

6-15-1963

Kabul Times (June 15, 1963, vol. 2, no. 88)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31°C.
Minimum +14°C.
Sun sets today at 7.16 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4.34 a.m.
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL

NEWS STALLS

Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque
Share-naw; Khyber Restaurant
International Club; Fahir Cine-
ma; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. II, NO. 83

KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1963 (JOWZA 24, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

U.S.A. TO SHIP ABOUT 47,000 TONS OF WHEAT TO AFGHANISTAN

KABUL, June 15.—United States Ambassador to the Court of Kabul, Mr. John M. Steeves, today informed the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, that the United States Government is now prepared to ship approximately 47,000 tons of wheat to the Royal Government of Afghanistan.

This grant is being extended to Afghanistan under an agreement originally concluded in June, 1961, and is designed primarily to relieve expected shortages in the wheat harvest caused by heavy spring rains.

With the delivery of this wheat, a total of 175,000 tons will have been delivered since 1957 as part of the United States programme of economic assistance to Afghanistan. Representatives of Afghanistan and the United States will meet shortly to work out shipping and distribution arrangements relative to this importation of wheat into Afghanistan.

Governor Discusses Means To Rebuild Kaja

Fire Destroys Main Section Of Mountain Side City

JALALABAD, June, 15.—Lt. General Khan Mohammad, the Military Governor of Nangarhar Province, visited Kaja, headquarters of Khugiani Sub-Division on Wednesday to inspect the damage done to buildings and property by the recent fire. General Khan Mohammad later attended a meeting at which he offered his sympathy to those who had lost their homes in the fire and discussed measures to be taken for providing relief to the sufferers and the future position of the town of Kaja.

The citizens of Kaja expressed their gratitude for the sympathy and interest displayed by the Government.

The meeting was attended by the Chief Commissioner and officials of Khugiani Province, the Police Commandant, the Chairman of the Provincial Red Crescent Society and citizens and prominent figures of Kaja.

Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Acting Prime Minister has sent a telegram to the Military Governor of Nangarhar Province directing him to convey the Government's deep sympathy to the victims of the recent disastrous fire at Khugiani and to provide all possible assistance to them.

The Governor has also been instructed to get in close contact with the victims of the catastrophe.

AZIZ RETURNS TO KABUL

KABUL, June 15.—Mr. Abdul Hai Aziz, the Minister of Planning returned to Kabul on Thursday.

Mr. Aziz together with a team of officials had gone to Kandahar on Tuesday to open the Fruit Canning & Preserving Factory and inspect reconstruction projects in Kandahar Province and the Helmand Valley. Mr. M. S. Farhung, Chief of Industries in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, Mr. Abbasy, Editor-in-Chief of Anis daily and certain officials of the Ministries of Mining & Industries and Planning accompanied him on the tour.

Pakhtunistani Leader Dies In Multan Jail

KABUL, June 15.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, says that Mr. Mohammad Rafiq of Pakha Ghulam village, a prominent member of the National People's Party has died in prison of a serious ailment.

He had been sentenced to hard labour and was in Multan Jail as a political prisoner since two years.

S. Mahmoud Ghazi Becomes Chief Of Afghan Air Authority

KABUL, June 15.—Mr. Sultan Mahmoud Ghazi, the former Chief of Group II of Auditors in the Administrative Department of the Prime Minister's Office has been appointed Acting Chief of the Afghan Air Authority; the appointment has been made with His Majesty's approval.

A later report said that Mr. Ghazi took over charge of his duties on Thursday.



Mr. Seth Kwabla Anthony, the Ghanaian Ambassador in Kabul placing a wreath of flower on the tomb of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

KHRUSHCHEV APPLAUDS KENNEDY'S SPEECH ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES WORDS MUST BE COUPLED WITH DEEDS, SAYS SOVIET LEADER

MOSCOW, June 15. (Reuter).—Mr. Khrushchev has stated that President Kennedy's speech last Sunday on ending the cold war "was a step forward in a realistic appraisal of the international situation," the Soviet News Agency Tass said today.

The Soviet Leader was replying to questions by the editors of Pravda and Izvestia, Soviet Communist Party and Government newspapers.

Mr. Khrushchev said the President's speech made "a favourable impression," but he added that "good statements and calls must be sealed by practical

(Contd. on page 4)

U.S.S.R. LAUNCHES COSMONAUT INTO OUTER SPACE FOR FIVE DAYS REPORTS SAY A WOMAN TO BE LAUNCHED TOO

MOSCOW, June 15, (AP).—Premier Khrushchev announced on Friday that a new cosmonaut was in the air—and unofficial sources said on Friday night a woman cosmonaut would follow him today or later. Both Soviet and communist correspondents from other countries told their western colleagues on Friday night that a girl named Ludmila, 25, was ready to take off from a launching pad probably in central Siberia.

The same sources said that Lieutenant Colonel Fyodorovich Bykovsky, already in the air, was scheduled to stay up five days and would be joined by the woman cosmonaut in a parallel orbit sometime during his flight.

There was no official confirmation, but the reports said Moscow newspapers already have biographical sketches of Ludmila ready for use either on Saturday or later in the course of Bykovsky's flight.

She was reported to have passed all her tests better than the class of men who went through training with her, specially her capacity to bear weightlessness. There were various reports as to how long she might stay up, some putting it at 24 hours or less. Meanwhile Bykovsky circled the earth on Friday night in a space venture that Premier

Khrushchev hinted would turn into another extended team maneuver.

A Moscow television station broadcast a remote control shot of the 28-year-old fighter pilot in the space capsule Vostok V, in which he was blasted from an unidentified rocket base at 3 p.m. He was smiling.

Tass said the space craft was orbiting the earth once every 88 minutes at altitudes ranging from 112 to 146 miles. The weight of the space craft was not given. Previous Soviet space craft weighed five tons.

Mr. Khrushchev, had a telephone conversation with cosmonaut Bykovsky in flight. Together with Mr. Khrushchev was the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev.

Following is a transcript of this conversation:

Bykovsky. Dear Nikita Sergeyevich, I am deeply moved by your warm greetings. I thank you, Nikita Sergeyevich, with all my heart for your paternal solicitude. For me, who was reared by Kom-somol, there is no greater honour than to carry out any assignment of our Soviet homeland. I want to be a communist, a member of our great Leninist party. From the bottom of my heart I thank Soviet people for their good wishes. I shall

do everything in my power in order to complete successfully the programme of the flight.

Cosmonaut Bykovsky

Khrushchev. I congratulate you once again, Valery Fyodorovich. Your voice is rather cheerful. Do you hear me well?

Bykovsky. yes, I do.

Khrushchev. I wish you to complete happily the flight according to the programme and land on our dear earth.

Bykovsky. The assignment will be fulfilled, Nikita Sergeyevich. Thank you very much.

Khrushchev. The people will be happy to welcome you back. I wish you success, goodbye.

Bykovsky. Thank you very much for everything, Nikita Sergeyevich. Good-bye.

Khrushchev. Good-bye.

There have been persistent rumors that a Soviet woman cosmonaut would be launched into space. One rumor had it that she is 25, but not especially pretty. The story was that she was chosen because she made a better showing in training than her male companions. There was no mention of her name, no official confirmation.

The pilot himself reports and the telemetric system confirms that he satisfactorily withstood the launching and the transition to a state of weightlessness and that he feels well.

GHANIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

KABUL, June 15.—Mr. Seth Kwabla Anthony, the High Commissioner of Ghana in Delhi and Ambassador-Designate at the Court of Kabul, presented his credentials to His Majesty the King at Dilkusha Palace on Thursday morning, and later accompanied by Mr. Mohammad Amin Etemadi, the Deputy Chief of Protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, laid a wreath upon the tomb of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

Royal Audience

KABUL, June 15.—An announcement from the Department of Royal Protocol says that the following were granted audience by His Majesty the King during the week ending June 13th:

Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Acting Prime Minister; General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of Defence; Mr. Abdul Hai Aziz, Minister of Planning; Mr. Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh, Minister of Justice; Dr. Abdul Kayeum, the Acting Minister of Interior; Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawarz, the Acting Minister of Agriculture; Engineer Mohammad Hus-sain Massa, the Acting Minister of Communications; Mr. Gul Pacha Ulfat, Chief of the Department for Tribal Affairs; Mr. Mohammad Safar Wa-keel Gharzai, Chief of Daronta Canal Project; Mr. Mohammad Arsalan Salimi, Deputy Chief of the Department for Tribal Affairs; Mr. Mohammad Younus Hairan, Chief of Establishments and Publicity of the Kabul Municipal Corporation; Mr. Mohammad Musa Shafique, Chief of the Law Department in the Ministry of Justice.

Gosain Manmohand Dass Kavi, a Hindu divine and Trustee of the Pir Rattan Nath shrine in Kabul, was also received in audience by His Majesty the King.

HER MAJESTY RECEIVES MRS. HORIX

KABUL, June 15.—Her Majesty the Queen received Mrs. Schmidt Horix, the wife of the outgoing West German Ambassador at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday.

According to another item Dr. Schmidt Horix, has donated ten thousand afghanis to the Afghan Red Crescent Fund. The donation has been accepted with appreciation by the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

BULGARIAN ARTISTES TO COME TO KABUL

KABUL, June 15.—Mr. Lazar Tochkov, the Bulgarian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul called on Mr. Rishitya, the Minister of Press and Information on Thursday morning to discuss the development of cultural relations between Afghanistan and Bulgaria. It is learnt that agreement has been reached on the visit of a team of Bulgarian artistes to Kabul next October.

AES

FINANCIAL CRISIS OF UN: Letter to the Editor

AFGHANISTAN'S VIEW

PART II

The Afghan delegation is particularly interested in the full to our colleagues, well acquainted with the principles of the Working Group, of all situations, and with our own experience, the delegations deep convictions in the United Nations and our keen desire for Asia, Africa and Latin America, the strengthening of this organization they have made.

It follows, therefore, that we stage to go into further detail, adhering to the principle that the about which I reserve the right of machinery of this organization, I do wish to add at this time, derived from the primary duty that my delegation has not yet of the United Nations as the chief felt sure that without certain guardian of international peace constructive methods which should and security, should in principle be initiated to enable the General Assembly in this session to find a practical and realistic solution, nothing effective or desirable can be achieved only by de-in further clarification of vari- bating the matter in this Commit- positions, and the exploration of some reasonable sugges- tions with regard to a special sity of additional methods essen- scale of assessments, which can tal for the solution of this extra- provide a basis for discussion and agreement. We are gratified to note that due consideration had view that my delegation felt it of been given to the financial position necessary to express its views at of developing countries and the this stage of our deliberations.

The Afghan delegation, on its own behalf, would like to declare its willingness to meet its obligations as a member State with reach an understanding. In an- reached by the majority of the principle, we consider a reason- members, particularly an agree- able and useful one: we are not ment which would be based on fairness, justice, and realism as- mentation that since this matter is not a matter of controversy bet- based on this suggestion will not be useful. This argument may be valid but only in theory. In reality, Mr. Chairman, I hope that our however, and with the considera- general points of view on this tion of the practical values of the

It has been suggested that the countries directly involved in the political controversies should reach an understanding. In an- reached by the majority of the principle, we consider a reason- members, particularly an agree- able and useful one: we are not ment which would be based on fairness, justice, and realism as- mentation that since this matter is not a matter of controversy bet- based on this suggestion will not be useful. This argument may be valid but only in theory. In reality, Mr. Chairman, I hope that our however, and with the considera- general points of view on this tion of the practical values of the

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NOMADISM AND STUDIES IN PAKHTUN NOMADISM

PART V

By KLAUS FERDINAND
Danish Scientific Mission to
Afghanistan 1953-55 and 1960

The animals supply the nomads with a number of raw-products (milk, wool, hair, meat, skin and dung), most important of these is certainly the milk, which is abundant only for 3 to 4 months. After boiling the milk is fermented and turned to curds (mst), which is processed to clarified butter and buttermilk, which is again by boiling and sieving be- comes a kind of cheese (krut). Clarified butter and dried butter- milk are through the year im- portant articles in the nomads' daily nourishment. The rest of wards others within one own only in part process themselves; together with living animals they constitute important trade ob- jects by which the nomads acquire a number of necessities of the daily life. Really it is aston- ishing how specialized the Eastern Afghan nomads' life is, and how ally all Afghan (Pakhtun) tribes are. The nomads' most impor- tant food is bread, they must get huge genealogical tree. It is as- tant food is bread, they must get huge genealogical tree. It is as- tant food is bread, they must get huge genealogical tree. It is as-

However, in the wake of all this discord and tension be- tween the three leading coun- tries of Southeast Asia, that they have agreed to form a confederation between them- selves. Some reports circling in the United Nations has indicat- ed that the Philippines and In- donesia have agreed to the for- mation of the Federation of Malaysia, provided a neutral body such as the United Na- tions conducted a referendum among its people. This should have been so from the very be- ginning. The Brunei nation- alists have waged a war against British authorities for the at- tainment of such a right. It animal-breeding. These are felts, of Pakhtun culture, I unfortu- nately have too little time to deal ropes and threads. Most of these with here.

approaches which should be made to the problem, it cannot be con- sidered a realistic response to any suggestion of this nature.

Nevertheless, from the public debate which has taken place so far in the Fifth Committee, it is evident to what extent the cher- ished hopes of the Chairman of the Working Group, which I have mentioned earlier, can be realiz- ed. Therefore if no other approach is initiated by the Fifth Commit- tee as a part of its task, no prac- tical results can be expected through continuation of debate on the controversial points of view. That is why the principle of the suggestion made by the distin- guished representative of Ceylon, to the effect that instead of aid- ing and abetting the big power division which the present de- bate might accentuate, the two big powers should enter into talks at a high level for the purpose of coming to an agreement on the limited aspect of the question, deserves serious consideration.

In principle the Afghan delega- tion finds this suggestion appeal- ing and reasonable. On the other hand, however, the Afghan dele- gation believes that the solution of this problem should be sought inside the United Nations with the co-operation of all members of the organization, particularly those who have a special respon- sibility in issues of this kind.

Therefore, since we believe in the necessity of an additional ap- proach to the one in which we are engaged through delibera- tions in this Special Session, we would like the Fifth Committee to take this initiative at the ear- liest appropriate moment.

The Higher Teacher's College will be established in Kabul as a co-educational institution serv- ing the whole country and pro- viding a two-year full-time post- lycee training course for teachers for the middle schools. This two- year course will include general and professional training after the two-year course has been run- ning for ten years, since by that time number of secondary school graduates will have increased substantially. A "Teaching Dip- loma (Middle Schools)" will be awarded to graduates of the college.

It is intended that the college shall start offering courses in 1964 for an initial intake of 100, the annual intake will be increased to 150 in 1966, and even more at later stages. The students will be accommodated in part of the Darul Mo'Allamein College for primary school teachers. Demonstration school facilities will be provided in the adjacent experimental middle school Ibn-i-Seena. The operation of the College will be co-ordinated with Kabul Univer- sity. It will be supervised by the Department of Teacher Training in the Ministry of Education. Assistance from the Special Fund will consist of experts, Fel- lowships and equipment over a period of six years. The expert services will amount to forty-six man-years and will include the Principal and Project Manager, as well as up to eleven professors to design the curricula, run the first courses and train the nation- al counterpart personnel to take over all functions upon departure of the international experts. Twenty-three fellowship units of fields of specialization will offer (Contd. on page 4)

in force. This every little group of a nomads are bound every year to return between the different nomads groups, and this system is still area.

DEAR SIR:

I have read your story on "Spe- cial Fund Approves 41 New Pro- jects", dated 8th June 1963, which was quite adequate. I just want- ed to add in order to complet- the story about "Higher Teachers' Training College in Afghanistan" which was approved by the UN Special Fund Governing Coun- cil. The Government of Afgha- nistan made a request for the establishment of Teachers' Train- ing College in Afghanistan.

The lack of trained manpower in Afghanistan impedes the social and economic development of the country. This shortage of train- ed manpower is largely due to the fact that only a small propor- tion of the country's total popu- lation enjoy educational oppor- tunities, and that secondary school enrollment is particularly low (less than 1 per cent of the estimated corresponding sec- ondary school age group). With in- ternational and bilateral assist- ance, the Government has formu- lated plans to expand school en- rollment as one way of develop- ing its manpower potential; but this expansion is hampered by lack of facilities, especially the absence of qualified teachers.

For the proposed increase in secondary enrollment, it has been calculated that about 1,000 additional teachers for the middle schools (grades VII to IX) and 600 additional teachers for the lycees (grades X to XII) will be required between now and 1970.

In order to finance the expan- sion of educational opportunities, the Government has applied for international and bilateral assist- ance including a loan from the International Development Asso- ciation. The Special Fund has been requested specifically to as- sist in training the middle school teachers, without whom educa- tional opportunities cannot be expanded.

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Radio Kabul Programme

SATURDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:
On 19 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 19 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 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; 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 25 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:
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

Air Services

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURE:

Kabul-Herat:

Herat-Kabul:

Kabul-Herat:

Herat-Kabul:

Kabul-Herat:

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Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Jahid 20534
Mahmood 20534
Faryabi 20534
Parwan 20534
Kabul 20534



Student midwives do practical work at the Maternity Hospital.

THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL'S 1962 ACTIVITIES

With 65 beds in the hospital and seven policlinics in various parts of the city, the Maternity Hospital has also trained 116 midwives.

Kabul's Maternity Hospital was established in 1952 when it had only seven beds for inpatients. From those days on, the hospital has expanded its services to 65 beds in an ultra-modern medical establishment near Sharara, Kabul. Its seven policlinics treat thousands of patients every year.

Patients are carefully looked after in their homes and through the clinics from the 5th month of pregnancy onwards. Special medicaments to strengthen the mother and unborn baby when needed.

At child birth patients are either taken into the hospital or else special midwives and medicines are sent from the hospital to patient's homes. They are issued documents for either form of child-birth aid when they register for the first time. When the time comes, the hospital is notified which takes prompt action and sends an ambulance to bring the patient in or despatches its own midwives and nurses with sufficient medicine to bring about delivery in patient's home.

In order to have sufficient midwives for the hospital, back in 1951, i.e., a year prior to the esta-

blishment of the hospital, a medical course of training for midwives was undertaken. Today, after hospital has trained 116 midwives. Forty of these are employed in these hospitals and its policlinics. The present course has seventeen students. The medical staff consists of a chief doctor, a director and 2 assistant doctors. During the year 1962, the hospital has aided in the delivery of 1,752 children. 1173 of these have been normal childbirth. Twenty-eight mothers have had twins born to them. 820 of the new borns have been boys. 43 children have been born immature. 20 have been born dead. 149 patients have seen serious operations for childbirth.

Four hundred patients have given birth to their children at their own homes. Of these 219 have been boys. One hundred and thirty-nine patients have had childbirth in their homes with the aid of hospital midwives. In the various clinics the following number of patients have been given necessary treatment: The Sharara Polyclinic: Old patients=2379. New patients=1098 persons. The Maiwand Polyclinic: Old patients=472. New patients 567 persons. The General Polyclinic: Old patients=1430. New patients 587 persons. The Chairman Huzari Polyclinic:

Old patients=103 new patients 763 persons.

The Alaudin Polyclinic: Old patients=472. New patients 567 persons.

The Bibi Mahro Polyclinic: Old patients=303. New patients 813 persons.

The Sher Shah mena Polyclinic: Old patients=1675. New patients 763 persons.

A foreign expert has always been in attendance at the hospital.

New Developments In Southeast Asia

(Contd. from page 2)
that Malaysian Federation must be formed after a full account of the legitimate and just aspirations of the people of the area is obtained.

But from what has develop- ed since last week, the Mala- ysian Federation, scheduled to be proclaimed during August, is only the beginning of a new trend in that area. The scope of unity among the people of the area will go far beyond its present limits. It will embrace large and very influential part of the world. More should be known about this when there is a "summit" meeting between the leaders of the three States.

THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's *Isiah* devoted its editorial to welcome the convening of the International Congress on Food and Agriculture in Washing- ton. The Twentieth Century world is witnessing a state of affairs in which there is a surplus of agricultural products in certain parts of it while people are going without food or else they are underfed in others, it said.

Countries producing surplus food are known to have destroyed large quantities of the valuable commodity. This extremism can be rectified, said the editorial, only if big powers in the world consider the problem from a humanitarian angle rather than a political point of view.

The editorial then goes on to say that two third of the world population are either hungry or undernourished, while billions of dollars are being spent on armaments which is constantly adding to human anxiety and threatens man's "very survival". The situation would be radically changed, concluded the editorial, if funds spent on producing means of annihilation of mankind is used to promote the production of food in a world which is increasingly threatened by overpopulation.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Dr. Mohammad Naim Sharaf, on the importance of co-operating with public health authorities in its programme of eradicating small pox. The article explains the symptoms, the cause and preventive measures of the disease.

Yesterday's *Isiah* in its editorial said that since during the summer season Paghman offers a much cooler weather, therefore the citizens of Kabul after a week of work and putting up with hot weather prefer to go to Paghman to spend the weekend. The road leading to the summer resort, though asphalted is very narrow. The drivers somehow get into the frenzy of overtaking other vehicles on the road resulting in a mad race. That is why every year and practically every weekend there is news about accidents on this road. The editorial advises that the traffic department should take strict measures for limiting speed on this road on the one hand and making the road a one-way traffic during the weekends on the other. There is an alternative road to Paghman from Kabul.

The same issue of the paper carried the translation of an article by the US cosmonaut John Glenn in which he explains how he came to really believe in God. The great distances involving billions of light years existing in the universe plus the fact that there is an unbelievable exactness and regularity in the system have led the cosmonaut to believe without any doubt that there is a Creator who is supreme and almighty.

Thursday's *Isiah* wrote a critic on the musical concert staged by artists of Radio Kabul at Kabul Nandary. It said while there was a great deal of publicity for the concert urging the people not to miss the new jazz orchestra, when the curtain went up one could not fail to recognize the same old orchestra number 2 of Radio Kabul. The songs sung at the concert were the same old songs heard constantly over the radio with the only difference that they had a better effect when heard over the radio.

The same issue of the paper carried an article on the enlightenment of women by the newly established department for this purpose at the Women's Society. The article suggested that since the main function of a woman is to form a family and a happy one at that, therefore all efforts should be concentrated to enlighten women in this field.

Blondie

By Chic Young

