

3-3-1963

Kabul Times (March 3, 1963, vol. 2, no. 4)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +15°C.
Minimum +6°C.
Sun sets today at 5-47 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-32 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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

VOL. II, NO. 4

KABUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1963 (HOOT 12, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR AFRICA E.C.A. Adopts Measures

LEOPOLDVILLE, Mar. 3, (AP).—Some 400 delegates and observers from 59 nations and territories ended two weeks of discussions on Africa's social and economic problems in Leopoldville yesterday.

The meeting was the fifth annual session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, which groups 33 independent African States and four European Powers with responsibility for colonies in Africa.

The Commission, with its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, is mainly concerned with economic research and co-ordination of African development programmes. Delegates here adopted a work plan which will keep the Commission's secretariat of experts from 40 countries busy for several years.

Projects include studies of African resources, an African Common Market, the best places to locate industries to make sure each nation gets its fair share, agricultural development, water resources and co-ordination of transport systems and communications.

The Commission was also asked to study establishment of a payments union to cover trade among the African nations.

The meeting agreed on the establishment of an African institute for economic development and planning at Dakar, beginning this fall. Other courses will be given at Tunis and Cairo.

The U.N. Special Fund is being asked to contribute \$3.4 million toward the total cost of \$4.9 million for the institute.

African States will be asked to contribute the remaining \$1.5 million on a sliding scale of grants based on population.

The delegates favoured setting up an African development bank but agreed to await the decision of African Finance Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa in June.

E.C.M. Effects

The only sharp division of opinion was on effects of the European Common Market on Africa. A resolution complaining about restrictive aspects of the European Community's relations with Africa was defeated by delegates from the 18 African States which are to be associated with the Common Market.

A resolution passed on Friday calling on E.C.A. countries to "take into consideration" South Africa's race policies and Portugal's colonial record when dealing with applications for visas for South African and Portuguese representatives attending U.N. meetings in Africa yesterday drew a sharp reply from the UN Secretary-General, U Thant.

In a telegram to the E.C.A. Executive Secretary, Mr. Robert Gardiner, U Thant said that to deny visas to delegates from UN countries who are attending meetings of U.N. organizations violated the UN Charter.

Earlier, the meeting voted overwhelmingly to ask the UN Economic and Social Council in New York, parent organization for E.C.A., to expel South Africa and Portugal from the Commission.

The Economic and Social Council has refused such moves in the past.

The delegates also voted to re-

legate Britain, France and Spain, which have colonies in Africa, to the rank of associate membership and deprive them of voting rights. All three countries earlier assured the Commission they would take no part in voting on African questions, and the resolution must pass the Economic and Social Council before becoming operative.

U.S.S.R. Urges UN Troops Withdrawal From Congo

MOSCOW, Mar. 3, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union called last night for the "immediate withdrawal" of the United Nations forces from the Congo, Tass reported.

Mr. N. T. Fedorenko, permanent Soviet representative at the U.N., in a letter which he handed to U Thant, U.N. Secretary-General yesterday, said such a withdrawal "would enable the Congolese Government to extend its jurisdiction throughout the entire country."

This would be fully in accord with the national interests of the Congolese people and would conform with the U.N. resolution on the restoration of the unity and territorial integrity of the Congo Republic, the letter said, according to Tass.

The Soviet Union's position was that the "people, Parliament and Government of the Congo Republic must be given the opportunity of settling their own affairs."

Norodom Dismisses Cabinet & Renews Threat To Resign

PHNOM PENH, Mar. 3, (AP).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia dismissed his Cabinet yesterday and renewed threats that he would resign soon.

The Cambodian Chief of State said the move was prompted by last month's student strikes against Government authorities.

Cambodia is regarded by Western observers as one of the most stable nations in South-East Asia. Prince Norodom's latest threat to resign was seen as a political gesture aimed at rallying popular support for him and his party, the "Sangkum".

The Cambodian leader said he had requested for and received the resignations of his Cabinet which was formed last summer.

He said national elections would be held soon at which the Sangkum Party would not be represented.

His Majesty's Condolence Message On Dr. Prasad's Death

KABUL, Mar. 3.—A condolence message has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Radakrishnan, the President of India, on the death of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the former Indian President. The message expresses His Majesty's sorrow and sympathy on the loss of that great Indian personality.

A similar telegram expressing the sorrow of the Afghan Government has been despatched on behalf of the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, to His Excellency Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India.

60 PAKHTUN SOLDIERS IMPRISONED

KABUL, Mar. 3.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan states that the Government of Pakistan has imprisoned 60 Pakhtun soldiers of the Punjab Regiment and dismissed several others on charges of expressing their national and patriotic sentiments.

Another report states that a clash occurred between the Pakhtun and Pakistani workers in the textile mill of Ismael Kote in Nowshar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan. Twenty Pakistanis and 10 Pakhtuns are reported to have been injured as a result of the incident. Pakistani officials are reported to be applying pressure on Pakhtun workers and their leaders.

Bibliography Of Afghanistan

KABUL, Mar. 3.—The second edition of the Annotated Bibliography of Afghanistan by Dr. Donald N. Wilber has been recently published in the series Behavior Science Bibliographies by HRAF Press, New Haven Connecticut, United States of America.

The second edition of the Bibliography includes items co-vering articles and books which have appeared between 1956, when the first edition was published, and June, 1962. It also includes a number of items prior to 1956 which were not noted in the first edition.

The Bibliography contains nine chapters listing the books and important articles concerning Afghanistan, on General Sources of Information and Reference Works, Geography, History, Social Organizations, Social Evolution and Institutions, Political Structure, Economic Structure, Languages and Literature, Art and Archaeology.

3 KILLED IN POLICE FIRING IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Mar. 3.—Three persons died and a number of others were injured when Pakistani police fired on a large number of demonstrators here on Friday night.

Following this incident the Government of Pakistan issued orders banning all gatherings, with heavy punishment for the defaulters.

More than 8,000 people are reported to have participated in the

"Mozambique Needs West's Sympathy For Its Just Struggle Against Portugal"

PARIS, Mar. 3, (Reuter).—Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, "President of the Mozambique National Liberation Front," said yesterday, "if we do not get the sympathy of the United States, France, or Britain, then we will go to war with Portugal."

He told a news conference his party aimed at enlisting the sympathy of these countries to press Portugal into granting independence to the African territory's seven million inhabitants.

"We have had no reactions from France, negative reactions from Britain—the Conservative Government is against us—and equivocal reaction from the United States," he said.

Dr. Mondlane said: "If the United States favoured us, Portugal would surrender."

He said: "It is not inevitable that Mozambique will go to war," but added that a decision would be made in about 12 months.

The Portuguese authorities in Mozambique, he said, had considerable moral and material support from the South African Government, but the "National Liberation Front" had close relations with South Africa's banned African National Congress, with which his organization envisaged "tactical" co-operation.

Dr. Mondlane, who flew here on Friday night from New York, leaves today for Geneva before going on to Dar-es-Salaam, where the "National Liberation Front" has its headquarters.

U.S. First Minuteman Missile Squadron

Fully In Operation

GREAT FALLS, Montana, Mar. 3, (Reuter).—The Air Force yesterday declared America's first Minuteman Missile Squadron fully operational, when the final flight of nuclear-tipped rockets was turned over to the commander of the 31st strategic missile wing at Malmstrom Air Force base near here.

The now-complete 10th strategic missile squadron consists of five flights, each equipped with 10 missiles and a launch control centre. In addition, another flight of missiles has also been declared operational, making a total of 60 Minutemen ready for launching from underground silos in Central Montana.

The solid-fuelled rockets can be fired on about half a minute's notice, compared with a much longer period required to launch liquid-fuelled missiles.

The capture of the Tower of London was well-planned. First there was a fifth-column of students who cried for admission. Minutes later, a three-ton lorry was driven through the main gate followed by hundreds of howling students.

Other students stormed the gate near the river Thames. Smoke bombs and fireworks were exploded as they took over the white tower.

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Direct Talks With India On Border issue

CHINESE LEADERS REPEAT OFFER

TOKYO, Mar. 3, (AP).—Chinese leaders yesterday urged an immediate opening of direct negotiations for settlement of the border dispute between India and China, the New China News Agency (NCNA) said.

The Chinese, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Mr. Chen Yi, said, "we are ready at any time to hold direct negotiations with the Indian side. Our persevering stand for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question will never change."

He urged the Indian Government to "look forward, bear in mind the whole situation, change its lines, and respond positively to the peaceful proposals of the Chinese Government."

Tower Of London Falls...To Student "Invaders"

LONDON, Mar. 3, (Reuter).—The impregnable Tower of London, home of the fabulous crown jewels, fell yesterday into the hands of 1,000 student "storm troopers."

The Union Jack slithered to the ground.

For half an hour warders, military guards and policemen battled against the invaders.

The defenders were overwhelmed and lost the fight but they finally won the war—with words.

The storming force was ordered to leave immediately on the ground that their action was a contravention of the Official Secrets Act.

The students marched out whistling and so ended one of the most successful events in London University's Fund-Raising Rag Week.

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First there was a fifth-column of students who cried for admission. Minutes later, a three-ton lorry was driven through the main gate followed by hundreds of howling students.

Other students stormed the gate near the river Thames. Smoke bombs and fireworks were exploded as they took over the white tower.

Then they made their tactical error of hauling down the Union Jack.

Angry officers appeared at windows shouting "put the flag back." Three guardsmen pushed their way into the white tower and the students trooped out.

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KABUL TIMES

MARCH 3, 1963

PORTUGAL AND ITS
COLONIES

The decision of the 24-nation
Special Committee on Colonial-
ism, which is charged with the
task of seeking the most suit-
able ways for the speedy and
total application of the General
Assembly's 1960 declaration of
independence for colonial peo-
ples and territories, to give
priority to a discussion on the
dangerous and explosive situa-
tion in the Portuguese terri-
tories is most welcome.

The Assembly had decided
that the Committee should con-
tinue to study the subject of
colonialism and submit its re-
port to the 18th session of the
Assembly. It will also take up
the role of the Trusteeship
Council as the Council is now
nearing dissolution because
many areas under its attention
have attained independence.

Opening the 1963 session of
the Colonialism Committee the
U.N. Secretary-General had
said that the emancipation of
peoples still living in depend-
encies should remove one of the
major obstacles to the mainte-
nance of peace. But unless
strong measures are taken by
the world body and the mem-
ber countries individually a
colonial Power like Portugal
will never give up its terri-
tories.

The story of oppression in
Portuguese territories is the
same whether it is Angola,
Mozambique or Portuguese
Guinea.

The pattern is similar
—exploitation, tortures, burn-
ing of villages, firing on natio-
nalists, arrests and imprison-
ments and denial of all free-
doms granted by the UN Char-
ter. The Salazar Government
tries to stop short of these terri-
tories the winds of change that
are blowing across the con-
tinent like the famous King
Canute who sat on the sea shore
and thought the waves would
not dare touch his feet.

The U.N. Commission for
Africa only recently adopted a
resolution aimed against the
participation of Portuguese re-
presentative in ECA confer-
ences or other events. Only
total boycott and stronger mea-
sures will wake up the Portu-
guese rulers to read the signs
on the wall but meanwhile the
nationalists deserve all support
in their freedom struggle. It is
hoped colonialism in all its
forms and manifestations will
be completely removed soon.

Afghanistan And The 17th Session Of U.N. General Assembly: Chinese Representation, Credentials & Test Ban

PART III

Review of the Charter

A series of discussions took
place in the 16th General Assem-
bly regarding the preparation of
the draft of an agreement which
would at least restrain the coun-
tries having nuclear power from
using or testing nuclear weapons.
As a result of this the General
Assembly asked member States
for their views regarding the
organization of a conference on
this matter. Afghanistan support-
ed the convening of such a con-
ference.

During the 17th General As-
sembly a group of non-aligned
nations, including Afghanistan,
submitted the project of a resolu-
tion to the Political Committee
which asked the Secretary-Gen-
eral to collect the views of govern-
ments, so far not submitted, and
submit the whole to the 18th
General Assembly. This resolution
was approved by the General As-
sembly.

Representation of China
Again, as in previous General
Assembly sessions, the question
of Representation of China in the
UN was included in the 17th
General Assembly agenda by the
USSR delegation.

The question was first discussed
by the Credentials Committee.
The USSR representative object-
ed that the rightful Chinese re-
presentatives are not represented
in the UN. He said that the re-
presentatives of the Chinese Re-
public should replace those of
Formosa.

The USSR representative made
the same objection during the
General Assembly debate on the
matter. A resolution was pre-
sented to the General Assembly
but as it did not secure a two-
thirds majority it could not be
approved.

Afghanistan's position was, as
in the past, that of supporting the
resolution presented by the USSR.
Afghanistan termed the Govern-
ment of the People's Republic of
China as the legal Government
and its representative as the true
representative of that country.

Afghanistan claimed that the
solution of this problem was use-
ful for the Asian and world
peace.

Vocational Training For Teachers At Faculty Of Science

By IBRAHIM SHERIFFE

In the previous articles I de-
scribed the present form of the
syllabus of the various Sections
of the Faculty of Science, but this
is not final because the Faculty
and University administrations
are always on the look out to re-
vise and improve these syllabi
in the light of new developments
and changing needs in the coun-
try. For example, a partnership
agreement (for affiliation) was
concluded last year between this
Faculty and the Faculty of Nat-
ural Sciences & Mathematics of
Bonn University. Under the
terms of this agreement, Bonn
University will provide a number
of professors for service in this
Faculty and efforts are now being
made to raise the standard of its
laboratories to the level of that
existing in the Science Faculty
of Bonn University. Similarly,
the programme and laboratories
for Basic Science are being ar-
ranged in such a way that hence-

forth 60 per cent of the work in
this Section will be practical (i.e.
in the laboratories) and 40 per
cent theoretical. These and other
changes are taking place and will
continue to occur in future with
changing circumstances and needs.
It was formerly believed that
it was enough for a teacher to
be in full control of the subject
he taught, but it is now consid-
ered that although it is necessary
for a teacher to be fully convers-
ant with the subject he teaches,
yet it is not enough in itself. The
teacher is now held, must
possess an educational philosophy
of teaching in order to teach
effectively, understand the per-
sonality and character of his
students and to impress them
with his own behaviour and
actions. In other words, it is not
enough to increase students'
knowledge by giving them new
information because attention
should also be paid to the prob-
lem of moulding their persona-
lity. In order to attain this idea,
professional subjects of education
have been prepared with the help
of the Institute of Education and
these have now been incorporat-
ed into the syllabi of the Faculty

of Science. In 1957 the subject
of Teaching Methods of Science
was introduced for the first time,
and in 1959 such other subjects
as psychology of adolescents, edu-
cational psychology, educational
sociology and the history and
philosophy of education were
added to the teaching program-
mes of different classes in the
Faculty; these subjects are being
taught by members of the Insti-
tute of Education and are includ-
ed in the list of subjects presently
taught in the Faculty.

**Laboratories at the Faculty of
Science.** Laboratories are an es-
sential part of teaching science
because without them it loses its
experimental character. Educa-
tion, which does not conform with
experiment, is not only defective
but it is also wrong because it
develops a mentality which is
opposed to science and the per-
son involved believes blindly and
illogically or every opinion and
theory, or if fully substantiated
and proved propositions are plac-
ed before him, he hesitates in be-
lieving them. It is, therefore,
obvious that both of these situa-
tions are totally opposed to scien-
tific principles. It is for this

AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an
editorial entitled "The impor-
tance of statistics." After refer-
ring to the fact that present-day
social subjects have assumed the
nature of science and in much
the same way as physics or che-
mistry have well defined laws and
governing principles, the editor-
ial stresses the need for correct
statistics in such matters as plan-
ning to provide adequate food
supply, houses, electricity and
transport etc. for a town, a city
or a country. Under any circum-
stances it is important to know
the exact number of people liv-
ing in a city, and the rate at
which the population is growing.
To arrange for not only adequate
food supply but also to keep the
prices from fluctuating too much.
That is why, concludes the edi-
torial, it is all the more gratify-
ing to note that almost all Gov-
ernment offices have their own
separate department of statistics
to make their job of planning
easier during the coming years.

The city columnist of the paper,
while appreciating in an article
the steps taken by the new mun-
icipal authorities for improved
sanitation in the city of Kabul,
reminds the Corporation that one
of the sources where a lot of flies
breed is the local sweet and candy
manufacturing shops in and
around the capital.

The author of the article, Mr.
Azam, classifies uncleanness
and filth into two categories.
Those that are dirty but not gen-
erating additional dirt and those
that are dirty and generate dirt.
A peon smearing the floor with
coal dust makes it dirty, but this
does not create additional dirt
and disease as the local sweet
manufacturing shops, where a
number of untidy persons work
with juice and pots and pans and
no running water to wash the
sticky dishes after having boiled
in them a mixture of sugar, co-
lours and perhaps spices.

Suggesting a way out the ar-
ticle advises the municipal au-
thorities to impose restrictions by
not allowing such shops to operate
unless the proprietors comply
with certain standards such as
working in large airy shops, hav-
ing cement floors and plenty of
running water with ample drain-
age facilities. Perhaps if indivi-
dual shops cannot afford to pro-
vide such facilities alone they
could join hands and form small
joint concerns, which will un-
doubtedly prove more profitable
to the partners and to the com-
munity as a whole.

The weekly magazine Zhwan-
doon discusses in an article pub-
lished in its latest issue the prob-
lem of fines against swindling
shopkeepers. Why is it, asks the
article, that in spite of nominal
fines of 100 or 200 Afs. a swind-
ling shopkeeper resorts to his
habit time and again? Answering
the question, the article points out
perhaps cheating to him has be-
come a second nature and what is
more he finds it profitable to pay
the fine when he is caught and
then make up for it when he is
not. In addition to greater pub-
licity against such practices a
heavier fine say of the order of
1,000 Afs. or more is suggested as
a remedy. This measure, if adopt-
ed, says the article, will make the
swindler think twice before he
dares to revert to his practice.

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RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

SUNDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.
A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07;
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music
3-13-3-16; article on "Men who
made history" 3-16-3-20 Music
3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South
East Asia and Indonesia.
Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 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 7-30-7-37; Music 7-37-7-40;
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40;
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 31
Metre Band.

German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

Western Music:

9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Fri-
day.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sun-
day.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed
programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wed-
nesday, Saturday.

Air Services

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 1-00; Arr. 2-50.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul:

Dep. 11-40; Arr. 1-00.

Beirut—Kabul:

Dep. 12-30 a.m.; Arr. 2-00 p.m.

T.M.A.

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. 11-30.

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20150-24041
Airport 22318
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

Pharmacies

Humayoun Phone No. 20534
Haidar Phone No. 22554
Naway: Phone No. 20567



The Other Half Of Kabul—

Not The Forbidden Apples

Afghanistan is a land of fruits,
dried and fresh. In fact
fruits constitute a major ex-
port item and earn a good
deal of foreign exchange for
the country. Tons of dried
and fresh fruit are exported
to various countries like the
Soviet Union and India.

A little statistics will convince
the readers of the importance
of fruits as a foreign ex-
change earner. Last year
(1340) Afghanistan exported
15,311 metric tonnes of fresh
fruit, earning \$2 million and
27,684 metric tonnes of dried
fruit, earning over \$8.7 mil-

lion.
When Pakistan unilaterally closed
its Afghan consulates and
trade agencies and thus denied
access to the sea by barring
the traditional and legal trans-
it route to Afghanistan the
fruit trade was affected. But
friendly countries like the
Soviet Union and India have
begun airlifting the fruits.

In all seasons one can find shops
all over Kabul stacked neatly
with all varieties of fruits,
like apples, pomegranates,
oranges, malts, melons and
grapes of all kinds. It is no
exaggeration to say that all
tourists and foreigners who

leave the country visit the
dried fruit shops and carry
with them at least a small
quantity of almonds, pista-
chios raisins or figs.

To help the traders sell better
varieties of "kishmish" a fruit
cleaning and sorting plant is
being erected. There is great
scope for a fruit canning in-
dustry. One is being built in
Kandahar and will be opened
soon. The picture shows a
shop in Nadir Pakhtun Watt.
The oranges from Nangarhar,
the pomegranates from Kan-
dahar all look so attractive
that one can never pass the
shop without buying some of
them.

Traditional Wood-Carving
At Hindukush Foothills

By A. A. KHOZAD

All along the length and carving of statues in wood dis-
breath of the mighty Hindukush, appeared but the act remained
especially in its southern slopes intact. Nooristanis homes every-
from Shutul to Landai Sin, there where, especially in the beautiful
are relics of ancient civilization mountain village of Kamdsh, are
as well as some examples in the a museum of wood-carving. Doors
form of apparel, jewellery and windows, usually made from
decorations on the doors, win- a single piece of wood are very
dows, walls and ceilings of daintily carved. Two such doors
houses, can be seen even today, and a window, have been brought
One of the more significant as- to the Kabul Museum. Even
pects of this ancient culture is though there are not old relics
seen in wood-carving, examples they, nevertheless, show decora-
of which can be found all the tions in the traditional style
way from Istalif to Kamdsh, i.e., Many household things, such as
from Kohdaman Valley to the chairs, stools, jars, boxes, lamps,
remotest corners of Nooristan. plates and bowls are simply and
yet beautifully carved.

Wood-carving is considered an artistic heritage of the residents
of the valleys of Bloor or Kafir-istan or Nooristan. The art has
also been seen in other Hindukush valleys such as Pachaghan,
and of years. The chief reason Farachghan, Tagaw, Nejraw,
of its flourishing in that area is Panjshir, Kohistan and Koh-
the presence in those valleys of daman. Whether the art has
jungles of pine, oak, walnut and spread to these places from Noor-
mahogany trees. istan or has existed in each

Wood from these jungles has locality from the very beginning
replaced many other elements is difficult to ascertain.
such as rock, metal and other much is clear, however, that all
construction material. Noorista- these valleys have preserved very
nians have used wood for their ancient aspects of art and culture,
buildings, household utensils, agri- mainly due to their being inac-
cultural tools and for carving cessible.

In Kumar Valley lying south of
All statues, representing clan Nooristan, all forms of wood-car-
leaders and warriors of the pre- ings existed until half a century
Islamic era, are made of wood. ago. Mosques built 40-50 years
A good collection of these is pre- ago in Kumar and Pech villages
served in the Kabul Museum. are patterned after dwellings in
The statues have been further de- the Nooristan. The Shinkarak
corated by decorative carving in mosque and the mosque of the
bas-relief. These decorative carv- Shal village are two excellent
ings do not represent human or animal shapes; they are geometric
figures, parallel lines or flowers. Graveyards, too, contain vari-
ous forms of wood-carving. With the impact of Islam in Nooristan some 80 years ago the

Graves in Nooristan have beau-

fully carved wooden fences. Some
even have the form of carved
wooden boxes. There is no doubt
next day by an eruption of fire
that until the carving of Islam, the
the Nooristanis—then Kaffirs—mission has pointed out that bet-
placed statues of their dead clan- woeen 1960-61 and 1961-62 greasy
leaders by their graves. Grave- and scoured wool production each
stones were replaced by wooden increased slightly, but that owing
plates arranged in such a way as to the dry seasonal conditions
to give the impression of a human (which caused a measure of ear-
profile. They were, and still are, fier killings to take place) alpine
carved intricately in traditional production was adversely affect-
designs. ed, and thus over-all production

Today, in many of the valleys fell slightly. The expected in-
south of the Hindukush one can crease in production this season
find carved sections of doors, is attributed to the continuing in-
windows, boxes and the like put crease in the number of sheep,
up for sale to the growing num- which in turn has recently been
ber of foreign tourists and the ascribed by the Chairman of the
foreign community in Kabul. New Zealand Wool Board to the
absence of widespread droughts or
heavy snows for some years, good
lamb prices, more topdressing, in-
creased productivity on farms,
and a general feeling of optimism
among farmers.

Indian Minister Meets
Nepal's KingKATHMANDU, Mar. 3, (Reu-
ter).—Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri,
India's Minister for Home Affairs,
yesterday had an hour's meeting
with King Mahendra of Nepal,
which he described as "fruitful".

Mr. Shastri, who arrived here
on Friday, is the first Indian Mi-
nister to visit Nepal since rela-
tions between the two countries
deteriorated more than a year
ago, when Nepal accused India of
encouraging Nepalese rebels based
in India.

India denied the charges.

NEW YORK, Mar. 3, (Reuter).

—Mr. William Foster, head of the
U.S. Arms Control and Disarma-
ment Agency, returned here yes-
terday from the deadlocked Gene-
va nuclear test ban talks. He
told reporters he was disappoint-
ed at the lack of progress in the
talks, but said he was ready to re-
turn to Geneva "whenever the
occasion requires."

World Wool
Production

Total production of wool in the
1962-63 season, excluding that in
the countries of the eastern bloc,
is provisionally estimated at some
4,550 million pounds, greasy basis,
or very slightly less than the 1961-
62 record of 4,660 million pounds.
No marked changes in production
compared with the previous sea-
son are expected in any of the
major wool growing countries, al-
though slightly larger clips are
forecast in Australia and New
Zealand and slightly smaller ones
in South Africa, the United
States, and the United Kingdom.
The data for Argentina are less
certain, and both the 1961-62 and
1962-63 forecasts may prove to
have been overestimated when the
full returns are received. No of-
ficial figures of wool production in
the Soviet bloc countries are yet
available for either the 1961-62 or
the 1962-63 season. It is estimated
that world production of wool
will total about 5,665 million
pounds in 1962-63, much the same as in the
previous seasons.

The official estimate of Australia
production in the 1962-63
season amounts to 1,707 million
pounds, greasy, or less than 1
of 1 per cent higher than the revised
1961-62 total of 1,700 million
pounds. This modest increase,
compared with a rise of over 3
per cent in the number of sheep,
is explained by the fact that
fleeces in most States are reported
to be somewhat lighter and
generally thinner this season owing
to unusually dry conditions
experienced last summer. Over
much of the country, especially
in Queensland and South Aus-
tralia. Generally speaking, how-
ever, flocks are now in good con-
dition, even in the areas most ad-
versely affected.

The New Zealand Wool Com-
mission's preliminary estimate of
605 million pounds is some 3 per
cent above last season's actual
output of 587 million pounds,
which figure fell short of the or-
iginal estimate by some

AFGHANISTAN AND U.N. SESSION

(Contd. from page 2)

the U.S. and British resolution requested an end to these tests, there was, however, an exception in it which reserved the right of the USA and Britain in respect to underground tests.

The 37-nation resolution was passed with eight votes for and 25 abstentions. The U.S.-British resolution was passed with 50 votes for, 12 against (the Soviet Block) and 42 abstentions.

The representatives of the Big Powers abstained from voting upon the 37-nation resolution.

The Afghan representative described his Government's stand as follows:

"The UN should express its deep anxiety regarding the continuation of nuclear tests.

"The UN should strongly condemn policies supporting the continuation of nuclear tests.

"The UN should declare that no country must have the right to effect nuclear tests.

"The UN should demand from all nuclear powers to ban all their tests and give an assurance that they would, under no condition, renew them.

"The UN must declare that a gradual and partial ban is not desirable and all tests must immediately be banned.

"The UN should force nuclear Powers not to follow a policy which introduces nuclear weapons to non-nuclear Powers.

"The UN must force nuclear Powers to discuss and solve during these very debates, technical aspects, especially practical international investigation and control arrangements on the basis of the joint memorandum of April 16, 1962.

"The UN must force the nuclear Powers to declare the use of nuclear weapons as a crime against humanity and that such a weapon should under no condition be used.

"The UN should force the nuclear Powers to immediately enter into negotiation and take additional measures toward undertaking general and complete disarmament and the destruction of nuclear weapons.

SCIENCE FACULTY

(Contd. from page 2)

reason that the Faculty has always tried to equip and organize its laboratories. The Faculty of Science now has the following laboratories:

The laboratories for physics, chemistry, biology, and geology. Each one of these four laboratories contain special sections; for example the laboratory for chemistry has the following divisions:

Laboratory of General Chemistry, Laboratory of Organic Chemistry, Laboratory of inorganic Chemistry, and Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry.

It must be stated that the Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry serves not only the Faculty but also other institutions; for instance, materials sent in by industrial organizations for analysis regarding their contents and purity etc. are dealt with in this laboratory. The Laboratory of Biology, on the other hand, also has certain specialized sections, such as those for zoology, and botany. In these two laboratories, 60 students can work at one time. The Laboratory for Physics has four sections, namely those for electronics, and magnetics; for optics; for mechanics and molecular physics and another section. The Laboratory for Geology has two sections—that of Palaeontology, containing animal and plant fossils, and of mineralogy, which contains specimens of minerals, rocks and crystals procured at the time of setting up this section and collected subsequently by students on educational tours. Additions to these collections are being constantly and methodically made.

(To be continued)



The Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. Mohammad Anas, held a reception last night at the Ministry of Education Club in honour of Dr. Grantham, the outgoing Resident Representative of the UNESCO mission in Kabul. The function was attended by some Government officials, the cultural attaches in Kabul and UNESCO experts. From left to right in the picture are: Mr. M. A. Mayel, President of Primary Education, Mrs. Grantham, Dr. Anas and Mr. Grantham.

More Soviet Aid Promised To India

MOSCOW, Mar. 3, (AP).—Mr. R. K. Nehru, Secretary-General of India's Foreign Ministry, said last night the Soviet Union had agreed to more economic aid for his country.

Mr. Nehru told a press conference that agreement had been reached for Soviet assistance on four of 17 projects in India's third Five-Year Plan and that talks are under way on the remaining 13.

Mr. Nehru also said the Soviets agreed to help India in her fourth Five-Year Plan which is now being drafted.

Mr. Nehru is ending a seven-country tour which took him through Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

He visited Moscow at the start and the end of the tour and saw the Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, both times. He leaves for New Delhi today.

British Application To E.C.M. Membership: Bonn Leaders' Views

BONN, Mar. 3, (AP).—The Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, was reported yesterday to have said that Britain was not interested in joining the Common Market until after a General Election in the spring.

Dr. Adenauer reportedly made the statement in an angry exchange of letters with the Economics Minister, Professor Ludwig Erhard, after the latter's return from talking to Common Market officials at Brussels last Tuesday.

Professor Erhard was reported to have denied the Chancellor's statement and said that Britain continued to be prepared to accept an interim solution, enabling co-operation with the Common Market until full membership was possible. Professor Erhard offered various statements by leading British politicians as proof.

Professor Erhard, who is also Vice-Chancellor, is known to favour British membership in the Market.

UAR Ambassador Arrives In Baghdad

BEIRUT, Mar. 3, (AP).—The UAR Ambassador to Iraq, Mr. Amim el Huweidi arrived in Baghdad yesterday, Baghdad Radio said.

Earlier Mr. el Huweidi said at Cairo airport that he was carrying a message from President Nasser to the Iraqi President, Field Marshal Abdel Salam Aref. The nature of the message was not disclosed.

Sharp Rise In Kabul Job Opportunities Expected

KABUL, Mar. 3.—A sharp increase in the number of Kabul job opportunities is expected by the Ministry of Mines and Industries National Employment Service, according to a report received from the office.

At the end of Dalwa, the Employment Service had in its files 133 unfilled job openings and with the end of Ramadan and the advent of warm, spring weather, an increasing number of job openings is expected.

There was a 40% decline from the previous month in the number of Kabul workers that the National Employment Service was able to place on jobs during Dalwa. This was due mainly to the restricted hours that the office operated during Ramadan and due to employer reluctance to begin new projects and to hire new workers during this month of fasting. The number of new workers applying for employment remained surprisingly high, declining less than 1% from the previous month.

During the month of Dalwa, when the office was less busy than usual with placement tasks, a new system of occupational classification was installed. It is the latest International Labour Organization system that is available and its use is expected to permit the National Employment Service to provide an improved service to both the employers and workers of Kabul.

Job opportunities should continue to increase during the coming 60 days and the demand for workers remain high. The demand is expected to be the highest for skilled mechanical workers, typists and other office workers, construction craftsmen and young, inexperienced workers, both male and female who have finished a basic six or nine years education.

Volcano Eruption On Bali

Precautionary Steps Against Epidemics

JAKARTA, Mar. 3, (Reuter).—Anti-cholera and other vaccines have been ordered for more than 100,000 people on Bali after last month's eruption of Gunung Agung volcano.

The Indonesian Health Minister, Major-General Satriokj who returned here from the island last week, said the volcano had been erupting for some time.

Earlier reports said at least 10 people were killed and thousands made homeless after molten lava descended on the island's villages. But the official Antara news agency said no loss of life or property had been reported.

Land Settlement In Kenya

Revised Arrangements

LONDON, Mar. 3, (AP).—The Colonial Office last night announced revised arrangements for Kenya's land settlement programme which will enable European farmers to sit on the Central Land Board. But the powers of the Board are to be reduced.

The official statement said central and regional authorities in Kenya are to have the final responsibility for deciding who qualifies under resettlement schemes and how they are carried out.

The new arrangements were the outcome of discussions held recently in Nairobi between the Commonwealth and Colonial Office Secretary, Mr. Duncan Sandys, and Ministers of the Kenya Coalition Government.



PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. second part of the Russian film RASTAKHEZ with translation in Persian.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film BORDER MYSTERIES with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. English film YELLOW BALLOON.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. English film THE REBEL.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Mar. 3.—Apricot and almond trees in some of the orchards of the capital are already in blossom. Owing to the favourable weather the blossom season has come a month earlier as compared to previous years.

FAIZABAD, Mar. 3.—Light shocks of earthquake were felt in this provincial capital of Badakhshan last night. No loss of life or property has been reported.

MAZAR-E-SHARIF, Mar. 3.—

Seventy-five per cent of work on the construction of the new middle school for boys in Samangan district has been completed. The school which will have a compound of two acres is being constructed with the co-operation of local inhabitants. The Governor, Mr. Pramach inspected activities at the construction site yesterday and discussed with the people concerned matters related to speeding up the operations.

BAGHLAN, Mar. 3.—Mr. Sidiki,

the Governor of Kataghan province, held a reception in honour of the outgoing provincial Director of Education, Mr. Mehrabuddin. The function was attended by Government officials and heads of the industrial concern and men and women teachers. In a brief statement the Governor referred to the excellent services of the Director and wished him success in his future assignments.

Fresh Violence Feared In South Kasai

BAKWANGA, Mar. 3, (AP).—Troops of the Congolese Central Government have beaten down a secessionist revolt by the Mpuku tribe of South Kasai, but a fresh upsurge of violence yesterday remained a threat in this diamond-rich province.

The two-month-old rebellion left in its wake a string of burned villages, roadside graves and ruined crops.

An estimated 100,000 Africans, men, women and children, still are hiding in the bush, too frightened to return to their homes. More than 60,000 are being fed by Catholic and Protestant relief organizations.

No official count has been made of those who died in the fighting or who were slaughtered in reprisal raids by Congolese soldiers.

Mr. Eric Packham, British Head of U.N. civilian operations in Kasai, estimates there were three or four hundred American missionaries put the death toll as high as 3,000.

U.N. Liberian troops hunted bow-and-arrow warriors through the bush. Some 300 rebel prisoners have been taken and handed over to the Congolese.

World's Fish Catch May Be Doubled In 30 Years

ROME, Mar. 3, (AP).—The Food and Agriculture Organization's expert on fish believes that the world's catch may be doubled within the next 20 to 30 years.

He foresees great possibilities in transplanting species from one hemisphere to another, in using light or sound to attract fish, and in fencing them into "pastures of the sea" by electric impulses or screens of air bubbles.

Some progress toward such accomplishments already have been made, said Dr. D. B. Finn, Director of FAO's Fisheries Division.

"I think," he says, "that the time may come when certain species of marine fish will be attracted by some means—for example light or sound—and be fenced in by electric impulses or screens of air bubbles, and pumped from the sea."

"Actually, this is already being done experimentally by the Soviets."

"The Germans are doing considerable work with electric impulses. This works quite well in fresh water, but much more will have to be discovered before the technique can be made economical in sea water."

Dr. Finn says recent Soviet success in transplanting pink salmon from Siberian waters to the Baltic Sea may result in an entirely new field for fishery development.

On the possibilities of transplanting fish, he says:

"Many of the fish that swim in the northern hemisphere are barred from the southern hemisphere by the belt of high temperature waters at the Equator. Some of these might be transplanted by man with the probable result of increased production...."

World Wool Production

(Contd. from page 3)

factory and resulted in record lambings in many regions, which may give a significant stimulus to the clip during the coming season, thus partly counterbalancing the effect of the drought. Skin wool production, which is expected to amount to some 2½ million pounds, greasy basis, should be added to the above figures.