

11-11-1962

## Kabul Times (November 11, 1962, vol. 1, no. 205)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

### YESTERDAY:

Maximum +20°C  
Minimum -1°C  
Sun sets today at 5-4 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-25 a.m.

# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Fek; Near  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 205

KABUL, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1962 (AQAB 20, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

### HIS MAJESTY GREETED KING OF SWEDEN

KABUL, Nov. 11.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to Stockholm, congratulating His Majesty Gustav Adolf, the King of Sweden on his birth anniversary.

### New Book About Katanga

### U.N. COMMENT LIKELY THIS WEEK

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP).—A U.N. official said yesterday if the United Nations made any comment on Mr. O'Brien's new book about Katanga, he did not expect it would do so before Tuesday, the British publication date.

The official added that he thought it likely that any such comment would be on the book itself rather than on reviews of it, which the publisher is permitting for Sunday morning papers. The book, "to Katanga and back," accused the late U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, of sanctioning the dissemination of a false account of the purpose of a U.N. military operation against Katanga province in September, 1961.

### MRS. ROOSEVELT LAID TO REST

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was laid to rest beside her husband yesterday as a gentle rain fell upon the rose garden of his ancestral estate high above the east bank of the Hudson river. She was buried with a final, posthumous prayer for a world peace, of faith, of hope, of light and joy.

"The entire world becomes one family orphaned by her passing," said the Rev. Gordon L. Kidd, an Episcopal rector, as he consigned her remains to the earth to the strains of a bugle.

Mrs. Roosevelt, 78, was buried in an oak casket, covered with pine boughs gathered on the estate. Her grave was banked with floral tributes from many foreign lands, including the Soviet Union.

### Mrs. Roosevelt's Services Praised

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—On the occasion of the death of Mrs. Roosevelt, the Social Cultural and Humanitarian Committee of the United Nations General Assembly recently paid a tribute to her memory and observed a minute's silence following a statement by the Chairman of the committee. As the first speaker, Afghanistan's representative, Mr. Pazhwak, paid a tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt for her humanitarian and social services and expressed the sorrow of the Afghan mission at her death.

### TOURE LEAVES FOR MONROVIA

CONAKRY, (Guinea), Nov. 11, (AP).—President Sekou Toure left by plane for Monrovia yesterday for talks with Liberian President William V. Tubman.

The trip was made in accordance with Mr. Toure's efforts toward African unity. Several other high officials accompanied him.

## Almost All Soviet Missiles Removed From Cuba RED CROSS INSPECTION PLAN BEING FINALIZED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union is believed to have removed almost all the "offensive" missiles it installed in Cuba and to be shipping them home, United States officials said yesterday.

The officials said that a total of 36 missiles had been observed by U.S. inspection teams aboard Soviet freighters leaving Cuba for their home ports.

Mr. Nikita Khrushchev told reporters in Moscow earlier this week that about 40 missiles had been installed in Cuba.

Meanwhile, a U.N. spokesman said that in New York yesterday the Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, was expected to announce his proposals for international Red Cross inspection of Cuba-bound ships early next week. U Thant conferred with Mr. Paul Ruegger, International Red Cross representative, on what were understood to be the final aspects of the inspection plan. Mr. Ruegger was expected to fly back to Geneva with the plan last night.

There was no official comment on yesterday's hour-long talks, but the U.N. later released the text of a letter of appreciation to Mr. Ruegger from U Thant, which said there had been "several days intensive and fruitful consultations." U Thant said the Red Cross was "rendering an important service to the United Nations and the cause of peace." These services were "unusual and unprecedented" in the light of traditional Red Cross activities.

**Ships For Red Cross.**  
AP adds: U Thant said the United Nations would have to charter a ship or ships for the Red Cross inspectors.

"If there is only one checkpoint, only one ship will be necessary," U Thant said, "but it has not yet been decided whether there will be one checkpoint or two."

But he stressed that the arrangements would not be final until the Red Cross envoys could report back to their headquarters.

Authoritative sources said earlier this week that, at most, there would be two checkpoints, one off Havana and one in the Windward passage between Cuba and Haiti.

They said only one might be necessary, since the Soviet Union might be willing to send all its ships to Cuba by a single route.

The informants said the Soviet Union was ready to allow inspection of all Soviet ships on its own decision and inspection of all Soviet-chartered ships provided the countries of registry also agreed.

The Cuban Federation of University Students has described as ridiculous a Venezuelan charge linking it with anti-Government demonstrations in the South American nation.

Havana Radio yesterday quoted the federation as issuing "its most energetic repudiation to the ridiculous manifestations of the Venezuelan delegate to the Organization of American States."

Mr. Nelson Himiob of Venezuela told a special session of the OAS Council, on Friday that his Government had intercepted a mes-

sage addressed to an apparent code name 'UN Caracas' calling for "redoubling its immediate concrete effective acts against imperialist aggressors."

The message, said Mr. Himiob, was signed "Feu Cuba," and this appeared to be the signature of the Cuban Federation of University Students.

### TRIAL OF ADEN T.U.C. LEADERS

ADEN, Nov. 11, (Reuter).—Aden's acting Chief Magistrate, Mr. J. A. Gillett, yesterday fixed December 17 for the trial of Abdullah Alasnag and Idris Ahmed Hambala, two Aden Trades Union Congress leaders charged with producing a "seditious publication."

Mr. Gillett on Friday refused an application for bail when the two men—who were arrested on Thursday—appeared before him, and remanded them in custody. The bail application is expected to be renewed either today.

### VOLCANO ERUPTS IN GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA, NOV. 11 (AP).—A volcano erupted on Friday about 35 miles outside of Guatemala city. Some inhabitants in the foothills were reported evacuating.

Explosions could be heard in this capital as huge columns of smoke rose from the volcano.

First reports said hot lava had poured down into some farms near the villages of Alotenango and Yepocapa.

Police and firemen halted traffic into the area and took steps for the complete evacuation of both villages.

## Kaunda Wants UNIP To Form Government

LUSAKA (Northern Rhodesia), Nov. 11, (AP).—If Mr. Kenneth Kaunda was not asked to form a Government in Northern Rhodesia next month, the British Government could expect "nothing but trouble," Mr. Kaunda said here yesterday.

The United National Independent rights in Northern Rhodesia. ence Party (UNIP) leader was addressing an emergency session of house," the ANC's leader, N. Harry Nkumbula, told him during a re-

This body, consisting of 60 leaders from all parts of the territory, is meeting to decide how to prevent Sir Roy Welensky's opposition United Federal Party forming a Government next month.

Mr. Kaunda said he was going to ask the Governor to form a UNIP government after by-elections to fill 11 Legislative Council seats. At present the UFP has 15 seats, the UNIP 14, and the African National Congress (ANC) holds the balance of power.

And the ANC, said Mr. Kaunda, was in a dilemma. If it formed a coalition Government with UNIP, he said, it would stop receiving financial aid from Katanga, the UFP and a British South African Company which holds mineral

### YEMENI DELEGATION MEETS MALINOVSKY

MOSCOW, Nov. 11, (Tass).—The visiting Government delegation of the Yemeni Arab Republic, a member of the Revolutionary Command Council and Minister of State for Presidential Affairs and information Mr. Mahammed el Kand Seif, and a member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Mr. Saleh el Ashual, called yesterday on the U.S.S.R. Minister of Defence Marshal Malinovsky.

The delegation was accompanied by the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Yemeni Arab Republic, Mr. Ismail Ali el Akwaa.

Marshals of the Soviet Union Grechko, Zakharov and other officials were present during the conversation.

### Lomako New Soviet Deputy Premier

MOSCOW, Nov. 11, (Reuter).—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has appointed Mr. Pyotr Lomako as a Soviet Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the State Scientific Economic Council of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Tass said yesterday.

Mr. Alexander Zasyadko, 52, on Friday resigned as Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Scientific and Economic Council. He had played an important part in the development of the Soviet coal-mining industry.

Tass said Mr. Lomako, 58, is a leading specialist in non-ferrous metallurgy, and held the corresponding portfolio in the Government for a long time.

He has also been head of the Krasnoyarsk (Siberia) Economic Council, and Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's Bureau for the Russian Federation.

### McGhee To Visit U.K. & Belgium

### FURTHER EFFORTS TO UNIFY CONGO

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, (AP).—The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. George McGhee, will fly to Europe this week for conferences with British and Belgian officials on further efforts to unify the Congo.

Mr. McGhee will leave tomorrow afternoon for Brussels and London, the State Department said, and may visit other capitals.

"Among subjects to be discussed," the announcement said, "will be his recent visit to the Congo and progress toward Congolese reconciliation."

It is understood that U.S. and United Nations officials are studying ways of bringing economic pressures to bear on secessionist Katanga province in a further effort to persuade Mr. Moise Tshombe to accept a draft constitution.

Katanga is the wealthiest province of the Congo and U.S. officials contend the income from its mineral riches must be shared by the Central Government at Leopoldville to assure the country's unity and economic base.

Mr. McGhee visited the Congo last month and consulted political leaders. Officials said that he also conferred in New York on Friday with the U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant.

(See also page 3)

### More W. German Troops For NATO

DETMOLD (Germany), Nov. 11, (DPA).—West Germany formally placed her tenth army division under N.A.T.O. Command in a ceremony at Augustdorf near here yesterday.

The division is the Seventh Armoured Infantry Division.

It was formally taken over by the Commander of N.A.T.O. Ground Forces in the Central European Sector, West German Lieutenant-General Has Speidel.

The eleventh West German division is to be put under his command at Sigmaringen, South-West Germany, on December 1. It will be the third put under NATO Command this year.

Altogether West Germany is committed under present plans to contribute 12 divisions to the N.A.T.O. defence of Western Europe.

### AFGHAN M.P.s IN ISHKABAD

KABUL, Nov. 11.—The Afghan parliamentary delegation, led by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly, now visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet, arrived in Ishkabad on Friday. The delegation was received at the airport by Mr. Shamrad Tashiev President of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkman SSR and representatives of the Supreme Soviet in that republic.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 11, 1962

## LATEST ACT OF

## VERWOERD GOVT.

The South African Government of Dr. Verwoerd, despite the censure of its apartheid policies by the United Nations General Assembly hardly a week ago, continues to apply the Sabotage Law with brazen-faced impunity.

In the latest case it has placed six people under total or partial house arrest, confining two of them to their homes for five years. When one reads stories like this of the denial of human rights one feels as though one is reading a page torn from a book of the dark ages.

It is regrettable that a country which has signed the United Nations Charter and as such is bound to follow the principles laid down by it, should be allowed to get away with all its inhuman practices in the face of continued loud protests voiced both inside and outside the territory.

Only last Tuesday the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution calling on all member States to sever trade and diplomatic relations with South Africa. If, in spite of such a powerful resolution, Mr. Eric Louw, the South African Foreign Minister, has the audacity to say that trade boycotts, recommended by the world body as a weapon against his Government's apartheid policies, will not succeed, it is because he feels so confident that some countries will not halt necessary trading with his country.

The world cannot remain a silent witness in this age of freedom to the continued suppression of the basic human rights of a section of its people. It is therefore imperative that all countries should comply with the U.N. Assembly's call for the imposition of sanctions and intensify moral, economic and other pressures to make South Africa change her stand, scrap her segregationist policies and grant the basic rights to its people.

# CONCEPT OF ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY IN PLANNING THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

By M. Baqul Yusufzai

The subject which I want to discuss is the extent and scope of economic growth. A system which is not closely tied with a set of social and cultural values established by village economy and village life makes the economy rigid and unresponsive to new stimuli.

This concept is sometimes put forward in discussions of economic development to express the idea that foreign capital is not the only limiting factor on the rate of economic growth. It is often stated that while foreign capital is an indispensable ingredient of growth, certain points can be reached beyond which capital cannot be usefully absorbed because of limitations of complementary factors. It is the purpose of this article to examine what some of these factors are with particular reference to Afghanistan's experience and to see what conclusions can be reached about the concept of absorptive capacity. So why I call the institution far none of the writers on absorptive capacity have even attempted to quantify the limit in terms of specific ratio of foreign to domestic capital, foreign capital per head of population or in any other way.

## Rate Of Growth

It is my intention here to point out some of the development features which have not received due emphasis and indicate the fallacies of the criteria used in measuring our rate of growth.

To conform and adhere to the procedure of writings in economics, I should begin with quantitative measurement of our economic progress, and endow myself with facts and figures on issues such as cumulative rate of growth, increase in gross national product, rise in national income, per capita income, rate of investment, capital formation, consumer expenditure and savings, rate of growth of population, welfare, etc. But face and still have to contend these estimates have already been made elsewhere and I will refrain from this temptation.

What I intend to concentrate

Let us begin with planning as an institution and its adoption as a method and means of progress. Introduction of this concept and its application as a framework of economic development is an achievement which is overlooked and is taken for granted. We not only adopted planning as a means of our economic progress but also succeeded to initiate and implement it. If one recalls the difficulties, the limitations, and the scarcity of both men and material at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, one will agree concept of absorptive capacity. So why I call the institution far none of the writers on absorptive capacity have even attempted to quantify the limit in terms of specific ratio of foreign to domestic capital, foreign capital per head of population or in any other way.

## Natural Resources

We have benefited from this experience. Its obvious results can be seen in better roads, airports, power stations, schools etc. But there are other benefits which are not so conspicuous. Planning gave us a knowledge of some of our natural resources and we have learned about their importance to our economy. We got acquainted with some of the existing pressing problems, their intensity and their magnitude. We learned that we of population, welfare, etc. But face and still have to contend these estimates have already been made elsewhere and I will refrain from this temptation.

What I intend to concentrate

## Home Rule For Nyasaland Likely Early Next Year

Home rule for the British protectorate of Nyasaland, with the African nationalist leader, Dr. Hastings Banda as Premier, is expected to be the outcome of a constitutional conference opening in London tomorrow.

The British transfer of powers to an African Government will be attended by governing and Opposition the territory and its three million delegates led respectively by Dr. Banda and Mr. Michael Blackwood, territorial leader of Sir Roy Welensky's United Federal Party, the Governor, Sir Glyn and Southern Rhodesia. Britain, Jones, one Independent member formally recognizes the desire of Dr. Banda and his governing Malawi Congress Party to secede from the Federation which they have long attacked as "white domination."

Officials in London expect the conference to draft within the next two weeks a new Constitution which will give Nyasaland internal self-government by early next year. A date for independence, perhaps within a year, is likely to figure in the talks.

## Not on Formal Agenda

Even if the big issue of Nyasaland's breakaway from the Federation is not on the formal conference agenda it would obviously

Ordinary tools of measurement are not equipped to gauge the intensity and complexity of an undertaking such as the institution of planning and its amalgamation with socio-cultural life of the country. How can one measure the honest, sincere determination of a person or a group to develop its/their country? What means are there to gauge the courage indicated by the sacrifices offered and the responsibilities assumed?

## Basic Condition

There is a consensus in the political circles and among the economists that the very basic condition for economic growth is political stability, dedicated leadership, and determination to develop. A glance at the history of economic development after the second World War shows what valuable foreign and domestic resources have been completely wasted where these basic elements were not present. We have been fortunate to possess these assets. The value of assets such as these cannot be measured with a common yardstick. The record of achievements both in social and economic fields is a proof of their significance in economic development and require no further elaboration.

Second to political stability and dedicated leadership, economists place a high value on some other non-economic features of development and consider them a prerequisite to growth. Among these, social reforms, institutional changes and the attitude of the people towards development come at the top of the list.

## (To be concluded)

## Home Rule For Nyasaland Likely Early Next Year

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## Parliamentary Control

Dr. Banda has firm parliamentary control with 22 of the 26 seats in the Legislative Council. The United Federal Party, which draws its main support from Nyasaland's 9,000 Europeans, has five seats and there is one European Independent.

The Malawi Party also holds all five elected seats in the Executive Council (Cabinet) which advises the Governor who presides. The expectation among authorities in London is that the grant of home rule to Nyasaland will be local political control.

This will be one of the big issues, along with Britain's insistence that the civil service, judiciary and police should be outside the local political control.

The daily Islah of yesterday carried an editorial entitled "banning all nuclear tests". After pointing out the drawbacks of the armaments race from the viewpoints of intensifying international tensions, drain on local economies of the countries involved and increasing the chances of another worldwide conflagration, the editorial stresses that the nuclear test issue is the most dangerous aspect of the armament race, for it constitutes a direct threat to the lives of innocent people who have nothing to do with the international controversies. That is why, continues the editorial, the United Nations General Assembly's Political Committee and later the Assembly itself approved a resolution recommending all tests to be banned at a date not later than January 1, 1963. In conclusion the editorial expresses the hope that the nuclear Powers, which have temporarily stopped their latest series of testing would agree on concluding a test ban treaty and refrain from starting them again.

The paper also carries the translation of an article from Le Monde on the present European trip undertaken by the Japanese Premier, Mr. Ikeda. The article points out that this trip is more than just a goodwill visit to the European countries. The main purpose of Mr. Ikeda's trip is to open up new markets for the Japanese exports.

The daily "Nangarhar", published in that eastern province of Afghanistan gives educational statistics for Nangarhar in one of its latest issues. According to the paper there are 678 men and women teachers working in 154 schools. A total of nearly 24,000 students are enrolled in these schools.

Amis's editorial yesterday was entitled "the 12th General Conference of the UNESCO starts in Paris". While expressing appreciation for the desirable services of the organization the editorial hopes that UNESCO may take even a greater part in the fulfilment of Afghanistan's educational targets, which occupy a special place in the country's second Five Year Development Plan.

Radio Kabul in its commentary yesterday said: An important step has been taken to lessen tension in the Caribbean by the withdrawal of the Soviet missile bases in Cuba, which operation has been photographed from the air by the United States as a result of the agreement reached between America and the Soviet Union. But today's developments in the United Nations show that the situation in the Congo is once again beginning to deteriorate showing that so long as the sessionist Katangese Government is in existence the restoration of security in that part of the world cannot be guaranteed nor will the people in that area report of a "Brains Trust" group find an opportunity to decide the economic consequences of a breakdown by Nyasaland—the exorbitant financial and moral poorest of the three territories—losses: the United Nations has suffered from the Federation.

Mr. Blackwood and his United Federal Party delegation are expected to fight for the firm enforcement of the new Constitution. The time may come when the European and other minority interests, and guarantees of minority representation in Parliament, will be sent an anti-aircraft contingent to the United Nations forces in the Congo, because it is said that the Katangese Government has secretly reinforced its aerial might.

## Brains Trust Report

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## RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

## (EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:  
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT  
on 19 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07.  
Music 3-07-3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-15; Music 3-15-3-16; article on "men who made history" 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 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:  
4-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 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 today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
7-45-9-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

Air Service

## MONDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:  
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat—Kabul:  
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:  
Kabul—Kandahar:  
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul—Herat:  
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

Beirut—Kabul:  
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122

Police ... 20159-24041

Traffic ... 20159-24041

Airport ... 22312

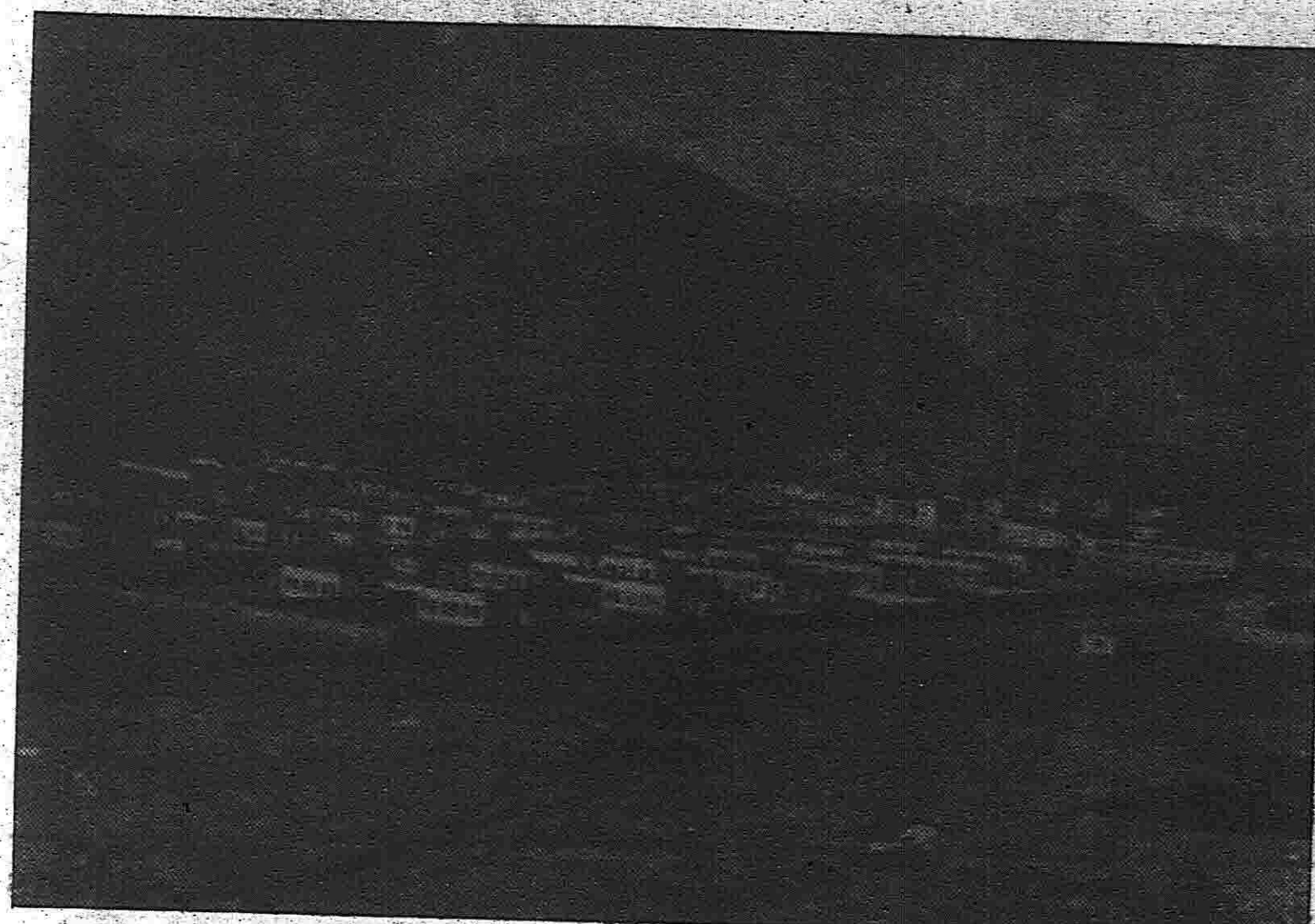
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Boo-Ali: Phone No. 23975

Shafa: Phone No. 20536

Hashimi: Phone No. 20589



Residential quarters for officials of the Gulbahar textile mills.

## OUR FARM LIFE

By KHATAK

FARMING is the main occupation of the majority of our ploughing. The "Hasher" is like a people. A study of farm life, festival. Ten to 15 pairs of oxen are used for ploughing. It is interesting and essential for those who want to get a chequer of land, while the farmer receives help is busy preparing the food.

Perhaps the busiest time of the farmer's life is during the harvest time, when the crop is cut and crushed to separate the grain from the straw. This is usually done by a pair of animals, walking around the heap with a contraption known as "Chapor". The heels of the oxen and the weight of the chapor will eventually do the trick. This operation usually lasts six to 10 days. The next thing to do is to separate the grain from the straw. It is the time when the farmer finds himself again at the mercy of nature. His cry changes from 'rain! rain! rain!' to 'wind! wind! wind!'

An Afghan farmer except in some parts works almost nine months in a year and rests during three months in winter. He begins work perhaps early in February by dusting the snow in the field in order to accelerate the process of thawing. This work, although a bit strenuous, does not keep him occupied all day. Usually a group of farmers load a few donkeys with dry dust they collect during summer and proceed towards their farms over untrodden snow, spraying the dust thinly.

As the season gets warmer they become more and more active, their working days begin earlier. After saying their prayers and having breakfast consisting of cream, milk, butter and hot tea and occasionally some cooked food they head towards the fields.

## Autumn Crop

Work in early spring for a typical farmer means work for the autumn crop, i.e. weeding, applying fertilizers, watering and also sowing new seeds, for which the land has to be ploughed first.

There is a great sense of co-operation among the farming community. A tradition known as 'Hasher' exists almost in all parts of the country which makes it possible for farmers to call for the free assistance of others. If he has a lot of work to do and no money to hire the necessary hands, he can resort to the tradition. But he has to make his request a few days in advance. All he has to do is to cook good food for the sturdy workmen, who usually

One thing is worth noticing, however, that a present day farmer is less conservative in the sense that he no longer thinks that old methods of agriculture are necessarily the best. He doesn't mind using chemical fertilizers or listening to the advice of experts from the Ministry of Agriculture. He is beginning to realize the advantages of mechanized farming, it is hoped that the farming community of Afghanistan will enjoy better standards of living through the increased application of scientific methods and agricultural machines in the years to come.

munity of Afghanistan will enjoy better standards of living through the increased application of scientific methods and agricultural machines in the years to come.

## Effects Of Atomic Radiation

### U.N. BODY ASKED TO CONTINUE PROBE

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. (Reuters). The Special Political Committee on Friday adopted a draft resolution declaring that world-wide contamination of the atmosphere from nuclear tests and other artificial sources of atomic radiation called for continuing "closest attention," particularly because of dangers to unborn generations. The resolution, adopted by 79 votes to nil, with 11 abstentions, commended the 15-nation Scientific Committee on the effects of atomic radiation for its recent report, in which these hazards were stressed.

In a second section it also backed proposals by the world Meteorological Organization for worldwide monitoring and reporting of radioactivity levels.

The entire Soviet bloc and Cuba abstained in the voting on the resolution as a whole—while supporting the first unanimously-backed section in a separate vote was "discriminated against" in the World Meteorological Committee's report. Twenty nations were absent.

The resolution would have the Scientific Committee continue its probe into radiation risks, reporting back to the next General Assembly session. It calls upon member States, the International Atomic Energy Agency and scientific organizations to offer their full co-operation in this research.

Particular attention is drawn to the Scientific Committee's finding that "the exposure of mankind to radiation from increasing numbers of artificial sources, including the world-wide contamination of the environment with short and long-lived radionuclides and weapons tests, calls for the closest attention, particularly because of the effects of an increase in radiation exposure may not be fully manifested for several decades in the case of somatic disease, and for many generations in the case of genetic damage."

## A Great Saxon Hall Uncovered At 10 Downing Street

No. 10 Downing Street, official residence of the British Prime Minister, contains the remains of a great Saxon Hall, archaeologists reported on Friday. They called it a rare find.

The discovery was made during the present major reconstruction of No. 10 and the neighbouring treasury building in Whitehall, London's governmental district.

Traces of a Tudor palace already have been found at the site. The Saxon Hall dating back to the 8th or 9th centuries was uncovered at a lower level.

Mr. H. J. M. Green, of the Works Ministry's ancient monuments section, described the find as a major archaeological discovery throwing light on the domestic arrangements of the Saxons.

These fierce blond rovers from the continent arrived in Britain in considerable numbers after Roman rule ended. The Germanic Saxons drove many of the original Britons, Celtic speaking people, into Cornwall, Wales and the highlands of Scotland.

Much of the floor of the Saxon Hall was found in remarkable good condition. The oak planks and poles varied in colour from light brown to black.

The diggers uncovered no remains of roofing material. Outside the north face of the building, however, they found several large stones which may have been used as thatch weights.

Mr. Green said the Hall itself was a rectangular structure 28 ft. wide. It has been traced thus far for 21 ft. of its length. Around the outside of the building was a series of round posts up to one foot in diameter.

Various domestic utensils were found on the site. Thousands of broken animal bones also were discovered, including both domestic and wild species.

The Saxons often built with wood and most of their timbered structures disappeared centuries ago. To find the remains of such a building with the wood preserved represents a rare piece of luck, the archaeologists said. (AP)

## Thant's New Deadline For Congo Plan

### NEW YORK, Nov. 11. (AP).—

United Nations and United States officials conferred on Congolese affairs here on Friday as the acting Secretary-General, U. Thant, announced a new deadline for action on his August 20 plan to bring Katanga province back into the Congo. Informed diplomats said the deadline was November 15.

Mr. Sallal made his threat in a speech, broadcast by Sana'a Radio, and monitored here.

He accused Britain of sending "infiltrators from her colonies and protectorates" into Yemen to fight the Republicans but he said, "we have crushed them all and shattered them."

Yemeni Charge Against U.K.

DAMASCUS, Nov. 11. (AP).—Yemen's Republican President, Brig.-Gen. Sallal, on Friday charged Britain with "plotting" against his regime and threatened to carry the fight beyond his southern frontier into the British colony of Aden.



## Indonesia Celebrates Heroes Day

MACASSAR, Nov. 11.—(Antara). The Armed Forces Chief of Staff, General A. H. Nasution, yesterday repeated President Sukarno's declaration that Indonesia must continue to build up her defences systematically "because we are still besieged by colonialists and neo-colonialists".

Addressing a mass rally to celebrate Heroes Day, yesterday the General said Indonesia's overall defences would have as its core "a military force of which we can be proud" and further consist of an evenly organized militia as well as a civilian defence system.

The General denied and called for vigilance against allegations that thereby Indonesia was becoming "militarist". Especially with reference to Heroes Day the General said that the struggle of Indonesian heroes had always been one, namely "to carry out the message of the people's sufferings as contained in the Revolutionary Constitution of 1945."

## JAPAN-CHINA BARTER ARRANGEMENT

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (DPA).—The Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Yasumi Kurogane, has called the signing of the memorandum on a five-year barter arrangement a step forward toward improvement of ties between Japan and the Peoples Republic of China. The memorandum was signed in Peking on Friday.

The Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry, Mr. Hajime Fukuda, said he could not say definitely yet whether the Government would agree to the contents of the agreement.

The Government would decide its stand after conferring with various quarters concerned following the return of the Takasaki mission.

Steel industry circles here reacted favourably to the terms of the agreement.

"Kyodo" reported from Peking yesterday morning in a copyright article that transactions under the trade memorandum would average some \$100,800,000 annually.

## 'SPIEGEL' EDITOR'S ARREST

BONN, Nov. 11, (DPA).—The West German Foreign Minister, Mr. Gerhard Schroeder, yesterday received the West German Ambassador in Madrid, Mr. Freiherr Wolfgang von Welck, in order to discuss with him the questions which have come up in connexion with the arrest of "Spiegel" editor Mr. Conrad Ahlers, in Spain.

The West German office is most interested in finding in what way troops, entrenched south of the West German Embassy in Tawang river, bombarded Chinese Spain was involved in the arrest frontier guards of Mr. Ahlers.

At the time of the arrest the area, also shelled Chinese frontier Ambassador was on holiday leave. guards.



Miss Runa, leader of the Malalai Girls School students' delegation, delivering a speech at the function held at Kabul Nandarey yesterday.

## Music Performance

### By Students

KABUL, Nov. 11.—A musical performance and a conference were held by the students of Mahalai and Habibia high schools at Kabul Nandarey yesterday afternoon. Mr. Zemeryalai Rafik, a student of Habibia, was in charge of the performance. In his opening speech he referred to similar functions as an integral part of modern education and important from the point of view, of promoting art and music.

The function included a musical performance and reading of articles by students. It was attended by Their Royal Highnesses the Princes, some Cabinet members, a number of high-ranking officials from various Ministries, teachers and students.

## Indian Troops

### Repel

### Attacks

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11, (DPA).—China attacked Indian positions in the North-East Frontier area during the past 24 hours, particularly in the region of Walong near the Indo-Burmese border, an Indian Defence Ministry spokesman said here yesterday.

He added that while Chinese troops had repeatedly started to attack Indian positions here, all attacks had been successfully beaten back.

Hsinhua quoting reports from the Chinese frontier guards in China's Tibet says that on the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian border, Indian troops, entrenched south of the Tawang river and in the Walong area, have shelled Chinese frontier guards for the past few days.

On November 7, 8 and 9 Indian troops, entrenched south of the Tawang river, bombarded Chinese frontier guards.

On November 7 and 8, Indian troops, entrenched in the Walong area, also shelled Chinese frontier guards.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 11.—Mr. Psenicka, chief of the Asian section in the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Trade, left Kabul yesterday morning. Mr. Psenicka, who headed the Czechoslovak trade delegation for signing the protocol for the ninth term of the agreement for the exchange of goods and payments between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia, arrived in Kabul on October 17. Present at the airport to see him off were Mr. Younusi, President of the Trading section and other members of the Ministry of Commerce and Czechoslovak Embassy officials in Kabul.

KABUL, Nov. 11.—The Department of Education in Grishk province has opened a Teachers' Training College in Lashkargah, a middle school in Khalj and a primary school in Shaher-e-Kohna village of Zamindawar.

## ROBINSON BEATS

### ESTATOFF

LYONS, France, Nov. 11, (AP).—The former world champion, Sugar Ray Robinson, last night defeated the French welterweight, Georges Estatoff, on a technical knock-out in the sixth round.

Robinson, who outweighed Estatoff by three pounds, knocked the Frenchman down twice just before his manager threw in the sponge.

MOSCOW, Nov. 11, (Tass).—At the next plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, will make a report about improvement of the party guidance of industry, construction and agriculture.

The CPSU Central Committee decided to call its plenum on November 19. Party, Soviet, and economic organs of the republics, territories and regions are invited to take part in the discussion of this question at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.



## PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film **DECISION AT SUN DOWN**; starring: Randolph Scott, John Carroll and Karen Steele.

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film **RAIL GOES TO THE WEST**.

## BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film **THE STORY OF GORBUN HORSE**.

## ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film **PRETTY WALLACE**.

## PRESS REVIEW

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in order to wage a prolonged struggle against the Central Congolese Government. Although according to the decision by the Norwegian Government this contingent may arrive in the Congo by January, 1963,—and this in itself means that the U.N. operation in that part of the world may last until then—yet a ray of hope is in sight for preventing bloodshed and enmity in the area. The promise of the arrival of an Indonesian unit of 1,800 combatants in the Congo increases the chances of a secure future in the Congo. It is hoped that the serious steps of the U.N. and the understanding of the Congolese Central Government with the real representatives of Katanga will result in creating a situation for which the whole world has waited since the Belgian rule but has not materialized owing to the selfish interference of colonialists causing the death of such national leaders as Mr. Lumumba and conciliators as the late Mr. Dag Hammarskjold.

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