

5-7-1964

## Kabul Times (May 7, 1964, vol. 3, no. 57)

Bakhtar News Agency

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YESTERDAY Max +24 C.  
 Minimum +14 C.  
 Sun sets today 6-53 p.m.  
 Sun rises tomorrow 5-07 a.m.  
 Tomorrow's Outlook:  
 Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant  
 Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
 International Club; Gamir Cinema

VOL. III, NO. 57

KABUL, THURSDAY MAY 7, 1954. (SAUR 17, 1343 S.H.)

## Johnson Says Some NATO Nations Think To Aid US In South Vietnam War

WASHINGTON, May, 7, (AP).—  
**PRESIDENT Johnson** said Wednesday that some NATO countries are giving serious consideration to assistance for South Vietnam.

"We welcome that help and expect to receive it," he told a news conference on the lawn of the White House.

Johnson disclosed that Secretary of States Dean Rusk would bring up the question of aid to Vietnam at the NATO ministerial meeting at the Hague next week. The President also disclosed he was sending Defence Secretary Robert S. McNamara to Vietnam for a first-hand study of how the war against the Viet Cong is going.

NATO assistance would come on an individual basis from the separate members, rather than as a NATO action, State Department officials said.

Johnson also announced that Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara will leave Friday for West Germany to confer with Bonn government officials.

While in Germany, the President said, McNamara will talk with West German Defence Minister Kai-Ewe Von Hassel and other officials on matters of mutual defence.

The President said he has established a maritime advisory committee including representatives of the government, labour, management and the public. The creation of the committee, he said, provides a forum for discussing maritime policies relating to defence and the other implications of the sea trades.

Johnson said he had sent a group of meat packers and cattle industry representatives to Europe to look into the beef import situation.

He announced the appointment of Charlotte Hubbard as Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

Johnson reported that Robert Anderson, special U.S. Ambassador to Panama, returned Wednesday and reported progress in negotiations with that country.

He said the talks were of great importance. Johnson said he received a report from a special economic team sent to Panama the talks with Panamanians were most fruitful, he said, and laid the foundation for more detailed planning later in the spring.

Johnson said he is carrying out a pledge made at the start of his administration to push the development of the alliance of progress.

There will be a White House meeting with U.S. Ambassador from Latin America Monday, he said, and more agreements under the alliance will be signed then.

During the past six months a number of citizens have organised to establish contact with Latin Americans, he went on, and "I thank them warmly."

Asked about holding Congress in session for civil rights action, the President said he hoped the bill would be disposed of within a short time. He spoke of action next month and then getting on with other legislation, including the food stamp plan to supply government food to needy Americans.

BONN, May, 7, (Reuter).—President Antonio Segni of Italy arrived here by air from Rome Wednesday on his way to Aachen where he will receive the international Charlemagne Prize.

## Afghans To Discuss Education, Women In Rights Seminar

KABUL, May, 7.—Afghans delegates attending the forthcoming Seminar on Human Rights in Kabul will speak on the following subjects.

1. The role of education in promoting Human Rights.

2. The degree to which promotion of Human Rights in Afghanistan has been influenced by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the new Constitution and religion.

3. The role of the Press in promoting Human Rights; limitations of the Press in Afghanistan and the tendency reflected in the new Press Law to remove these limitations.

4. The role of planning and problems faced in promoting Human Rights.

5. Changes in the rights of women in the light of increasing Human Rights in Afghanistan, and

6. The role of economics in solving problems relating to Human Rights.

On the invitation of the United Nations, ten Afghan delegates and observers will participate in the seminar.

Experience gained in the United Nations shows that to obtain desirable results from such seminars, the participants should consist of high-ranking and responsible Government officials and national and scientific figures, whose duties and work are linked with the subjects on the agenda of the seminar.

Among the delegates from other countries taking part in the Human Rights Seminar at Kabul are persons with the rank of Deputy Minister, Ambassador and prominent lawyers.

Afghanistan's representatives at the Seminar are Dr. Ziayee, Deputy Minister of Education; Prof. Hamidullah, Dean of the College of Law; Sabahuddin Kushkaki, President of Bakhtar News Agency; Baqi Yousufzai, Governor of Wardak; and Fazel Rabi Farid and Abdul Hamid Qayumi, Kabul University professors.

Mohammad Moosa Shafique, Deputy Minister of Justice; Mohammad Khalid Roashan, Deputy Minister of Press and Information; Dr. Mahmoud Habib, President of Radio Afghanistan; Mrs. Saleha Farouq Etemadi, President of the Women's Society; Dr. Khalil Abawi, Professor of College of Law; Abdul Wali Qayumi; and Mohammad Kazim Naseeri will participate in the seminar as alternate representatives.

Those taking part in the seminar as Afghanistan's observers are: Zalmi Mahmoud Ghazi, Director General of International Relations at the Foreign Ministry; Dr. Sayyed Hashmatulla, a Deputy to the 11th term of the National Assembly; Dr. Abdul Latif Wakil, a member of the Kabul Municipal Council; Mr. Sayyed Khalil, Editor of Kabul Times; and representatives of the Afghan Journalists Association.

## UN Representative Arrives In Kabul For Rights Seminar

KABUL, May, 7.—John Humphrey, director of the Human Rights Commission in the United Nations, arrived in Kabul yesterday morning to represent U.N. Secretary-General U Thant at the Seminar on Human Rights which begins here Tuesday.

He was met at the airport by Mr. Heppling Resident U.N. representative in Afghanistan. Abdul Samad Ghous, director of the Department of U.N. Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Abawi, Chief of the Information services for the seminar; and Pedro Yep, secretary of the seminar.

## Sick Prisoner In Kazha Not Given Permission To Enter Hospital

KABUL, May, 7.—A report from Peshawar Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that Mr. Wali Baz Mir of Kazha—a Pakhtunistani nationalist, who had been sentenced by the Government of Pakistan to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment on charges of helping the freedom movement in Pakhtunistan, is lying ill in jail.

He is reported to have approached the Government of Pakistan for permission to enter a hospital, but this request has been rejected. Similarly, Mr. Munir Khan of Maneri in Merdan District, also a Pakhtunistani political prisoner, is seriously ill in jail, but his relatives are not being allowed to visit him.

## USSR Will Grant Algeria 115 Million Dollars Loan

MOSCOW, May, 7, (Tass).—

**THE joint Soviet-Algerian communique** says, Ahmed Ben Bella's visit and the exchange of views with Soviet leaders was "an important contribution to further development of friendly co-operation and fraternal relations between the Soviet and Algerian Peoples, to the cause of strengthening world peace".

Nikita Khrushchov expressed gratitude for the invitation and agreed to visit Algeria.

The Soviet Government grants the Government of Algeria another long-term credit of 115,000,000 roubles, roughly 115 million dollars and will render technical assistance in building a metallurgical plant with complete production cycle of 300-350 thousand tons of rolled metal annual capacity. The Soviet Union will prepare the design and deliver all equipment for this plant.

The communique was signed by Nikita Khrushchov and Ben Bella in Yalta on May fifth.

Nikita Khrushchov and Ahmed Ben-Bella informed each other of the State of Economic and Social development of the USSR and Algeria.

"The maintenance of the Unity of all sound revolutionary forces, coming out for socialism, is a dependable guarantee of the consolidation of the national independence of Algeria, her advance along the road of democracy, social progress and building of socialism".

The President of Algeria, the communique points out, "admired the big successes achieved by the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU in building communism which is evidence of the correctness of the road of socialist transformation of the country, indicated by the Great Lenin".

The Algerian guests welcome "the magnificent aims set in the programme of the CPSU".

The communique emphasises the identity of the views of the sides on a whole number of questions of the present international situation. The unshakable allegiance to the policy of peaceful co-existence between states with a differing social system is emphasised. The Soviet side very highly appreciates Algeria's policy of non-alignment, the efforts aimed at the consolidation of peace in Africa and throughout the world.

"The Algerian side fully supports the tireless struggle by the Soviet government and personally Nikita Khrushchov, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, for the relaxation of international tension, for the solution of international problems through peaceful negotiations, for the maintenance and consolidation of universal peace".

The sides are of the opinion that the reaching of agreement on general and complete disarmament has been and remains the most important task of states in the struggle for durable and reliable peace on earth. The Algerian Government, the communique says, maintains that peaceful settlement of territorial disputes is feasible, provided all states show good will, realism and due consideration for mutual interests.

Having analysed thoroughly the problems of the national liberation movement, the Soviet Union and Algeria "declare their solidarity with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America who are heroically fighting against Colonialism and Imperialism, for national liberation, independence and social progress".

## USA Will Continue Reconnaissance Flights Over Cuba

WASHINGTON, May, 7, (AP). Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara said Wednesday that the United States will continue to fly aerial reconnaissance missions over Cuba whether or not the Soviet Union turn over to Cuba the anti-aircraft missile batteries they installed.

Any such transfer of control "will not affect our need for our plans for aerial reconnaissance," McNamara told the Advertising Council.

He stressed that the United States, under both Presidents John F. Kennedy and Johnson, stated clearly "that we must have satisfactory inspection of Cuba to be sure that offensive weapons such as ballistic missiles are not introduced in that country."

The Defence Secretary also made these comments in a brief talk and a question-and-answer session.

## Royal Visitors Return To Kabul



**HIS Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi (right) shakes hands with Mohammed Zolfaghari (left), Iranian Ambassador, as the Marshal arrived at Kabul airport yesterday afternoon.**

He and Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis, with Lt. Col. Sardar Abdul Wali, spent a week in Iran for a royal visit with His Majesty, the Shahanshah of Iran.

In an interview with a Bakhtar reporter, the Marshal described the friendly visit as very interesting and useful. He expressed thanks for the kindness shown during the trip by Their Majesties the Shahanshah of Iran and Empress Farah Pahlavi and he also expressed appreciation for the very cordial and warm reception which was accorded by Iranian officials and the people of Iran, reflecting the friendly ties existing between the two fraternal and neighbouring nations.

His Royal Highness also said he was pleased by the steady progress being made in the friendly country of Iran under the valuable guidance of His Majesty the Shahanshah.

The Marshal also wished progress and prosperity to the noble Iranian nation.

According to Radio Tehran, Her Royal Highness Princess Fatima Pahlavi, Mr. Quds Nakhai, Minister of Court, and members of the Afghan Embassy in Tehran were among the persons who had come to the Tehran airport to bid farewell to Their Royal Highnesses.



KABUL TIMES

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While the basis of our planning system as a whole is to develop agriculture and thus to provide more food for our people, develop our industry and export, the aim of Freedom from Hunger Campaign is to see that small and short-term projects are also implemented to improve the lot of a community. The Bidak irrigation project, for example, is a small, low cost scheme which, if carried out successfully, will solve the problem of systematic irrigation in more than twenty five thousand acres.

Undoubtedly we could launch many other such small and yet fruitful projects in many other parts of the country and several other agricultural fields.

Of course one of the biggest problems facing us in initiating more such projects are lack of financial resources and shortage of qualified personnel. The FAO is undoubtedly very much interested to see that such projects are implemented within the framework of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. But the organisation itself lacks sufficient funds to finance all or the majority of these projects.

DEVELOPING NATIONS PROPOSE NEW GUIDELINES TO FINANCE ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH TRADE AND AID

The United States and 12 developing countries have recommended new guidelines for financing economic growth through trade and aid. The proposal was submitted in Geneva Tuesday to a committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The sponsors are Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Syria, the United Arab Republic, Nigeria, Yugoslavia and the United States.

The 13-nation document recommends that industrialised countries adapt their assistance programmes to increase financial aid when the export earnings of developing countries decline through no fault of their own. The idea is to sustain their programmed rates of investment and growth of national income. Both are often heavily dependent on export earnings.

The draft recommendation also says: "Developing countries should be free to use foreign aid funds to shop for the best bargains in... IS FRENCH STABILISATION PROGRAMME AT STAKE?"

Whatever President de Gaulle does in the political arena and to what extent he puts in flame the feelings of Western leaders by his novel policies about neutralising Southeast Asia, his intervention in Gabon, his veto of Britain's entry into the fold of the European Community, his economic agreement with USSR and his recognition of the People's Republic of China, he equally provides to be a stern manager at home, too.

Formerly it was believed that President de Gaulle would relax his stabilisation programme, which has now entered the eighth month of its existence. On the contrary, stiffer measures are taken to bring to fruition the policy so initiated. Pompidou and Giscard d'Estaing have taken upon themselves not to slacken the efforts undertaken since September, 1963. These efforts are directed, in their opinion, to preserve balance in the European Community.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Israh suggested editorially that the Ministry of Interior in co-operation with the Department of Cartography should prepare a new map of Afghanistan showing the new administrative area and provincial centres. It may be recalled that in order to facilitate better and closer contact between the Government and the people the Ministry of Interior recently announced the division of the country into 29 administrative areas each under a Governor or "Wali".

The editorial hailed the fact that in renaming some of the areas the Ministry of Interior had taken special care to revive the historic glory of Afghanistan. The maps, it said should be in Pashtu, Persian and English.

They should be printed in various sizes and large number for distribution and sale both inside Afghanistan and foreign countries. The school children, too, should make use of the new maps in this way, said the editorial, it is possible for the people to get acquainted with the new names and the new provinces.

Israh also front paged a group photo of the delegations from 23 non-aligned nations which recently held a conference in Colombo in order to discuss the preliminary of the summit conference of the non-aligned states to be held in Cairo next October. Afghanistan participated in the conference.

Yesterday's Anis again devoted its editorial to the question of nationalising Public Health Services. The idea was introduced by the paper Tuesday. Wednesday's editorial acknowledged the favourable reaction shown towards the realisation of the idea.

However, the editorial said, one of our readers has pointed out that nationalisation of Public Health Services may run into deep waters because of the lack of enough physicians. In Britain 44,000 doctors look after the health of 44,000,000 people. But in Afghanistan most of the provincial people, save those living in the provincial centres, are alien to modern medicine.

This is true, the editorial said, but it does not mean that we should not nationalise the available services in the capital and provincial centres. The college of medicine of Kabul University is producing qualified doctors in ever increasing numbers. This may improve the situation somewhat in the years to come.

Similarly a few years later the College of Medicine of Nangarhar University would start presenting graduates to society. Other medical institutions may be launched in Kandahar and Herat or even Mazar, which would in time solve the problem of shortage of medical personnel.

PRESS At a Glance

Paris, May 7. (Reuter)—Mr. Dirk Stikker today named August 1 as the date of his retirement as Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Signor Manlio Brosio, Italian Ambassador in Paris, is tipped to succeed Mr. Stikker.

In a letter sent out Monday night, he said if most of them concurred in the idea, "the Secretary-General would suggest the second Tuesday of November—e.g., Nov. 10—might be a suitable date for the opening" of the assembly's 19th session.

Last Thursday 20 non-aligned delegations asked Thant to poll the membership on a postponement till "some suitable date in November."

They contended that would be desirable and useful because heads of state or government of more than 50 nonaligned countries were to meet in Cairo in October to discuss issues that would arise in the assembly.

The deferment would throw the opening beyond to United States' lapping between campaign speeches and assembly debate. But the nonaligned delegations did not mention that.

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Radio Afghanistan Programme

THURSDAY: English Programme: 3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc= 19 m band.

French Programme: 3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc= 19 m band.

Russian Programme: 6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc= 19 m band.

Arabic Programme: 6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc= 19 m band.

German Programme: 10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc= 62 m band.

French Programme: 10.30-11.00 p.m. AST 11735 kc= 25 m band.

German Programme: 11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc= 19 m band.

French Programme: 11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc= 19 m band.

Air Services

FRIDAY: ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES: Kandahar-Kabul Arr. 10-00.

Kunduz-Kabul Arr. 10-10. Jalalabad-Kabul Arr. 11-45.

DEPARTURE: Kabul-Kunduz Dep. 8-00. Kabul-Jalalabad Dep. 9-30.

Kabul-Tehran-Beirut Dep. Kabul 11-30. AEROFLOT: Moscow-Tashkent-Kabul Arr. Kabul 9-55.

T. M. A. Beirut-Kabul Arr. Kabul 11-00. SATURDAY: Mazar-Kabul Arr. 11-40.

Buirut-Tehran Arr. Kabul 12-10. DEPARTURE: Kabul-Khost Dep. 8-00.

Kabul-Kandahar Dep. 1-30. Kabul-Mazar Dep. 8-30. INDIAN AIRLINES: Delhi-Kabul Arr. 10-55.

Kabul-Delhi Dep. 13-25. AEROFLOT: Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow Dep. Kabul 13-10.

Khost-Kabul Arr. 10-30. PIA: Peshawar-Kabul Arr. 11-05. Kabul-Peshawar Dep. 11-45.

Important Telephones

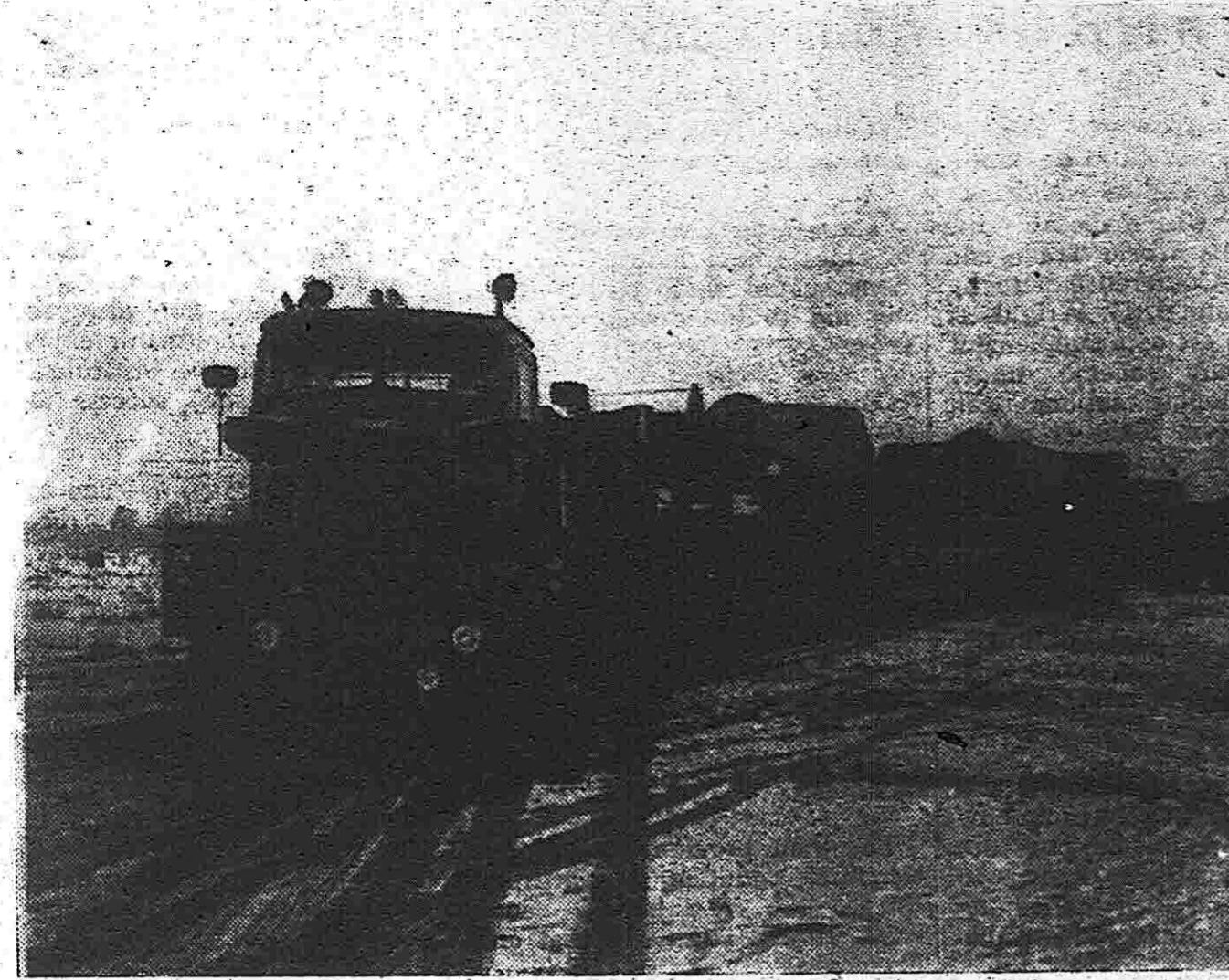
Fire Brigade 20121-20122. Police 207-21122. Traffic 20159-20401.

Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732. Radio Afghanistan New Clinic 20452, 24272, 24275.

Da Afghanistan Bank 20045. Pharmacies: Jahid Mahmood 20354, Parwan 21438, Kabul 20587, Ansari 20563, 20520.

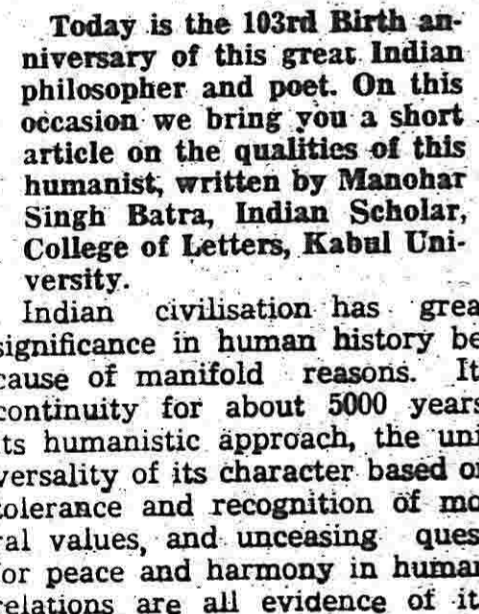
FRIDAY: Boo Ali Shafa 23572, Feroz 20536, Iqbal 24273, 22743.

LARGEST PAYLOAD LORRY FOR SINGAPORE



This Scammell Crane Transporter, the largest payload lorry ever exported from Britain, was shipped to Singapore recently for the Public Utilities Board. The carrier is designed for hauling a payload of 350,000 pounds, and will be used primarily to transport heavy indivisible loads such as alternators and rotors, transformers etc. between Singapore Harbour and the new Pasir Panjang "B" Power Station which is being constructed some 5 miles west of Singapore. Because of the great length of the carrier—overall about 150 feet—a three unit communication set is fitted to provide microphone and loudspeaker communications between the two tractor drivers and the trailer operator. The carrier is pictured here on test in England before shipment.

Tagore Born 103 Years Ago Today; Was One Of Asia's Greatest Poets



Today is the 103rd Birth Anniversary of this great Indian philosopher and poet. On this occasion we bring you a short article on the qualities of this humanist, written by Manohar Singh Batra, Indian Scholar, College of Letters, Kabul University. Indian civilisation has great significance in human history because of manifold reasons. Its continuity for about 5000 years, its humanistic approach, the universality of its character based on tolerance and recognition of moral values, and unceasing quest for peace and harmony in human relations are all evidence of its vitality. Many sages, seers and philosophers took birth on the ancient Indian soil and propagated these values, widening the horizon of millions of people and instilling in them the true spirit of the kingdom of God and fraternity of all mankind. Born During Fense Times Rabindranath Tagore was one such star in the galaxy of Indian philosophers who at once combined the qualities of a great poet, playwright, artist, novelist, storyteller, teacher and above all he was a humanist. He was born in 1861, just after the First War of Independence was fought against the British domination and which culminated in a lot of bloodshed and apparent decimation of the nationalist forces. In later years the torch fell to the lot of people like Mahatma Gandhi, the great man of action, and Tagore, the peerless poet and thinker of that time. Encouraged by his father in his aesthetic pursuits, Tagore gained popularity at the age of 20 when his first book of Bengali poems was published. In the following years he gave to India and the



Latin America, Soviet Union and countries in the Southeast Asia. He placed accent on the spiritual values which in his view were the bastion against oppression and ultimate explosion into a destructive strife. Search for Truth From the breadth of his vision he always reminded his countrymen and peoples of the East to assimilate the West's vitality and dedicate themselves to the search for truth while standing firmly by the code of moral courage and righteous action. It is this synthesis of values—ethics, hard-work, impetuosity and discipline that distinguished Tagore as an outstanding figure on the world scene in the recent times. The philosophy of this humanist was not confined to mere dicta. By the very tenderness of his nature and his firm belief in the equality between men, a just social order based on harmony and cohesion he untiringly worked for the unity between Muslims and Hindus in the sub-continent and of mankind at large. He looked with pity at the dictum "East is East and the West is West and never the twain shall meet". By his idealism and action Tagore proved the mutual dependency of the Orient and the Occident for the common goal of human harmony and the good of mankind. Love of Beauty Tagore was one with Nature. His love for beauty and the creation gave him a unique weapon for reaching the hearts of people and he conquered them with ease. The pearls of his poetry, pithiness of his prose, delicacy of his drama and sweetness of his songs are all expression of his wonderment and delight over the colourful forms of existence and his unbounded compassion for the downtrodden in the social and

WHY SO?

Pakhtu poem by Abdul Kadoo Banaawa translated by Manohar Singh Batra, Indian Scholar, College of Letters, Kabul University. My being has turned against me, My pen is full of noise, And tongue has lost all poise. My seat is throwing me over, I have nowhere to repose; My life is a blazing fire, Now death is the final dose. My heart is a sea of pains, I am lost in turbulent rains. A country's child so humble Motherland of mine so dear, I am hungering for the sympathy, As friend does no one appear, One who, I thought, was my own, An enemy has turned so soon, My honey is nothing but poison, I am serif of misfortune.

To the book I am repulsive, My senses are so disursive: I am driving the pleasures away, So that laugh I may now never, My eyes are spouting the flames, But tears you can't find ever. The slumbers to me are alien, Wakefulness away have I chased; What I write becomes so awry, My pen is too enraged. For love I am so dud, So frozen is my blood. No joy is there which is mine, This anguish that I acquire, My life on embers is smouldering, Every limb of mine is a fire, Colourlessness and insipidity, Shouldn't death come to my rescue? My mind is so bewildered, My songs have lost all hue.

My melody is full of sting, Do not know if I should sing! political fields. He advocated union because in union is strength, and there was need for unity especially in Asia, where faith in righteousness and not in ego was the keynote of its character. Tagore's writings are steeped in romantic fervour and sublime passions. Each of his works picture of profound love and romanticism after the beauty and wealth of Mother Earth in the unceasing succession of the seasons. His lyricism and philosophy are perpetual inspiration to the people of Indo-Pak subcontinent and for that matter to the whole world. Man of World Outlook Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru described Tagore as primarily the man of thought and of world outlook. The poet endeavoured to banish fear and usher in an era of freedom. The following lines from Gitanjali would epitomize the philosophy of the great son of the East: "Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high; Where knowledge is free; Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls; Where words come out from the depth of truth; Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection; Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit; Where the mind is led forward by thee into everwidening thought and action; Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake."



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BIDAK PROJECT

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While the basis of our planning system as a whole is to develop agriculture and thus to provide more food for our people, develop our industry and export, the aim of Freedom from Hunger Campaign is to see that small and short-term projects are also implemented to improve the lot of a community. The Bidak irrigation project, for example, is a small, low cost scheme which, if carried out successfully, will solve the problem of systematic irrigation in more than twenty five thousand acres.

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The idea is to sustain their programmed rates of investment and growth of national income. Both are often heavily dependent on export earnings.

The draft recommendation also says: "Developing countries should be free to use foreign aid funds to shop for the best bargains in

goods and services, although balance of payment problems may require exceptions to this rule.

Long-term aid should be available more for economic growth to replace the burdensome medium and short-term loans.

External debt burdens should be eased, wherever necessary, by rescheduling or consolidating loans.

Aid should be co-ordinated with and should encourage regional and national development programmes, particularly regional industrial development and financing of regional trade.

Recognition should be given to the interdependence of industrial growth and farm output.

Technical assistance should be tailored to the stage of development of the recipient nation.

Industrialised countries should co-operate with developing countries in organising their own national or regional insurance and export credit systems.

The United States, supporting the new programme, emphasised

the uniquely important function that foreign assistance must continue to have for many years through bilateral and multilateral programmes as well as private investment.

U.S. delegate Richard W. Richardson also said: "Since the last world war the United States has been engaged in this larger struggle for world economic improvement, in recognition of the fact that our own welfare and our own prosperity depends in large degree on the welfare and prosperity of other nations and in the moral conviction that in my own country and abroad poverty is not solely the problem of the poor."

The editorial hailed the fact that in renaming some of the areas the Ministry of Interior had taken special care to revive the historic glory of Afghanistan. The maps, it said should be in Pakhtu, Persian and English.

They should be printed in various sizes and large numbers for distribution and sale both inside Afghanistan and foreign countries.

The school children, too, should make use of the new maps in this way, said the editorial, it is possible for the people to get acquainted with the new names and the new provinces.

Islah also front paged a group photo of the delegations from 23 non-aligned nations which recently held a conference in Colombo in order to discuss the preliminaries of the summit conference of the non-aligned states to be held in Cairo next October. Afghanistan participated in the conference.

Yesterday's Anis again devoted its editorial to the question of nationalising Public Health Services. The idea was introduced by the paper Tuesday. Wednesday's editorial acknowledged the favourable reaction shown towards the realisation of the idea.

However, the editorial said, one of our readers has pointed out that nationalisation of Public Health Services may run into deep waters because of the lack of enough physicians. In Britain 44,000 doctors look after the health of 44,000,000 people. But in Afghanistan most of the provincial people, save those living in the provincial centres, are alien to modern medicine.

This is true, the editorial said, but it does not mean that we should not nationalise the available services in the capital and provincial centres. The college of medicine of Kabul University is producing qualified doctors in ever increasing numbers. This may improve the situation somewhat in the years to come.

Similarly a few years later the College of Medicine of Nangarhar University would start presenting graduates to society. Other medical institutions may be launched in Kandahar and Herat, or even Mazar, which would in time solve the problem of shortage of medical personnel.

Some other points were also raised by the readers, the editorial said in conclusion, which will be discussed in the coming issues of the daily.

PARIS, May, 7. (Reuter)—Mr. Dirk Stikker today named August 1 as the date of his retirement as Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Signor Manlio Brosio, Italian Ambassador in Paris, is tipped to succeed Mr. Stikker.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Islah suggested editorially that the Ministry of Interior in co-operation with the Department of Cartography should prepare a new map of Afghanistan showing the new administrative area and provincial centres. It may be recalled that in order to facilitate better and closer contact between the Government and the people the Ministry of Interior recently announced the division of the country into 29 administrative areas each under a Governor or "Wali".

They are sub-divided into smaller administrative areas known as woluwalis run by magistrates referred to as "wolsuwalis".

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Radio Afghanistan Programme

THURSDAY 1. English Programme: 3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 19 m band. 4. English Programme: 3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc = 19 m band. Urdu programme: 6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = m band. 11. English Programme: 6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc = m band. Russian Programme: 10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62 m band. Arabic Programme: 10.30-11.00 p.m. AST 11735 kc = 25 m band. German Programme: 11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 19 m band. French Programme: 11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc = 19 m band. The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.

Air Services

FRIDAY ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES Kandahar-Kabul Arr. 10-00. Kunduz-Kabul Arr. 10-10. Jalalabad-Kabul Arr. 11-45.

DEPARTURE Kabul-Kunduz Dep. 8-00. Kabul-Jalalabad Dep. 9-30. Kabul-Tehran-Beirut Dep. Kabul, 11-30.

AEROFLOT Moscow-Tashkent-Kabul Arr. Kabul 9-55. T. M. A. Beirut-Kabul Arr. Kabul 11-00.

SATURDAY Mazar-Kabul Arr. 11-40. Buirot-Tehran Arr. Kabul 12-10.

DEPARTURE Kabul-Khost Dep. 8-00. Kabul-Kandahar Dep. 1-30. Kabul-Mazar Dep. 8-30.

INDIAN AIRLINES Delhi-Kabul Arr. 10-55. Kabul-Delhi Dep. 13-25.

AEROFLOT Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow Dep. Kabul, 13-10. Khost-Kabul Arr. 10-30.

PIA Peshawar-Kabul Arr. 11-05. Kabul-Peshawar Dep. 11-45.

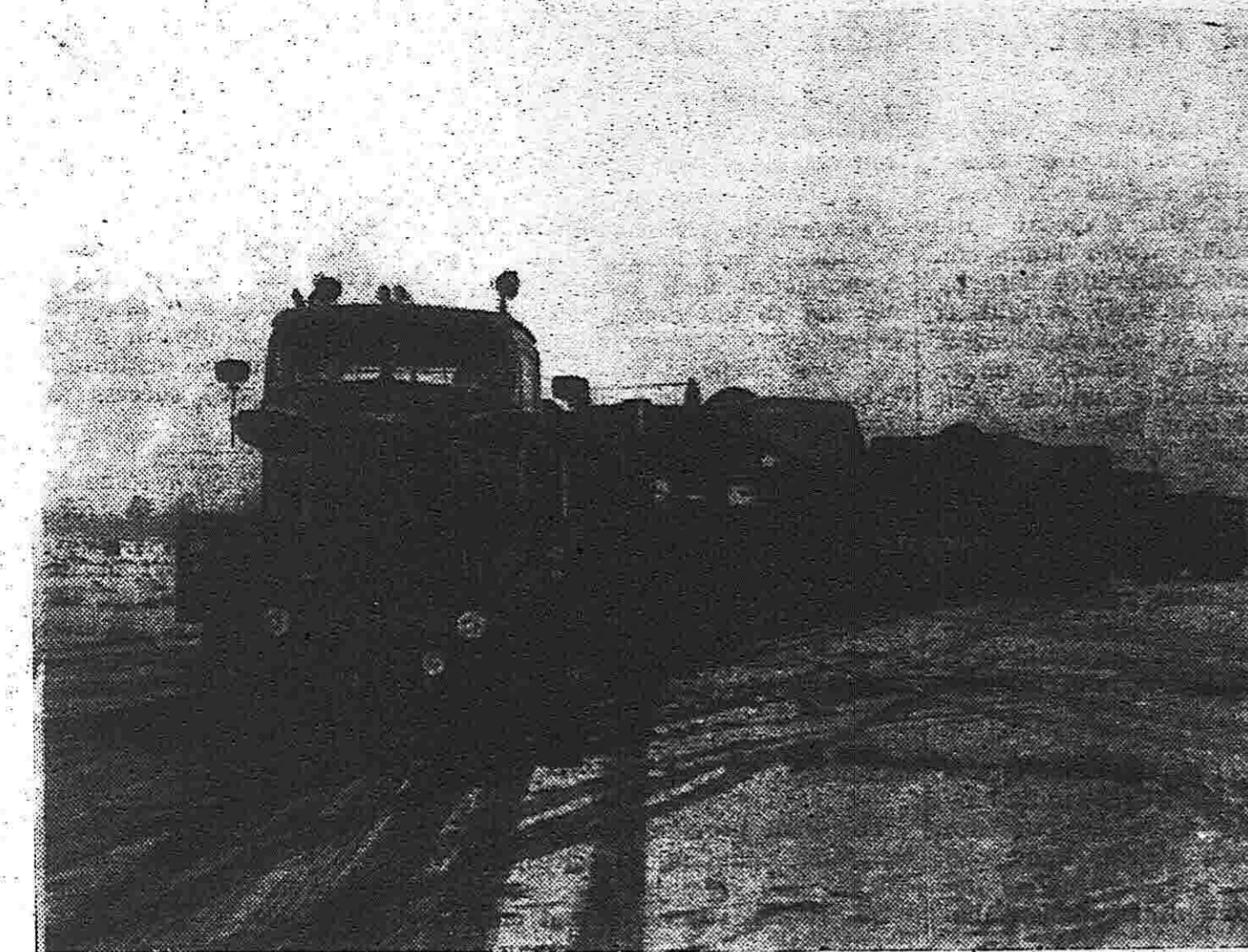
Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122 Police 20607-21122 Traffic 20159-24941 Ariana Booking Office 74731-24732 Radio Afghanistan 20452 New Clinic 24272 24275 Da Afghanistan Bank 20045

Pharmacies

Jahid Mahmood Phone No. 20354 Parwan Phone No. 21438 Kabul Phone No. 20887 Ansari Phone No. 20563 20520 Boo Ali Phone No. 23573 Shafa Phone No. 20536 Feroz Phone No. 24273 Iqbal Phone No. 22743

LARGEST PAYLOAD LORRY FOR SINGAPORE



This Scammell Crane Transporter, the largest payload lorry ever exported from Britain, was shipped to Singapore recently for the Public Utilities Board. The carrier is designed for hauling a payload of 350,000 pounds, and will be used primarily to transport heavy indivisible loads such as alternator stators and rotors, transformers etc. between

Singapore Harbour and the new Pasir Panjang "B" Power Station which is being constructed some 5 miles west of Singapore. Because of the great length of the carrier—overall about 150 feet—a three unit communications set is fitted to provide microphone and loudspeaker communications between the two tractor drivers and the trailer operator.

The two tractors are Scammell 6 X 6 Constructors, each powered by 185 brake horse power diesel engines and equipped with 15 ton capacity winches operated from a power take off to assist in loading the equipment carried. The carrier is pictured here on test in England before shipment.

Tagore Born 103 Years Ago Today; Was One Of Asia's Greatest Poets

Today is the 103rd Birth anniversary of the great Indian philosopher and poet. On this occasion we bring you a short article on the qualities of this humanist, written by Manohar Singh Batra, Indian Scholar, College of Letters, Kabul University.



Latin America, Soviet Union and countries in the Southeast Asia. He placed accent on the spiritual values which in his view were the bastion against oppression and ultimate explosion into a destructive strife.

Indian civilisation has great significance in human history because of manifold reasons. Its continuity for about 5000 years, its humanistic approach, the universality of its character based on tolerance and recognition of moral values, and unceasing quest for peace and harmony in human relations are all evidence of its vitality.

Many sages, seers and philosophers took birth on the ancient Indian soil and propagated these values, widening the horizon of the millions of people and instilling in them the true spirit of the kingdom of God and fraternity of all mankind.

Born During Fense Times Rabindranath Tagore was one such star in the galaxy of Indian philosophers who at once combined the qualities of a great poet, playwright, artist, novelist, storyteller, teacher and above all he was a humanist.

He was born in 1861, just after the First War of Independence was fought against the British domination and which culminated in a lot of bloodshed and apparent decimation of the nationalist forces. In later years the torch fell to the lot of people like Mahatma Gandhi, the great man of action, and Tagore, the peerless poet and thinker of that time.

Encouraged by his father in his aesthetic pursuits, Tagore gained popularity at the age of 20 when his first book of Bengali poems was published. In the following years he gave to India and the

world a series of masterpieces including Gitanjali which won him the Nobel prize. In all his writings the depth of his feelings, his dreams for a new world order, sympathy for the underprivileged and down-trodden and removal of discrimination of colour, caste and creed among men are clearly marked which oriented and influenced the thought and behaviour.

Established University Tagore dominated the Indian scene till his death in 1941 irradiating sweetness, light, serenity and infinite wisdom. The establishment in 1921 of Vishva Bharati University at Shantiniketan by the poet put a seal on his dedication to the ideals of world brotherhood, understanding and cultural exchange between the nations, because it is here that innumerable students from all over the world have come and drunk deep into the fountains of knowledge and peace.

He made special impact on the Western world when he spoke to various audiences in the United States of America and Europe. He also visited Japan, China

and the world a series of masterpieces including Gitanjali which won him the Nobel prize. In all his writings the depth of his feelings, his dreams for a new world order, sympathy for the underprivileged and down-trodden and removal of discrimination of colour, caste and creed among men are clearly marked which oriented and influenced the thought and behaviour.

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WHY SO?

Pakhtu poem by Abdul Raouf Benaawa translated by Manohar Singh Batra, Indian Scholar, College of Letters, Kabul University. My being has turned against me, Wind too is full of noise; My pen is a fatal serpent, And tongue has lost all poise. My seat is throwing me over, I have nowhere for repose; My life is a blazing fire, Now death is the final dose.

My heart is a sea of pains, I am lost in turbulent rains.

I am country's child so humble Motherland of mine so dear; I am hungering for the sympathy, As friend does no one appear. One who, I thought, was my own, An enemy has turned so soon; My honey is nothing but poison, I am seer of misfortune.

To the book I am repulsive, My senses are so discursive.

I am driving the pleasures away, So that laugh I may now never; My eyes are spouting the flames.

But tears you can't find ever. The slumbers to me are alien, Wakefulness away have I chased; What I write becomes so awry, My pen is too enraged.

For love I am so dull, So frozen is my blood.

No joy is there which is mine, 'Tis anguish that I acquire; My life on embers is smouldering.

Every limb of mine is aife, Colourlessness and insipidity, Shouldn't death come to my rescue?

My mind is so bewildered, My songs have lost all hue.

My melody is full of sting, Do not know if I should sing!

political fields. He advocated union because in union is strength, and there was need for unity especially in Asia, where faith in righteousness and not in ego was the keynote of its character.

Tagore's writings are steeped in romantic fervour and sublime passions. Each of his works picture of profound love and romanticism after the beauty and wealth of Mother Earth in the unceasing succession of the seasons. His lyricism and philosophy are perpetual inspiration to the people of Indo-Pak subcontinent and for that matter to the whole world.

Man of World Outlook Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru described Tagore as primarily the man of thought and of world outlook. The poet endeavoured to banish fear and usher in an era of freedom. The following lines from Gitanjali would epitomize the philosophy of the great son of the East:

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high; Where knowledge is free; Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls; Where words come out from the depth of truth; Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection; Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;

Where the mind is led forward by thee into everwidening thought and action; Into that heaven of freedom, My Father, let my country awake."

Love of Beauty Tagore was one with Nature. His love for beauty and the creation gave him a unique weapon for reaching the hearts of people and he conquered them with ease. The pearls of his poetry, pithiness of his prose, delicacy of his drama and sweetness of his songs are all expression of his wonderment and delight over the colourful forms of existence and his unbounded compassion for the down-trodden in the social and



### Khrushchov Leaves For UAR

YALTA, May, 7, (Tass).—Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchov Wednesday evening left for the United Arab Republic which he will visit at the invitation of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The United Arab Republic is the twentieth country where the head of the Soviet government is going on a goodwill mission.

As Nikita Khrushchov said at the May Day reception in Moscow, he is travelling to the friendly republic to attend the great national holiday of the Egyptian people—the damming of the Nile—and to meet with President Nasser, the distinguished fighter against imperialism and colonialism.

Nikita Khrushchov is accompanied by his wife Nina and his children Rada Adzhubei and Sergei Khrushchov.

Mohammed Murad Galeb, the Ambassador of the United Arab Republic in Moscow, is travelling on the same ship.

Among the officials accompanying the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR are Enver Alikhanov, the head of government of Soviet Azerbaijan; Andrei Gromyko, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR; Andrei Grechko, one of the 19 marshals of the Soviet Union who is first Deputy Minister of Deputy Minister of Defence of the USSR Semyon Skachkov, the Chairman of the State Committee for External Economic Relations; Pavel Satyukov and Aleksei Adzhubei, the Editor in Chief of the most popular Soviet newspapers "Pravda" and "Izvestia".

### BRITAIN AND SWEDEN PROPOSE SPECIAL FUND TO AID NATIONS FACED WITH DWINDLING EXPORTS

GENEVA, 7, (AP).—

BRITAIN and Sweden proposed Wednesday the setting up of a special aid fund developing nations faced with continually dwindling export earnings.

The offer was made to the United Nations World Trade and Development Conference here by British delegate S. H. Wright. It is designed to act as a supplement to the present scheme under which developing nations can draw short term loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Under the British-Swedish proposal countries whose trade expansion was being restricted over a long period because of inadequate export earnings could then appeal to the new fund for further aid.

A British spokesman said it was not yet possible to determine how much money could be put into the fund until it was known to what extent the idea gained acceptance from other industrialised powers.

The United States was reportedly sympathetic toward the initiative but doubtful as to what extent Congress would be prepared to extend the already heavily committed American aid programme.

British sources emphasised that their plan was not a rival to proposals but forward by another group of countries Tuesday, including the United States.

These sought to establish a set of rules which industrialised nations should abide by when giving aid to the 'developing' countries.

The sources said Britain hoped for the maximum possible backing for the plan from the industrialised powers but realised that some countries may decide that they could not go along with it.

One spokesman said it was highly doubtful if France would be agreeable to the aid fund. The French have insisted that the best way to help the poorer nations is to agree on a general rise in the prices of primary commodities.

The plan provides for all participating countries to contribute toward the fund on an equal basis. It also stipulates that only developing countries can benefit from it.

The British spokesman said the loans would not necessarily be repayable, especially in the case of a country which was continually struggling to maintain its trade development. But if a developing nation achieved a high level of prosperity as a result of the loan it might eventually be expected to repay some of the money to the fund.

### Home News Briefs

KABUL, May, 7.—Dr. Gerhard Moltmann, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany at the Court of Kabul, inspected various classes at the Institute of Industrial Administration yesterday morning. The Chief of Vocational and Technical Education of the Ministry of Education and the Principal and teaching staff of the Institute were also present. Ambassador Moltmann expressed his interest in the Institute's progress; he wished success to the students.

KHOST, May, 7.—The Directorate of Education of Pakhtia Province opened a regular primary school for boys of Roqian and Deray-Khula villages in Jaji District on Tuesday; 155 students were enrolled. The villagers have provided a building for this purpose and they have undertaken to pay for the new permanent building which will be built for the school. A report from Uruzgan says that the village school for boys at Shahristan has now been converted into a regular primary school.

### U.K. Philippines Want Peaceful Settlement Of Malaysian Issue

MANILA, May, 7, (Reuter).—President Diosado Macapagal of the Philippine has assured Mr. R. A. Butler, British Foreign Secretary, his Government is real to bring a peaceful solution to the Malaysia-Indonesia question, according to a joint statement issued here Thursday.



**PARK CINEMA:**  
5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **WESTWARD HO THE WAGONS**, starring: Fees Parker, Kathleen Crowley and Jari York.  
**KABUL CINEMA**  
At 4-30 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **ANPADH**.  
**EHZAD CINEMA**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **DOLAODO**.  
**ZAINEB CINEMA**  
At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film; **MODERN GIRLS**.

JAKARTA, May, 7, (DPA).—President Ahmed Sukarno of Indonesia may visit Japan again in mid-May, the official Indonesian news agency "Antara" reported Monday. The agency was relying on a remark to this effect President Sukarno made to Japanese journalists.

### ADVT.

#### Vacant

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