should be held in secret.

The government in a proclamation last night said that all primary and high schools and the university will be closed for a week. It added that under provisions of the law all public gatherings are banned. It requested all students to use their good sense and take into consideration the critical nature of the situation. They should not be influenced by propaganda made by undesirable elements and should see that their pure and selfless sentiments are not exploited for malicious purposes.

The proclamation appealed to students' parents not to allow them to disturb public order. It said that intelligent students should be aware that the changes and progress that have come about in the country as the result of implementation of the Constitution and the coming into being of a new Parliament and legal government are not affected by acts in violation of law and public order.

The government, said the proclamation, is closely watching developments and anyone inciting others to disturb public order and security will be investigated.

Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society

Presents its next full-length play: "Summer Of The 17th Doll"

on October 28, 29, and 30th at 8 p.m., KADS Auditorium. Tickets on sale at ASTCO, KLM, US EMBASSY, BRITISH EMBASSY. Afs. 50 for members. Afs. 80 for non-members.

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