

5-17-1962

Kabul Times (May 17, 1962, vol. 1, no. 62)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (May 17, 1962, vol. 1, no. 62)" (1962). *Kabul Times*. 61.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/61>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +25°C.
Minimum +8°C.
Sun sets today at 6:54 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:57 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Kabul Hotel;
Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw;
Khyber Restaurant; Inter-
national Club; Pamir Cinema;
Opposite Ariana Afghan Air-
lines.

1,800 U.S. MARINES LAND IN THAILAND Reported British Support

NEW YORK, May 17, (Reuter).—Radio Station WABC reported here lastnight that the first of 1,800 U.S. combat marines have landed in Thailand, according to an official announcement.

UPI adds: The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, met in emergency session with his Defence Cabinet and Service Chiefs yesterday while reports circulated that Britain had agreed to send troops to back the U.S. forces in Thailand.

The Daily Telegraph said: "Britain has agreed to send a small military force to join the American troops who started landing in Siam (Thailand) today."

The newspaper's military correspondent said the troops would be jungle-trained fighting units.

A British Foreign Office spokesman was unable to confirm or deny the reports.

The spokesman had earlier, however, said Britain fully supported the American action.

Informed sources believed that Mr. Macmillan will make a statement in the House of Commons today if Britain agrees to send the units.

The Daily Express, in its Thursday edition, said the Prime Minister was "worried by implications which the despatch of British troops" might have.

Britain has played a cautious part in the Laos crisis and has urged both Washington and Moscow to use their political influence for a political settlement," the Express said.

The Daily Mail said Britain was "under strong pressure from the United States" to send a token force.

Meanwhile, according to Reuter message from Vientiane, Laotian nationalist and leftist factions told the International Control Commission yesterday they were willing to enter into negotiations for a coalition Government with the Rightists, without conditions.

This was disclosed by the I.C.C. chairman, Mr. Avtar Singh of India.

O.A.S. KILLINGS IN ALGERIA CONTINUE

ALGIERS, May 17, (Reuter).—Gunmen of the Secret Army Organization (OAS) struck 14 times in one hour in another day of violence here yesterday. By early afternoon at least 34 people had died—four of them women and two Europeans.

In Oran, western Algeria, OAS gunmen killed six Moslems—one of them a woman—in attacks up to mid-day.

Fear gripped Europeans and Moslems here as yesterday's death toll rose following Tuesday's wave of killings in the city in which more than 50 people, three of them Europeans, died before the authorities imposed a curfew.

At least 67 died throughout Algeria on Tuesday, 61 of them Moslems.

The parish priest of the suburb of Birmandreis, Father Baudet, was among 15 wounded yesterday.

On Wednesday morning terrorists lobbed 10 mortar shells into the Casbah, Algiers' Moslem quarter, killing five Moslems and wounding others.

Because of the continuing violence, at least 2,000 people, mostly old women and children, are leaving by plane and ship in defiance of the OAS.

Lorry-loads of troops laid barbed wire barricades across the Boulevard de la Victoire which run across the top of the Casbah. Other troops and riot police moved to positions on roads near the lower Casbah in case of Moslem demonstrations.

Moslem nationalists took refuge in a rambling crowded house where, they said, a mortar bomb had landed in a courtyard, killing and wounding nine people, including women and children.

The nationalists said: "We will not react to provocations. We will stay calm and disciplined and respect the Evian Cease-fire Agreement."

They said that if the French Army withdrew "we could wipe out the OAS in a week."

Police said later that the OAS men who broke into Hussein Dey police station fired on Moslem prisoners in the cells, killing one and wounding five.



Sardar Mohammed Daoud offering Id prayers at Shah Du Shamsherah congregation al mosque in Kabul.

Afghanistan Celebrates Id: His Majesty's Message

KABUL, May 17.—Id-ul-Udha was celebrated in Afghanistan for the past three days.

His Majesty the King who spent the holidays in the provincial capital of Mazar-i-Sharif in a message to the nation wished for the prosperity of his countrymen and the well-being of humanity and hoped for world peace.

His Majesty offered Id prayers at the Mazar congregational mosque.

The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammed Daoud, the Cabinet Ministers and high-ranking military and civil officials offered prayers in Shah Du Shamsherah congregational mosque in Kabul.

The Prime Minister also gave a message to the nation on the occasion. The messages by His Majesty and the Prime Minister were broadcast from Radio Kabul.

His Majesty said in his message:

"On the occasion of Id-ul-Udha and at a time when our journey to a greater part of the country has come to a close, we would like to congratulate our countrymen on the advent of Id and wish that these auspicious days may find our nation and the entire Muslim nations of the world in their happiest moments."

"We hope that our people may try and get themselves closer to the ideals towards which we are guided by these virtuous rites. The important basis of these principles, apart from individual morality is a lesson for sacrifice and the attainment of social goals as also the creation of unity in words and action. The attainment of a future for which we are waiting, requires more than anything else sacrifice and the unity in words and deeds."

"I carry many happy memories of this trip and of seeing the cities and the sentiments of the people, situated along the route of"

(Contd. on page 4)

SALAN SAYS: "I MUST NOW FACE THE FIRING SQUAD"

PARIS, May, 17, (Reuter).—OAS activities into an hour-long venge (Algeria) "and betray the most sacred pledges."

Ex-General Raoul Salan yesterday stood before the high Military Court trying him and said: "I am the chief of the OAS (Secret Army Organisation). My responsibility is therefore complete. It is I who must now face the firing squad."

Then, after reading a 24-page statement he said: "I shall henceforth remain silent."

For the rest of the second day of the trial Salan kept his pledge, turning the ritual interrogation by the presiding judge on his fused to abandon a French pro-

His Majesty Impressed By Mazar's Progress

MAZAR, May 17.—His Majesty the King arrived at Samangan yesterday evening from the provincial capital of Mazar-i-Sharif. An enthusiastic crowd welcomed him at Samangan.

Before leaving Mazar-i-Sharif, His Majesty attended a banquet given by the Mayor of the City. His Majesty in a farewell message thanked all the people of the Province for their warm welcome.

He said: "By observing progress in education and the developments in the field of construction of the city and other fields, I leave your land with cherishable memories."

His Majesty added: "The progress of education of your children has been more satisfactory to us than anything else. For they are the ones who raise our hopes for a brighter future."

He expressed the hope that with the efforts of the Government and the co-operation offered by the people the nation would prosper.

His Majesty left Mazar at 10-00 in the morning after attending a warm farewell function.

ID MESSAGES

KABUL, May 17.—On the occasion of Id-ul-Udha, His Majesty the King, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammed Daoud and the Foreign Minister Sardar Mohammad Naim, have sent congratulatory messages to the monarchs, head of State, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of certain Islamic countries.

His Majesty has sent messages to His Majesty King Saud of Saudi Arabia; His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan; His Majesty the Imam of Yemen, His Excellency Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, His Excellency Najim Rubai, Chairman of the Iraqi Sovereignty Council, His Excellency Ibrahim Aboud, the President of the Sudanese High Council, His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, the President of Tunisia, His Excellency Dr. Sukarno, the President of Indonesia, His Excellency Fuod Chehab, the President of Lebanon, His Excellency, Nazem-ul-Kudsi, the President of Syria, His Majesty the Shah of Iran and His Excellency General Goursel, the President of Turkey.

CABINET RESHUFFLE IN FRANCE

PARIS, May 17 (UPI).—President de Gaulle brushed aside a Government crisis last night by quickly replacing five Cabinet Ministers who suddenly resigned yesterday morning.

The Ministers, representing the Catholic Popular Republicans in the 29-member coalition Cabinet, walked out in protest over Gen de Gaulle's rejection of a proposed closely integrated European Political Union.

A Government communique said the Premier, Mr. Georges Pompidou, would assume one of the open portfolios and three other Cabinet members would take over new duties.

Police said later that the OAS men who broke into Hussein Dey police station fired on Moslem prisoners in the cells, killing one and wounding five.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHITAR NEWS AGENCY

Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:— 21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN

Yearly ... \$ 15
Quarterly ... \$ 5
Half yearly ... \$ 8

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at Government Print-
ing House

KABUL TIMES

MAY 17, 1962

THE CASE OF LAOS

There is one aspect in the Laotian crisis which is overlooked in the midst of serious developments in that part of the world; and that is the declared policy of both East and the West about the creation of a neutral and independent Laos. Any party which is not working for this end should be blamed.

It should be remembered that the disagreement among the three Laotian leaders over the formation of a national coalition government is the real cause for the recent troubles. If, as declared by President Kennedy, and the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Khrushchev, after their meeting last year and the agreements reached in this connexion at the 14-nation Geneva International Conference on Laos, the Laotian leaders had worked out a neutral Government, no problem would have arisen.

The only man acceptable to the majority of the world, including the leading Powers in the Eastern and Western blocs, is Prince Sonvanna Phouma, the neutralist leader. If the ceasefire was broken in Laos, it was because the Right-wing leaders failed to co-operate in paving the way for Prince Souvanna Phouma to assume the responsibilities of the country.

The first step to solve the Laotian mix-up is the cessation of hostilities and the stoppage of all activities which might worsen the situation. The next step should be a sincere effort on the part of all parties concerned to make the formation of a national coalition government possible.

As far as the strategic values are concerned, South-East Asia in general and the region where Laos is situated in particular are important for both sides and the formation of governments having friendly relations with both sides is essential in order to safeguard world peace. And we hope this very spirit will prevail in the case of Laos.

Public Health Problems In Afghanistan

Here is the text of the speech delivered in the course of General Debate in the General Conference of World Health Organization, now held at Geneva, by Dr. Abdul Rahim, Deputy Minister of Health, leader of the Afghan Delegation at the Conference.

Afghanistan is one of the many countries faced with enormous problems of development, with the associated limitations of finance and manpower. It has not yet been possible accurately to assess all the health needs of the people, although it is known that infectious diseases in general are very common. Intestinal disease, tuberculosis, trachoma and leprosy are evident; malaria and smallpox, which are endemic, continued to present problems although there are now efficient control measures in hand which will greatly reduce their incidence. We are also aware that there is a very high wastage of infant and child life consequent upon the infections, exacerbating malnutrition, to which they are subject in their early years.

The problems of development in Afghanistan are being approached by careful planning in five year periods. During the first Five Year Plan, which has just been completed, emphasis was necessarily on the provision of national communications and the development of mines, industries, irrigation and agriculture. Without this emphasis it would not be possible to conduct a proper and well planned public health programme. In the health programme emphasis was given to the control of diseases of economic and human significance. Malaria eradication was started, and I wish to discuss this in more detail later. Smallpox control was planned on a national basis; typhus which presented severe problem ten years ago was Government of Afghanistan ap-

SHAH-ARA A MAGNIFICENT PARK IN KABUL

By A. A. KOHZAD

the Park. Babar's biography mentions Shah-Ara among other parks like Char Bagh, Baghe Ahukhana, Baghe Sourat, Baghe Mahtab and Awurta Bagh. However, in his biography Jahangir states that Shah-Ara was founded by Shah Banu Begum, daughter of Mirza Abu Saeed. Jahangir's statement makes it clear that the Shah-Ara Park was built around 480 years ago prior to Babar's reign.

Variety Of Trees
Nevertheless, in view of his great desire and special attention towards building parks, Babar seems to have planted different varieties of trees in the Shah-Ara Park; the plane tree in the Soviet Embassy's yard is an example. Jahangir praised the beauty of the park thus: As I entered the park, it was magnificent. The Shah-Ara Park is founded by Shah Banu Begum and developed by stages. In the city of Kabul, no other park can be found as attractive and pretty as Shah-Ara. It has varieties of fruit and grapes. The lawn is so nice that walking on it with shoes would be a crime. Through the garden flows a stream that is approximately four yards wide. The stream referred to by Jahangir was one branching off from the Kabul river at Tangi Koragah and flowing along the foot of the Sherdarwaza mountain and behind the Avienna Hospital.

Plane Tree
However, the old Shah-Ara Park, well-known during the Moghul era was laid some 480 years ago on an area composing the present compound of the U.S.S.R. Embassy and the present Women's Hospital ground and much of the neighbouring area. One of the traces of this historical park is the big plane tree now standing in the Soviet Embassy yard.

The historical references refer to Zahiruddin-Mohammad Babar or Shah-Banu Begum. Babar's cousin, as the persons who could have laid the foundation of

By Dr. ABDUL RAHIM
controlled: tuberculosis, leprosy and trachoma were recognised as being diseases of public health importance and steps have been taken to develop services for their ultimate control. Hospitals, clinics and the ancillary services were expanded and importance was attached to the development of maternal and child health and sanitation programmes. There was considerable expansion of training of doctors, and lesser expansion of the training of nurses, X-ray technicians, laboratory technicians and other workers necessary for a health programme. The training of sanitarians was successful and can now be considered to be established in a manner that will eventually meet the needs of my country. In all this work considerable help has been given, Mr. President, by this Organization and also by UNICEF.

In the second Five Year Plan which began in March of this year priority will be given to industrial development, agricultural production and the extension of transport and communications. However, the health budget will be several times that allocated in the first Plan. The project already started will expand and special emphasis will be placed on the education and training of the staff necessary for our public health, hospital and allied services.

It is hoped that the fruitful partnership between my Government and this Organization and UNICEF will continue during this period of the second Five Year Plan so vital for the development of my country's economy and raising the standards of living of our people.

With your permission, Mr. President, I would like, before closing my short talk, to enlarge on our achievements and problems in the field of malaria eradication. As far as long ago as 1948 the Royal Government of Afghanistan ap-

preciated that malaria was responsible for high mortality and even greater morbidity among the people. This not only caused enormous suffering but it was responsible for an economic loss to the nation in agriculture and industry, which could ill be afforded.

In 1948 a vigorous anti-malarial campaign was undertaken in a small, fertile, but hitherto notoriously unhealthy and highly malarious, valley. The economic and human benefits of this project were quickly recognised by the public and by my Government with the assistance of WHO, carried on further very successful pilot projects. So impressive were the results of these that operations were extended to other known highly malarious areas until in 1953 a nationwide malaria control programme was launched with the help of a WHO UNICEF. In 1957 on the recommendations of WHO my Government accepted malaria eradication as our goal, and in 1958 this programme of malaria eradication, with the help of a WHO of a team and with further generous assistance from UNICEF, was initiated.

As there was already a wealth of background data and a well established malaria service it was found that the pre-eradication phase, the attack phase and surveillance procedures could be started in most areas concurrently. It was found that nearly 4.5 million people were living in malarious areas, the total population of Afghanistan being roughly 13 million. And now by 1962 we can state, with some satisfaction, that all the malarious areas of the country and the whole country will have been surveyed within the very near future—will have been included in the attack phase by the end of the spraying season. And at the same time it is con-

firmation of the fact that the British did join the Commonwealth. The question, now, is that if Britain did join the European Common Market, what is going to happen to the foreign trade of Canada and other Commonwealth countries, which are now enjoying special customs facilities? Therefore it can be anticipated that the coming Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London will have to face a number of important and delicate problems in this connexion.

Radio
Field Marshal Ayub Khan, Pakistan President, issued a decree banning all activities of political parties in the country. Those who might not abide by his orders will be either jailed or else undergo a long period of penal servitude. The decree issued by the Pakistani ruler will directly affect the interests of the freedom-loving nation of Pakhtunistan into consideration, the former Pakistani political parties fall into two categories. One group was completely against the independence of Pakhtunistan and the other group was indifferent or occasionally helped the Pakhtuns. One of the parties belonging to the former group, which has constantly adopted an inimical attitude towards the Pakhtuns is the Muslim League. In spite of the promises made by the late Mohammad Ali Jinnah and the

Nooruddin Jahangir, in his own time, regarded the park as the most beautiful one. According to certain historical records, he referred to two of the large popular trees in the park by titles—Farrah Baksh. The trees were located in the centre of the park and at the bank of the stream. Large slab of marble was erected between the trees. On one side of the marble was carved Jahangir's name and the names of some of his ancestors while the other side had an account of the expenses and generous contributions the citizens of Kabul gave for the development of the park.

About the Park's beauty, there are some interesting stories. It is said that in the year 1597, when Jahangir came to Kabul he brought with him his son, Shah Shuja who was called Khosrau. However, owing to some differences between them, Jahangir had placed his son under home arrest. But one day as he was strolling through the Park he was enchanted by the refreshing atmosphere of the park. He suddenly thought of his son and summoned him forthwith and said, "It is a pity to deprive you of this Utopia."

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The Daily Islah of Sunday commented on the European Common Market. The Market was established for many reasons, the most important of which was of course the creation of economic co-ordination between the member nations. Because the volume of European trade was increasing constantly, it was felt necessary to create an organization which could ensure common benefit from such a development to all the member countries. Members of EEC are of the opinion that their economic unity and co-operation will make it possible for them to obtain greater advantages from their natural and manpower resources.

Britain, which is a member of the European Free Trade Association, in turn decided to take the necessary steps for joining the European Common Market. By doing so she had to face severe opposition from the Commonwealth countries. Canada is the leading opposition country to the British entry. She opposed the idea of Britain joining the Common Market from the beginning. It can be seen from the recent trip of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, to the United States and Canada that in spite of the British leader's promises to safeguard the interests of the Commonwealth countries if Britain did join the Common Market, the Canadian Government is not satisfied and still considers Britain's entry into EEC as a great danger to the economic and commercial life of Canada. This anxiety of the Canadian Government can be vividly seen from the text of the joint communiqué issued in Ottawa at the end of Mr. Macmillan's visit.

The truth of the matter is that Canada has great economic ties with Britain, and therefore the former's anxiety about the latter's decision to join EEC is understandable. Last year the volume of Canadian export to Britain was almost \$900 million. This is about 15 per cent of the country's total foreign trade. Almost half of this sum has been subject to tariff concessions allotted to the Commonwealth countries. The question, now, is that if Britain did join the European Common Market, what is going to happen to the foreign trade of Canada and other Commonwealth countries, which are now enjoying special customs facilities? Therefore it can be anticipated that the coming Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London will have to face a number of important and delicate problems in this connexion.

Radio
Field Marshal Ayub Khan, Pakistan President, issued a decree banning all activities of political parties in the country. Those who might not abide by his orders will be either jailed or else undergo a long period of penal servitude. The decree issued by the Pakistani ruler will directly affect the interests of the freedom-loving nation of Pakhtunistan into consideration, the former Pakistani political parties fall into two categories. One group was completely against the independence of Pakhtunistan and the other group was indifferent or occasionally helped the Pakhtuns. One of the parties belonging to the former group, which has constantly adopted an inimical attitude towards the Pakhtuns is the Muslim League. In spite of the promises made by the late Mohammad Ali Jinnah and the

Field Marshal Ayub Khan, Pakistan President, issued a decree banning all activities of political parties in the country. Those who might not abide by his orders will be either jailed or else undergo a long period of penal servitude. The decree issued by the Pakistani ruler will directly affect the interests of the freedom-loving nation of Pakhtunistan into consideration, the former Pakistani political parties fall into two categories. One group was completely against the independence of Pakhtunistan and the other group was indifferent or occasionally helped the Pakhtuns. One of the parties belonging to the former group, which has constantly adopted an inimical attitude towards the Pakhtuns is the Muslim League. In spite of the promises made by the late Mohammad Ali Jinnah and the

Field Marshal Ayub Khan, Pakistan President, issued a decree banning all activities of political parties in the country. Those who might not abide by his orders will be either jailed or else undergo a long period of penal servitude. The decree issued by the Pakistani ruler will directly affect the interests of the freedom-loving nation of Pakhtunistan into consideration, the former Pakistani political parties fall into two categories. One group was completely against the independence of Pakhtunistan and the other group was indifferent or occasionally helped the Pakhtuns. One of the parties belonging to the former group, which has constantly adopted an inimical attitude towards the Pakhtuns is the Muslim League. In spite of the promises made by the late Mohammad Ali Jinnah and the

(Contd. on page 3)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

(EXTERNAL SERVICES) THURSDAY

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-3 GMT
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Afghan culture" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band, in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



FRIDAY
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Mazar-Kabul:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Mazar:

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar-Kabul:

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-00.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Kandahar:

Dep. 14-00 Arr. 16-00.

Kabul-Beirut:

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 18-35.

Kabul-Delhi:

Dep. 10-35 Arr. 17-10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Teheran:

Dep. 9-00 a.m. Arr. 13-0

T. M. A.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS:

From Europe and Beirut to

Kabul via Teheran at 12-0.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:

Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

IMPORTANT

Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.

Police ... 20607-21122.

Traffic ... 20159-20401.

Airport ... 22318.

Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Yosafi: Phone No. 21584.

Mir Wais: Phone No. 20583.

Feroz: Phone No. 24273.

Barai: Phone No. 20523.

Ansari: Phone No. 20520.

Yosafi: Phone No. 21584.

Mir Wais: Phone No. 20583.

Feroz: Phone No. 24273.

Barai: Phone No. 20523.

Ansari: Phone No. 20520.

Yosafi: Phone No. 21584.

Mir Wais: Phone No. 20583.

Feroz: Phone No. 24273.

Barai: Phone No. 20523.

Ansari: Phone No. 20520.



Two Kabul kindergarten Children deeply engrossed in reading books in their desire to develop the hobby.

Industrialization In Kandahar

The Kandahar Province 515 kilometres south-west of Kabul received sufficient attention during the Government's First Five Year Development Plan.

In the first place, Kandahar is in many ways apt for industrialization. That is, first of all we take into consideration the tremendous potentiality of producing electric energy. According to initial surveys, made of the hydroelectric power dams in Kandahar including the Helmand Valley, the Kajakai Dam alone is capable of producing 100,000 kilowatts. Similarly, the Arghandab Dam is estimated to yield as much as 15,000 kilowatts.

The initiation of exploiting these resources is foreseen within the framework of the Second Five Year Development Plan. In addition to the two mentioned dams to be put in action in future, the power station at Grishk Hydro-electric power station has, in fact, reduced costs of expenditure so incurred by consumption of diesel in Grishk, Lashkargah, Chahi Anjir and Marja and other areas. In Kandahar City, two additional diesel generators with 1000 kilowatts output has recently been installed and put in functioning state. Even this increase, however, cannot meet city requirement. Having considered the need for more electric energy, the General Electric Company undertook building a dam over the Zaher Shahi Canal capable of 700 kilowatts output. The work on this project is drawing close to completion. It is contemplated that the fruit preservation factory as well as the wool mill in Kandahar will be supplied from this source of electricity.

The next thing worth industrialization in that area is the abundance of staple material. For instance, experimenting the cultivation of cotton, oilseeds and sugar-beets etc. in the Helmand Valley soil has led to satisfactory results. Still another thing worth mentioning is the plenitude of choicest fruit varieties formerly exported only to neighbouring countries while some portion of the fruit due to extreme heat and lack of protective facilities in Kandahar got rotten and unfit for consumption which definitely prejudiced both the land owners benefits and, in turn, the national income. To forestall this, the construction of a preserving plant was embodied in the First Five Year Development Plan. The construction of this project with a maximum capacity of 32,000 tons of fruit, nearing completion is estimated to cost 42 million afghanis. The factory expected to commence functioning next year is contemplated to perform the following tasks:

1) Extracting juices from fruits like grapes, apples and pomegranates etc.
2) Making fruit preserves.
3) Dehydrating of fruits such as apricots and plums etc. Also, pickling and cleansing raisins.
4) Packing and sorting including the cooling of fruits to temperatures as low as between 4 and 8 degrees centigrade. This action, of course, helps in the transportation of the fruits.

The wool mill at Kandahar once about to regress is now being given favourable attention. In fact, a survey of the factory was embodied in the First Five Year Development Plan. Useful advice and suggestions were offered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries as an outcome of the survey. Having studied the report and suggestions the Ministry decided upon expanding and modernizing of the factory cost is one of these leaders who played a brilliant role in the advancement of the freedom movement in the consolidation of Kabul Wool the sub-continent of India. Mr. G. Mill with that of Kandahar. This M. Sayed is another such leader action is in many ways economical of Sind, who had great under- The first reason is the availing- standing with the Pakhtunistan ability of good and inexpensive leaders, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan raw materials in Kandahar, the and Khan Abdul Samad Khan next reason being the elimination of Achakzai. His co-operation with tion of separate managements, the Pakhtunistani leaders lasted To summarize the factory in until 1958, that is the time when Kabul, with an additional expenditure of 300,000 dollars, would produce the same quantity as its a freedom-loving party such as the machinery were installed in Kandahar with an expenditure of only 85,000 dollars.

The main difficulty which the of the leaders of this party have against the independence of the Pakhtuns, the Sindhis and the Bengalees.

In the second group must be advice and suggestions were offered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries as an outcome of the survey. Having studied the report and suggestions the Ministry decided upon expanding and modernizing of the factory cost is one of these leaders who played a brilliant role in the advancement of the freedom movement in the consolidation of Kabul Wool the sub-continent of India. Mr. G. Mill with that of Kandahar. This M. Sayed is another such leader action is in many ways economical of Sind, who had great under- The first reason is the availing- standing with the Pakhtunistan ability of good and inexpensive leaders, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan raw materials in Kandahar, the and Khan Abdul Samad Khan next reason being the elimination of Achakzai. His co-operation with tion of separate managements, the Pakhtunistani leaders lasted To summarize the factory in until 1958, that is the time when Kabul, with an additional expenditure of 300,000 dollars, would produce the same quantity as its a freedom-loving party such as the machinery were installed in Kandahar with an expenditure of only 85,000 dollars.

The main difficulty which the of the leaders of this party have against the independence of the Pakhtuns, the Sindhis and the Bengalees.

In the second group must be advice and suggestions were offered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries as an outcome of the survey. Having studied the report and suggestions the Ministry decided upon expanding and modernizing of the factory cost is one of these leaders who played a brilliant role in the advancement of the freedom movement in the consolidation of Kabul Wool the sub-continent of India. Mr. G. Mill with that of Kandahar. This M. Sayed is another such leader action is in many ways economical of Sind, who had great under- The first reason is the availing- standing with the Pakhtunistan ability of good and inexpensive leaders, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan raw materials in Kandahar, the and Khan Abdul Samad Khan next reason being the elimination of Achakzai. His co-operation with tion of separate managements, the Pakhtunistani leaders lasted To summarize the factory in until 1958, that is the time when Kabul, with an additional expenditure of 300,000 dollars, would produce the same quantity as its a freedom-loving party such as the machinery were installed in Kandahar with an expenditure of only 85,000 dollars.

The main difficulty which the of the leaders of this party have against the independence of the Pakhtuns, the Sindhis and the Bengalees.

In the second group must be advice and suggestions were offered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries as an outcome of the survey. Having studied the report and suggestions the Ministry decided upon expanding and modernizing of the factory cost is one of these leaders who played a brilliant role in the advancement of the freedom movement in the consolidation of Kabul Wool the sub-continent of India. Mr. G. Mill with that of Kandahar. This M. Sayed is another such leader action is in many ways economical of Sind, who had great under- The first reason is the availing- standing with the Pakhtunistan ability of good and inexpensive leaders, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan raw materials in Kandahar, the and Khan Abdul Samad Khan next reason being the elimination of Achakzai. His co-operation with tion of separate managements, the Pakhtunistani leaders lasted To summarize the factory in until 1958, that is the time when Kabul, with an additional expenditure of 300,000 dollars, would produce the same quantity as its a freedom-loving party such as the machinery were installed in Kandahar with an expenditure of only 85,000 dollars.

The main difficulty which the of the leaders of this party have against the independence of the Pakhtuns, the Sindhis and the Bengalees.

In the second group must be advice and suggestions were offered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries as an outcome of the survey. Having studied the report and suggestions the Ministry decided upon expanding and modernizing of the factory cost is one of these leaders who played a brilliant role in the advancement of the freedom movement in the consolidation of Kabul Wool the sub-continent of India. Mr. G. Mill with that of Kandahar. This M. Sayed is another such leader action is in many ways economical of Sind, who had great under- The first reason is the availing- standing with the Pakhtunistan ability of good and inexpensive leaders, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan raw materials in Kandahar, the and Khan Abdul Samad Khan next reason being the elimination of Achakzai. His co-operation with tion of separate managements, the Pakhtunistani leaders lasted To summarize the factory in until 1958, that is the time when Kabul, with an additional expenditure of 300,000 dollars, would produce the same quantity as its a freedom-loving party such as the machinery were installed in Kandahar with an expenditure of only 85,000 dollars.

The main difficulty which the of the leaders of this party have against the independence of the Pakhtuns, the Sindhis and the Bengalees.

In the second group must be advice and suggestions were offered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries as an outcome of the survey. Having studied the report and suggestions the Ministry decided upon expanding and modernizing of the factory cost is one of these leaders who played a brilliant role in the advancement of the freedom movement in the consolidation of Kabul Wool the sub-continent of India. Mr. G. Mill with that of Kandahar. This M. Sayed is another such leader action is in many ways economical of Sind, who had great under- The first reason is the availing- standing with the Pakhtunistan ability of good and inexpensive leaders, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan raw materials in Kandahar, the and Khan Abdul Samad Khan next reason being the elimination of Achakzai. His co-operation with tion of separate managements, the Pakhtunistani leaders lasted To summarize the factory in until 1958, that is the time when Kabul, with an additional expenditure of 300,000 dollars, would produce the same quantity as its a freedom-loving party such as the machinery were installed in Kandahar with an expenditure of only 85,000 dollars.

The main difficulty which the of the leaders of this party have against the independence of the Pakhtuns, the Sindhis and the Bengalees.

In the second group must be advice and suggestions were offered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries as an outcome of the survey. Having studied the report and suggestions the Ministry decided upon expanding and modernizing of the factory cost is one of these leaders who played a brilliant role in the advancement of the freedom movement in the consolidation of Kabul Wool the sub-continent of India. Mr. G. Mill with that of Kandahar. This M. Sayed is another such leader action is in many ways economical of Sind, who had great under- The first reason is the availing- standing with the Pakhtunistan ability of good and inexpensive leaders, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan raw materials in Kandahar, the and Khan Abdul Samad Khan next reason being the elimination of Achakzai. His co-operation with tion of separate managements, the Pakhtunistani leaders lasted To summarize the factory in until 1958, that is the time when Kabul, with an additional expenditure of 300,000 dollars, would produce the same quantity as its a freedom-loving party such as the machinery were installed in Kandahar with an expenditure of only 85,000 dollars.

The main difficulty which the of the leaders of this party have against the independence of the Pakhtuns, the Sindhis and the Bengalees.

In the second group must be advice and suggestions were offered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries as an outcome of the survey. Having studied the report and suggestions the Ministry decided upon expanding and modernizing of the factory cost is one of these leaders who played a brilliant role in the advancement of the freedom movement in the consolidation of Kabul Wool the sub-continent of India. Mr. G. Mill with that of Kandahar. This M. Sayed is another such leader action is in many ways economical of Sind, who had great under- The first reason is the availing- standing with the Pakhtunistan ability of good and inexpensive leaders, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan raw materials in Kandahar, the and Khan Abdul Samad Khan next reason being the elimination of Achakzai. His co-operation with tion of separate managements, the Pakhtunistani leaders lasted To summarize the factory in until 1958, that is the time when Kabul, with an additional expenditure of 300,000 dollars, would produce the same quantity as its a freedom-loving party such as the machinery were installed in Kandahar with an expenditure of only 85,000 dollars.

The main difficulty which the of the leaders of this party have against the independence of the Pakhtuns, the Sindhis and the Bengalees.

In the second group must be advice and suggestions were offered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries as an outcome of the survey. Having studied

Public Health Problems

(Contd. from page 2)

It is confidently expected that active surveillance will also cover the entire population living in malarious areas. Already we have one small area in the phase of consolidation, and it is anticipated that further areas will be included during this year.

In common with many countries in our part of the world Afghanistan is faced with the problem of a fairly large nomadic population. Some of these merely move within Afghanistan, but others are known to travel into neighbouring countries at certain seasons of the year. Check posts have been established at strategic points through which these nomads pass regularly year by year. At these the blood of all cases of fever is examined and radical treatment given should the examinations prove positive. Our unit malaria directors are required to undertake epidemiological investigation and follow up of such cases. We now have substantial data for believing that the nomadic population will not be of any great hindrance in our programme of malaria eradication.

A further problem in malaria eradication is of a greater concern to my Government. In Afghanistan energetic measures have been applied in those malarious areas of the country which adjoin neighbouring countries. These areas will have to be kept in the attack phase until the normal criteria for the withdrawal of spraying obtain. This will of course depend not only upon the progress of our own malaria eradication programme but also on the progress being made by our neighbours. And, Mr. President, on behalf of my Government may I be permitted to express the hope that our neighbouring countries will pursue the goal of malaria eradication with equal zeal, and particularly that they help us by paying the special attention to border areas that we have ourselves. By this stage of worldwide malaria control it is desirable that co-ordination between neighbouring countries should be achieved and WHO can surely play this important role of co-ordinating body.

And then finally, sir, I would like to state with a very reasonable and sensible degree of confidence, that there is no doubt that malaria can be eradicated from Afghanistan by 1969. This is our aim, and we look forward to playing our part in seeing a world free of this disease.

On behalf of my delegation I thank you, Mr. President, for the time that you have given me to speak and I would again take this opportunity of thanking WHO, and with it our SEARO, for what we have achieved together. I would also like to express on behalf of my Government my thanks and deepest appreciation for the effective and generous assistance UNICEF has given to our national malaria eradication programme as well as to our countrywide services for mothers and children. We would also like to express the hope that this happy partnership will continue for many years to come.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Minister of Mines and Industries, returned to Kabul on Saturday after inspecting petroleum prospecting in Shiberghan in northern Afghanistan. Dr. Yousuf was present when His Majesty visited the sites of petroleum wells in the area.



Mr. F. Seraj, Afghan delegate (second from right) seen at a reception held in Jakarta recently by the Indonesian Olympic Authorities in honour of the representatives of the Asian Olympic Executive Committee.

Break-up Of Rhodesian Federation Suggested U.N. COLONIALISM COMMITTEE APPROVES REPORT

NEW YORK, May 17, (Reuter).—The United Nations Special Committee on Colonialism yesterday approved a report calling on Britain to take immediate steps to break up the Rhodesian Federation and to fix a date for Northern Rhodesian independence.

Britain, the U.S.A., Australia and Italy voted against the report, but 12 of the other 13 members were in favour, and one was absent. The report now goes to the General Assembly.

But Mr. Colin Crowe, the British delegate said his country would not be bound by the recommendations, which were "unnecessary and undesirable" and beyond the competence of the U.N.

"It is for the U.N. to help towards a solution of problems, not to make them more difficult, and this is what I fear this report will do," Mr. Crowe asserted.

CELEBRATION OF ID

(Contd. from page 1)

my journey. I shall always cherish these memories closest to my heart.

"Fortunately we saw during this journey that part of our ideals for the prosperity of the people and the construction of our country has been fulfilled. Activities are going on in every field, and specially in the field of education and the enlightenment of the people. We hope that this happy beginning, with the efforts of the Government and the continued sincere co-operation of the people, would enable us to succeed in achieving the fuller aspirations that we cherish for the advancement and progress of this country.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate once again the people in the capital and the entire Afghan nation on the occasion of these auspicious days and wish for the prosperity of our countrymen, the well-being of humanity and hope for world peace."

The Prime Minister in his message offered his sincere congratulations to His Majesty the King, the people of Afghanistan and Pakhtunistani brethren. He said: "I pray to the Almighty God for the prosperity and progress of Afghanistan and the Islamic world and wish that He should enable us to carry out our national and Islamic duties with a sense of sacrifice in accordance with the principles outlined by the Great Prophet Mohammed and to the satisfaction of our Creator."

His Majesty announced amnesty to a number of prisoners in Kabul and in the provinces.

Mr. R. Younsi, President of the Trading Section in the Ministry of Commerce, left Kabul on Saturday at the head of a delegation for Europe and Africa to study markets for the Afghan export commodities.

Khrushchev Wants Black Sea To Become "Sea Of Peace And Friendship"

VARNA, Bulgaria, May 17, (Tass).—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev yesterday suggested that the Black Sea, bordered by the Soviet Union Rumania, Bulgaria and Turkey, should become a "sea of peace and friendship."

The Soviet Prime Minister, addressing a Soviet-Bulgarian friendship meeting yesterday afternoon after a walk along the Black Sea coast, said it was time the rulers of Turkey and some of her neighbours ended their isolation.

"Would it not be better if the coast where the NATO military bases and the launching pads for rockets armed with atomic weapons are situated was transformed into a region of peaceful toil and prosperity?" he asked.

Mr. Khrushchev drove along a winding coast road, with a commanding view of the Black Sea and sandy holiday beaches, to the casino after addressing a meeting in a Varna shipyard.

Sofia Radio reported that Mr. Khrushchev told the meeting that Soviet relations with Yugoslavia were good.

He said: "Co-operation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is developing in all fields of life. Relations between the Soviet Union and this great Balkan country have been normalized and we now share common views on questions concerning the international situation and disarmament."

Mr. Khrushchev added: "We must support Yugoslavia so that she is able to expedite her building of socialism."

PAKHTUNISTAN NEWS

SATURDAY.—Mass arrests recently took place in Central Pakhtunistan. Prisoners were taken in trucks to Rawalpindi. General Mohammad Azam Khan, the former Governor of East Pakistan who on the basis of disagreement with President Ayub Khan resigned, has been forbidden to return to his home in Douabah, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan. All his relatives are under strict police scrutiny.

SUNDAY.—A large jirgah held in Karkno Shah of Northern Independent Pakhtunistan denied Pakistani allegations that the people of Momand have sent their representatives to the National and Provincial Assemblies of Pakistan. The jirgah urged the Pakistani Government to respect the rights of the people of Pakhtunistan.

MONDAY.—A group of Pakhtunistani nationalists attacked the Pakistani military camp at Mundah. Heavy losses were reported on the Pakistani side.

A number of jirgahs held at Dabgari, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, recently demanded that if the Government of Pakistan did not agree to their inherent rights, they would continue their struggle.

TUESDAY.—A jirgah held in Shamsha, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, strongly attacked the Pakistani colonialistic movements and demanded the release of all Pakhtunistani prisoners jailed for their freedom-loving activities.

PARK CINEMA

Today and Tomorrow:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **BROKEN LANCE**; starring Spencer Tracy, Robert Wagner, Jean Peters and Richard Widmark.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **KALI TOPI LAL ROMAL**; starring, Shakila, Chandra, Shekhar and Kum Kum.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **RAZIA SULTANA**; starring Jai-raj, Nirupa Roy, Kamaran and Agha.

KABUL NEWS IN BRIEF

MONDAY.—Mr. Farouk Seraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, who recently returned from attending the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Asian Olympic Games, said in an interview that at the request of the Afghan delegate the meeting unanimously accepted the participation of Arab countries in the Asian Olympic Games this year. Invitations to this effect would be sent to the Arab countries shortly, he added.

SATURDAY.—The President of Public Health in the Health Ministry opened a ten-bed hospital for women in Perwan on Friday. A function held on this occasion was attended by the provincial Chief Commissioner and Government officials.

Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Minister of Finance visited the Central Silo on the occasion of the commencement of the organization's fifth year of operation. He also looked into the balance sheet of the Silo for the past five years and the development plans for the current year presented to him by General Mohammad Asif, Chief of the Food Grain Procurement Department.

Kabul Golf Club

INFORMATION FROM THE TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

On May 18, the fourth and last round of the Anderson Tropics Tournament will be played.

08-00	C. Brown
	N. Farris
	E. Seraj
08-10	J. Holley
	R. Wegner
	O. af Strom
08-20	J. N. Dhamija
	R. J. Glascock
	M. Beavers
09-30	J. Hampton
	H. Thomas
08-40	O. H. Mikesell
	R. Ferrel
	J. Steaves
08-50	T. Benler
	J. Fabricius
	H. Leggett
09-00	R. Miller
	D. D. Malleck
	S. Cobert

INFORMATION FROM THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE Reserve the evening of Saturday, June 2. The Club will have its first ball that evening. Further details will be given later.

INFORMATION FROM THE LADIES COMMITTEE

The women plan to have a tea party on Friday, May 18, at the Club House.

The first tournament for ladies will be held on Friday, May 25, when there will be a Bogey Competition for women and men, 18 holes. All details will be found on the notice board in the Club House. Be sure to hand in enough score cards to receive a handicap.

—ADVT.

KABUL GOLF RESULTS

KABUL, May 17.—The following are the results after the third round of the Anderson Tropics Tournament being held by the Kabul Golf Club.

FRANCIS B. ANDERSON TROPHY: (72 holes, stroke play, scratch).

After 54 holes the positions of the competitors are as follows:—The figures after each name denote the first, second, third rounds and the total.

1. C. Brown 81, 74, 77, 155.
2. N. Farris 77, 86, 80, 243.
3. E. Seraj 86, 84, 80, 250.
4. C. Garber 81, 86, 86, 253.

ERTHEL H. ANDERSON TROPHY: (72 holes, handicap).

After 54 holes the position of the competitors are as follows:—

The figures denote the handicap, the first, second and third rounds and the total.

1. J. Holley 12, 75, 71, 73, 219.
2. C. Brown 4, 77, 70, 73, 220.
3. R. J. Glascock 15, 76, 74, 75, 225.
4. E. Seraj 8, 79, 76, 72, 227.

LADIES HALF-IN-ONE COMPETITION: 1. P. Fabricius; 2. P. Brown; and 3. C. Mikesell.

LADIES DRIVING CONTEST: 1. P. Brown; 2. M. Glascock; and 3. C. Mikesell.