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Kabul Times (December 7, 1964, vol. 3, no. 231)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +8°C. Minimum -7°C.
Sun sets today at 4.47 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.51 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spinjar
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-
Naw near Park Cinema, Kabul
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 231

KABUL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1964, (QUAS 16, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

Quaison-Sackey Declines To Express Opinion On Congo As UN Assembly President

NEW YORK, December 7, (AP).—

ALEX Quaison-Sackey of Ghana, President of the U.N. General Assembly said Sunday he was "not sure whether the United Nations should now intervene again in the Congo," where its peace-keeping forces pulled out in June.

But, in a television interview, he said that as President, he should not express a view on Belgian-U.S. intervention there.

As Ghana's chief delegate, Quaison-Sackey signed a complaint to the Security Council against the intervention last Tuesday, the same day the Assembly elected him President.

Twenty-one countries have now signed this complaint, the latest being Mauritania, and they want the council to meet Tuesday.

Besides Ghana, they include Algeria and the United Arab Republic, and Sudan.

Airport officials in Khartoum, Sudan, have reported Algerian, Ghanaian and U.A.R. planes landing there with arms for the Congolese rebels in Stanleyville.

Quaison-Sackey, who pre-recorded his interview in a booth overlooking the Assembly hall, said only that the Belgian-U.S. airlift, avowedly to rescue white hostages from the rebels, came amid African-U.S. talks "about these complications."

Pleading that as President he must be impartial, he also refused to express opinions on the question of seating People's Republic of China in the United Nations, and on the Soviet-U.S. dispute over whether the Soviets should lose their Assembly vote for non-payment of peace-keeping assessments.

But he said he was "hopeful that something good will result sooner than later" from Asian, African and Latin American consultations now in progress to settle the dispute.

Quaison-Sackey said some African diplomats wanted U.N. headquarters moved out of New York because of unfortunate experiences, but the problem involved finances and politics. I don't think it is being pursued seriously, he said.

The U.S. government was "taking a very firm line" to eliminate racial discrimination, he said, but "it's a question of education."

He said he was very happy in his suburban home. He reported that somebody recently stole the "Ghanian ambassador's residence" sign from his yard, but added, "maybe children did it."

He repeated that he felt "the collective wisdom of statesmen of the world should be brought to bear" on the German question.

He had suggested in his acceptance speech that special U.N. committees should deal with the Vietnamese and German problems.

Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Forms New Kuwaiti Cabinet

AMMAN, Dec. 7, (Reuters).—Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, who resigned as Kuwaiti Prime Minister on November 5, has formed a new cabinet, according to Kuwait radio monitored here Sunday.

The cabinet was sworn in at noon yesterday, the radio said.

Kuwait's new cabinet includes all members of the old one, formed on January 27 this year, except for two ministers.

Moltmann Presents German Gifts To Police Academy

KABUL, Dec. 7.—Mr. Gerhard Moltmann Ambassador of the Federal German embassy in Kabul presented a complete set of equipment for a 10-bed hospital, some teaching supplies and a few motor cycles to Dr. Abdul Kayeum, the Minister of Interior to be used by the Police Academy.

In presenting the gift the Ambassador said the gifts were intended to promote standards of the Police Academy.

In reply Dr. Kayeum expressed appreciation for this kind gesture of the Federal Government and described it an effective step in further strengthening friendly relations between the two countries.

The Minister of Interior appealed to all teachers and staff of the academy to pay further attention to the training of students.

Present at the function were also the First Deputy Minister of Interior, Afghan and Foreign Professors of the Police Academy.

Bhutanese Officials Who Fled Arrive In Nepal

KATMANDU, Nepal, Dec. 7. (Reuters).—Brigadier Ugyen Tangbi and two other Bhutanese officials who left Bhutan on the King's return to the country last month have arrived here, the Nepalese National News Agency RSS reported yesterday.

Brigadier Tangbi, who was formerly Deputy Commander of Bhutan's army, had announced his arrival to the Nepalese authorities, the report said.

Two officials accompanying him were Lieutenant Colonel Penjgi and Commissioner Rin Singh Dorji, the News Agency, added.

Wilson Arrives In Washington For 'Vital' Discussions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, (Reuters).—Harold Wilson arrived here last night for talks with President Johnson.

The wide-ranging talks on the state of the Atlantic Alliance begins at the White House today.

The British Prime Minister's chartered airliner arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, outside Washington, an hour and 35 minutes behind schedule after being delayed by headwinds over the Atlantic.

The Prime Minister, who left London earlier yesterday was greeted at the airbase by a group of U.S. officials led by Dean Rusk the Secretary of State.

He will receive a personal welcome from the President and full military honours at a ceremony scheduled on the White House grounds this morning.

His plans for an Atlantic nuclear force and the U.S. proposal for a multi-lateral nuclear force (MLF) are expected to be the major topic on the agenda of two days of talks between the two Western leaders.

The White House sessions are also expected to range over east-
(Contd. on page 4)

U.N. Bureau Estimates World Population At 3,283 Million

WASHINGTON, December 7, (Reuters).—

THE population of the world was estimated yesterday at more than 3,283 million people and expanding at a rate of some 65 million people annually.

The estimate was made by the population reference bureau, and was based largely on United Nations statistics and projections.

The bureau predicted that the world's population would hit approximately 4,300 million people in 1980—an increase of more than 1,000 million from mid-1964.

Latin America would have the greatest proportional gain during the period with its population expanded by 58 per cent in 1980, the Bureau said.

Latin America and North America both had populations of 200 million people in 1964. However by 1980 Latin America would have enlarged to 374 million people, an expansion of some 100 million more than in North America, it added.

"One of the most important facts concerning world population is that today about a third of the world's people have gained—or are gaining—control of the birth rate. Two-thirds of the people are not. And the high-birth rate areas are the developing countries, with low levels of living," the Bureau said.

It added that it was releasing its population data sheet to coincide with the opening of the United Nations General Assembly where population expansion was scheduled for debate.

The Bureau said that the world's population was growing

at a rate of about two per cent a year. If the trend continued, the world would be populated by about 7,000 million people by the year 2000, it added.

It conceded there were no accurate facts concerning China's population but it said there was no question that China was by far the most populous of nations.

It estimated China's population at 690 million people and predicted a growth to 840 million people by 1980.

India ranked behind China with 468,500,000 people and was gaining an additional 10 million people yearly.

Rounding out the next 10 most populous nations were the Soviet Union, the United States, Indonesia, Pakistan, Japan, Brazil, West Germany and Britain.

Brazil's current rate of population increase was three per cent which would double its population to 160 million people in 23 years, the Bureau said. By comparison, Belgium and Sweden, with populations increasing at the rate of half of one per cent or less, would take 140 years to double their current totals.

More than 56 per cent of the people in the world live in Asia with Latin America and Africa accounting for another 16 per cent. The remaining 28 per cent are in Europe, North America, Oceania and the Soviet Union, the Bureau said.

Johnson To Meet Gromyko After Talks With UK Premier

WASHINGTON, December 7, (AP).—

SOVIET Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is to call on U.S. President Lyndon Johnson next Wednesday—the day after the American Chief Executive concludes talks with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Czech Ambassador Presents Gifts To Kabul University

KABUL, Dec. 7.—Mr. Eible Zednek, Ambassador of Czechoslovakia yesterday morning visited Kabul University. Ambassador Zednek met Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid, President of Kabul University and after expressing his moral interest and that of the people of Czechoslovakia in Afghanistan's cultural progress, especially that of Kabul University, presented a number of books on natural and social sciences authored by prominent Czech writers.

Dr. Hamid, while offering his thanks to the Ambassador for the gifts, expressed the hope that cultural cooperation and moral as well as scientific ties between the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan would be further strengthened.

He declared that cultural and scientific contacts between Kabul University and Universities in Czechoslovakia would prove useful and effective for expanding ties of friendship between the two nations.

Rahimi Inaugurates Chakhansur Province

ZARANJ, Dec. 7.—Mr. Haji Abdulla Rahimi, Deputy Governor of Chakhansur Province arrived in the provincial centre, Zaranj, on Saturday.

Speaking at a gathering of officials, students, local dignitaries and citizens, he announced the establishment of the new province by reading the decree appointing him as provincial Deputy Governor.

He described the new Constitution which, he said, was formulated to reorganize national life, preserve justice and equality, introduce a democratic system and help in creating a prosperous and progressive society.

He said that the new administrative sub-divisions were established in order to mitigate the hardships of the people, improve their social and economic life and instill democratic principles.

Pakistan Puts Awami Party Leader Under Surveillance

KABUL, Dec. 7.—A report from Peshawar in Central Pakhtunistan says that under the programme of imposing restrictions upon the people of Pakhtunistan, the Government of Pakistan has lately placed Mr. Dilbaz Khan, Secretary of the Awami Party, under close police surveillance; efforts are being made to prevent him from taking part in nationalist meetings in Pakhtunistan.

The report adds that Mr. Ashiq Hussain Kakezai's health is also deteriorating. Mr. Kakezai, who is an active member of the National Awami Party of Pakhtunistan, was arrested and imprisoned in Peshawar jail by the Pakistani authorities some time ago; he was charged of taking part in the freedom movement. His illness is reported to be causing deep concern and anger in Pakhtunistani political circles.

White House Press Secretary George Reedy, in announcing Sunday the appointment, attached no particular importance to the Soviet official's visit. Reedy noted that it is customary for the Soviet Foreign Minister to call on the President whenever he is in the United States for a session of the U.N. General Assembly, as Gromyko is now.

However, there appears to be significance in the scheduling of the Gromyko visit for the day after Wilson and Johnson conclude their talks. One of the principal topics of the Anglo-American sessions will be the nuclear future of NATO a matter of deep concern to Moscow.

The Wednesday meeting will give Johnson an opportunity to fill in Gromyko promptly on whatever conclusions Johnson and Wilson reach on this subject—and presumably to reassure the Russians of the non-aggressive aims of NATO.

One of the topics which Rusk and Gromyko have discussed is the Soviet refusal to pay its share of UN peacekeeping operations in the Congo and elsewhere. Reedy said specifically the Johnson-Gromyko meeting was not arranged to permit a White House discussion of this dispute.

Indications here are that the Rusk-Gromyko talks have been conducted in a generally amiable atmosphere with neither side doing any yielding but at the same time showing no tendency to slam the door on continuing discussions of differences.

Reuters reports from New York that Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Andrei Gromyko, today makes his country's first major foreign policy statement to the United Nations since Mr. Nikita Khrushchov's recent downfall.

Delegates from 115 nations will closely follow his General Assembly speech for signs of any shift by Moscow's new leadership in the Soviet policy of co-existence with the West.

Mr. Gromyko is expected to cover a wide range of problems, including disarmament.

There will be particular interest in what he has to say about Southeast Asia following Soviet statements warning the United States against any spreads of the war in South Vietnam to the North.

Mr. Gromyko is considered certain to launch a strong attack on Belgian-American action in the Congo last month and to back the 17-nation call for a Security Council meeting to protest against the paratroop operation.

He is also expected to spell out Soviet opposition to the proposed NATO multilateral nuclear force.

These have been among topics discussed by Gromyko and Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, at three meetings in the past week. Yesterday's session, said to be a comprehensive review of East-West problems, was described by Mr. Rusk as "inconclusive."

KABUL, Dec. 7.—The use of library in scientific investigations and research formed the subject of the second seminar held at the Kabul University Centre yesterday. Mr. McAlister, Advisor to the University Library presided.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES
 DECEMBER 7, 1964

Technical Schools

The International Development Bank has granted a loan of 3.5 million dollars to Afghanistan for building seven vocational schools in Kabul and two in the provinces. This is the first loan extended by one of the associate organizations of the World Bank to Afghanistan and it is our sincere hope that this will be only the beginning of co-operation between Afghanistan and that international organization.

Afghanistan has given high priority to the development of its vocational schools. The current five-year development plan envisages opening of many such schools around the country. Mr. Walter Scheel, the Federal Republic Minister of Economic Co-operation who recently visited this country, stated that his government is also going to help develop technical schools in Afghanistan. A polytechnical school is being built here in Kabul with Soviet help.

As we move further towards industrialisation and a modern agricultural system our need for technical personnel, to be distinguished from experts, becomes greater. On the one side now are the experts and on the other is the labour. In between is a gap which must be filled with technicians. The shortage of such people in underdeveloped countries is one of the fundamental problems in the fields of industrial and agricultural development.

It is expected that a large number of the graduates of the seven schools to be built in Kabul, Herat and Kunduz will later serve as teachers. This by itself means that the schools will greatly help meet our demand for technicians or so-called skilled workers.

At the same time it should be borne in mind that we have made good progress in the field of on-the-job training specially in such projects as the Salang Highway, Nangarhar Irrigation, Petroleum prospecting and Western and Kandahar highways. Literacy courses have also been launched and technical knowledge and practical day-to-day skills are being taught to Afghan workers. This system should in no way be

Writer Characterizes UN Disarmament Debate As Discussion In Detente

Disarmament is booked to be one of the main issues discussed by the General Assembly. What has been the position of world in regard to this important problem is discussed in article adopted from Disarmament, a quarterly which is recently being published in France by World Veteran Federation.

Thant of the United Nations predicted that the Eighteenth U.N. General Assembly would be preoccupied by three D's: Disarmament, Development and Decolonization. Two others were inevitably added: Detente and Death. Convening in the period when the partial test-ban treaty actually came into force, the General Assembly met in the cordial atmosphere of detente. At the opening of the Assembly, President Kennedy spoke of "a pause in the cold war" and at its close President Johnson asserted that the U.S. "wants to see the cold war end".

The tragedy of Dallas intervened between these two appearances. Signs of any change in U.S. foreign policy was the inevitable, if unofficial, pursuit during the last month of the Assembly's deliberations.

The spirit of the disarmament debate was especially one of detente. At time US-USSR agreement overrode small-power reservations and resolutions were endorsed by acclamation as those on not orbiting of weapons, general and complete disarmament, and the resources released by disarmament. As other times, the US-USSR agreement withstood attacks and consensus, if not unanimity, resulted—as in the resolution on underground testing.

When the U.S. and USSR could not agree, there was a minimum of recrimination and generally an effort to paper over differences by giving the appearance of agreeing to disagree. Occasionally, the increasing American-Soviet detente

BY DR. HOMER A. JACK
 Ironically widened the distance between the nuclear and non-nuclear powers; on some issues the non-nuclear powers were "told" no longer courted.

The eight independent members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (ENDC) with their newly-acquired expertise generally took the lead as sponsors and prime negotiators of resolutions.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, speaking in the general debate, said that his government was "ready" to ban the "placing into orbit of objects with nuclear weapons on board". The next day President Kennedy told the Assembly that he was "encouraged by yesterday's affirmative response" to previous U.S. diplomatic probes on this subject. It was then hoped that there could be a parallel declaration by the U.S. and the USSR not to orbit weapons of mass destruction.

At the last moment, however, the U.S. hesitated, perhaps because of U.S. Air Force objections, perhaps because of a presidential reluctance either to ask the Senate to ratify another treaty or to bypass the Senate. Instead, it was agreed that the U.N. would welcome the separate statements of intention of the U.S. and the USSR not to station any objects carrying nuclear weapons in outer space, and call upon all states likewise to refrain from doing so.

This resolution was approved by acclamation. It was an important step forward, but it did not have the legal force of a treaty. Secretary-General U Thant tried to retrieve as much law as possible by declaring to the Assembly that its adoption "implies the acceptance by the organisation of a continuing political and moral responsibility for its implementation".

A quasi-disarmament measure approved unanimously by the Assembly was the declaration of legal principles governing the activities of states in outer space.

While asserting that "the exploration and use of outer space shall be carried on for the benefit and in the interest of all mankind", the declaration does not explicitly prohibit military uses of outer space.

Ambassador Fedorenko declared that this objective can only be attained "in the context of disarmament, with parallel and simultaneous liquidation of foreign military bases on the territory of other countries. The Soviet Union will respect the intention not to orbit weapons of mass destruction in outer space and the Moscow Treaty not to test nuclear weapons in outer space, but it will not now agree—any more than the U.S. to prohibit the use of outer space for the trajectory of nuclear rockets, not to mention the orbiting of surveillance satellites or of military platforms.

India had already inscribed her perennial test-ban item on the Assembly's tentative agenda before the partial Moscow Treaty was initiated. The item was still moot as long as underground tests were not included in the treaty.

Quite apart from rhetorical praise for the Moscow Treaty—and some criticism of the negotiations having been made outside the context of the ENDC—the need for a comprehensive treaty was repeatedly emphasized.

In the course of the debate the Soviet Union casually revealed that her previous offer of two or three on-site inspections annually was withdrawn "The Soviet Union will not be prepared to accept any inspections inasmuch as they are not necessary". The U.S. gave no strong indication that it was politically eager to reopen the treaty to include underground tests.

Thus Indonesian Ambassador Lambertus Palar was probably correct when he observed: "One cannot escape the impression that the nuclear powers do not really want to agree on underground testing at the moment".

The editorial then points out the inability of the Municipal Corporation to look after the city of Kabul in a satisfactory manner, not to mention the old town. The sanitary conditions even in the new parts of the town are deplorable. Rubbish is piled up outside in front of many houses. There is no public water supply system in many parts of the town. Electricity is very poor.

The editorial then asked how the corporation will supply lighting for its newly-built houses taking into consideration the fact that the hydroelectric power plants in Naghlu and Mahi Per will be completed at the earliest in the next two years. What are the people living in their newly acquired houses going to do for transportation, taking into consideration that public transport in its present condition is not at all satisfactory. (One has to agree with the editor of the daily Anis when travelling in buses going to some of the suburbs such as Chilstoon, or Gulbagh etc. there is no room even for standing and passengers are crammed in like sardines. In addition to being uncomfortable for the passengers this is very dangerous and something should be done about it by somebody).

Drinking water, too, will definitely become a problem. The editorial requested the corporation break its long silence and answer these and many other questions so that people who are going to acquire new houses will know in advance the sort of difficulties they will have to put up with.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Professor Sayed Ishaq of the College of Medicine giving his impressions of the People's Republic of China where he paid a visit recently. In this installment of the article Professor Ishaq talked about the system of higher education in that country, the problems that were encountered in this field and how they were solved.

From the day when Afghanistan's delegates signed the Chicago Convention in 1944 to the present time, this country has strongly supported ICAO, and it is now sharing in the benefits that civil aviation can bring to all the United Nations.

PRESS At a Glance

The last installment of "The Beginning and End of Love" appeared in yesterday's Anis. In this part Dr. Ferhadi quotes Jami when he talks about the intensity of the love of Laili for Majnoon, and the fact that being a woman she could not express this love openly like Majnoon could.

Laili could not keep her secret for long. Her love for Majnoon made it impossible for her to yield to her husband's wishes. She even went as far as openly wishing for her husband's death. On many occasions and in letters to Majnoon she claimed that her love was more profound and more difficult to put up with than Majnoon's love for her.

She proves this profundity by making a will that she should be buried next to Majnoon's grave so that they would always be close to each other and wake up in each other's arms in the day of resurrection.

The paper devoted its editorial to the problems of the new low price housing scheme. It said nearly three thousand plots will be distributed by the Municipal Corporation. The simple design of the houses and the assistance which will be made available for constructing them will make it possible for these houses to be completed at the latest by early next summer.

The editorial then points out the inability of the Municipal Corporation to look after the city of Kabul in a satisfactory manner, not to mention the old town. The sanitary conditions even in the new parts of the town are deplorable. Rubbish is piled up outside in front of many houses. There is no public water supply system in many parts of the town. Electricity is very poor.

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Radio Afghanistan Programme

MONDAY
I English Programme: 3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15 225 Kcs= 19 m band
II English Programme: 3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15 125 Kcs= 19 m band
Urdu Programme: 6.00-6.00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs= 62 m band
III English Programme: 6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs= 62 m band
Russian Programme: 10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs= 62 m band
Arabic Programme: 25 m band
 10.30-11.00 p.m. AST 11 945 Kcs= 62 m band
German Programme: 11.00-90 p.m. AST 9 635 Kcs= 31 m band
French Programme: 11.00-12.00 midnight 9 635 Kcs= 31 m band

WESTERN MUSIC
 Daily except Fridays 5.00-5.30 p.m. AST popular music
 Friday 1.00-1.45 p.m. AST mixed programme.
 Sunday 9.00-10.00 p.m. AST classical and light music alternating.
 Besides these daily except Fridays 8.00-9.00 am-programme contains international tunes including western light music.

Air Services

TUESDAY

Beirut, Kandahar-Kabul
 Arrival - 1030
 Amritsar-Kabul
 Arrival-1515
Departure
 Kabul-Amritsar
 Departure-0800
 Kabul-Tehran
 Departure-1100
 Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi
 Departure-1100

P.I.A.

Peshawar-Kabul
 Arrival-1050
 Kabul-Peshawar
 Departure-1130

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
 Police 20707-21122
 Traffic 20189-24041
 Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
 Radio Afghanistan 20452
 New Clinic 24272
 24275
 D'Afghanistan Bank 20048
 Bakhtar News Agency 20413
 Afghan National Bank 21771
 Airport 23318
 Radio Afghanistan 20452
 Bakhtar Phone No. 22619

Pharmacies

Lemar Phone No. 20569
 Dibar
 Sanayi Phone No. 20539
 Pesarlay Phone No. 22810
 Roshan Phone No. 20531
 Shari-Now 20079

Afghan - IDA Sign 3.5 m Dollar Agreement



Dr. Abdul Majid, Ambassador of Afghanistan to Washington (left) and Mr. George D. Woods, President of International Development Association signing the 3.5 million dollar agreement to finance the setting up of seven vocational schools in Afghanistan.

Eye Witness Reports

Horses, Camels, Sure Footed Yaks Provide Transportation For People Of Pamirs

While riding a yak I noticed that if it slips on the stones it immediately throws itself to one side and thus saves the rider's life.

This is not the case with a horse. Once it slips it cannot control itself. The rider of a yak encounters one main difficulty, however. This animal is very greedy and forever hungry and thirsty. The moment it sees water and grass it insists on going that direction and nothing can stop it from moving that way.

The people of Pamir still tell stories about the wild yaks.

HORSES
 The only desire of a Pamiri youth is to possess a young and strong horse. To him a horse is the leader of the flocks, the beauty of the house, and the only thing which completes wedding ceremonies. Also a horse is the symbol of manliness, youth and courage. This is so because, after all, a horse carries its rider with utmost patience and speed wherever he wants to go. This makes ownership of the horse almost a necessity to the people of Pamir. But this noble animal cannot breed in the high altitudes of Pamirs.

Qergesis took this animal with them from the Badakhshan Province to Pamir and adapted it to the climate. A horse performs two main duties for the people of Pamir. First, it transports family members from place to place. Second, it carries loads of grains from Badakhshan.

CAMELS
 There is a very limited number

BY DR. H. NASIRI

ber of camels in Pamir. They are used only in autumn to carry different loads. From the point of view of economics the people of Pamir do not consider this animal of any importance.

When one rides a horse through the valleys one sees a few camels here and there in the pastures. They feed freely in the pastures, for days and nights without any interference. In comparison to those camels which are found in the Kataghan Province, Pamiri camels are small in body and are almond-like in colour. Also a Pamiri camel has a longer chin, smaller head, and protruding nostrils. As such it has a dreadful visage.

DOGS
 There is nothing special about the Pamiri dogs. They are trained to preserve the flocks from the possible danger of wolves. When a stranger enters a Qergesis village these dogs get up from their place of rest and with a lethargy which is special to them throw a few barks in the direction of the newcomer and return to rest again. Pamiri dogs are trained only to safeguard flocks and not to trouble people.

MARCO POLO DEER
 Marco Polo deer which is exclusively found in the Pamir, cannot be found anywhere else in the world. From the point of view of beauty which is particularly due

to its horns, it is famous all over the world. Persian poets always compare the beautiful eyes of this deer to those of their beloved one.

As these poets were ignorant of the fact that Marco Polo deer have their permanent abode in the Pamirs, not in the Khotan where a few of them are found, they called it Khotan but Pamir is full of them.

The Pamir deer is called Marco Polo by the Europeans. Greeks know it by the name of Ovis Aman Polis. But to the people of Wakhan call it by a different name. They call it Qashqar or Qachqar. Pamiris have elaborated its name. They call the male deer by the name of Arqar and its female Ghalcha.

Here the readers may wonder why Europeans have named the Pamir deer Marco Polo. The answer is that when the famous Italian traveler Marco Polo wrote his account he gave a description of the type of deer which he had seen in the Pamir region. The readers of his book could not believe that such a strange deer could possibly exist anywhere in the world. Later on when other travellers came to Pamirs and saw that what Marco Polo had said about these deer was correct, they named this deer after him.

This deer lives in the highest altitude of the mountain and never comes down to the pastures which are situated at a height of less than ten thousand feet.

U.S. Speculates On Fairness Of Trial In Mississippi

PHILADELPHIA, Mississippi, Dec. 7. (Reuter).—This southern farming centre went about its Saturday market day business in an uncertain mood after the arrest of 21 men in connection with the murder of three civil rights workers.

All but two of the 21 men, including the sheriff, his deputy, another policeman, a fundamentalist minister and several leading businessmen were freed on bail after being arraigned on federal charges at the nearby Meridian Naval Air Station. Sheriff Lawrence Rainey, 41, and his deputy, Cecil Price, 26, returned to their duties today in this town in south central Mississippi. The civil rights workers were killed in the vicinity last June 21.

The state's Democratic governor Paul Johnson refused to comment when asked whether he would act to remove the Sheriff and his deputy from office.

Throughout the United States, newspapers, officials and civil rights workers speculated on what form the trial of the 21 would take, and whether an all-white jury in the deep southern state of Mississippi would ever convict the men.

At a preliminary hearing scheduled for December 10 the federal government will have to offer enough evidence to have the defendants bound over for a grand jury hearing.

Murder is not a crime under federal jurisdiction, but comes under the laws of the states, unless it is committed on federal property.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said it would turn over information to the state of Mississippi for a possible prosecution on murder charges.

If Mississippi does bring murder charges against any of the men involved in the case, they would have to be indicted by a state grand jury and tried by a jury composed of residents of the state.

Similarly, if the federal judge sends the case to a federal grand jury, it would also be made up of Mississippi residents and a federal trial jury would also be made up of state residents.

All these juries would almost certainly be of whites only. Mrs. Rita Schwerner, widow of Michael Schwerner, expressed her doubts at a press conference in Washington. "How can you get convictions when the jury will be composed of relatives and friends of the defendants and no Negro can sit on the jury?" she asked.

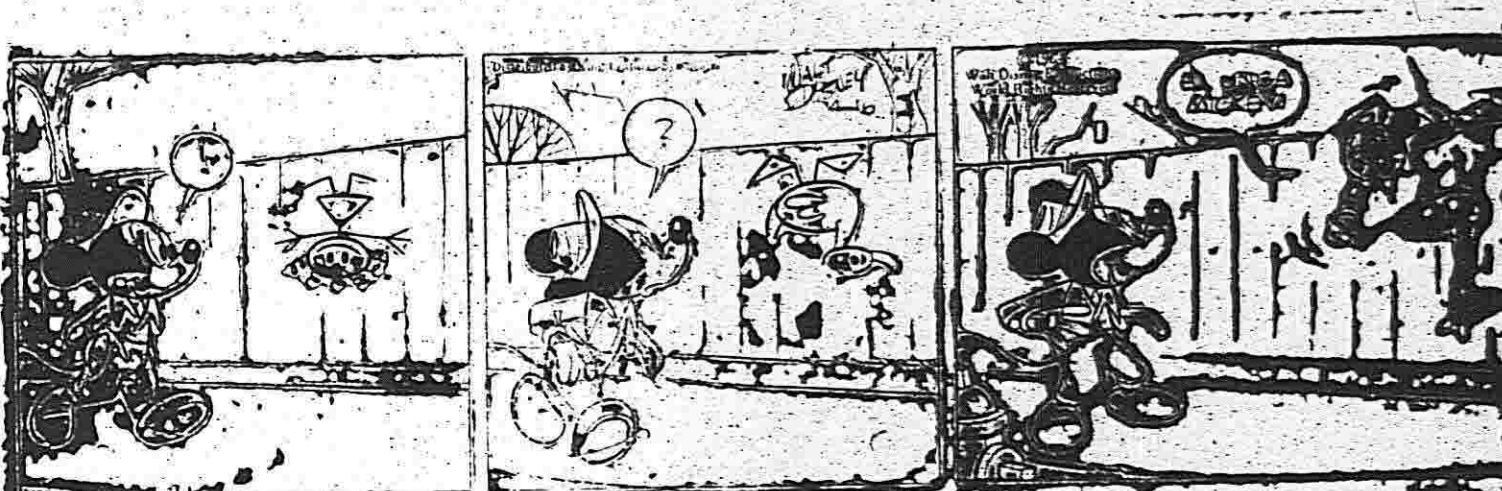
American newspaper editorials also echoed doubts that there would be any conviction, and criticised the present situation in the south.

The Charleston, West Virginia Gazette, commented: "refusal of Mississippi to protect citizens who are black-skinned or to bring justice to those responsible for vile crimes cannot be tolerated by the rest of the nation".

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Dec. 7.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency.
 U.S. Dollar Af. 63.50 (per one)
 Afs. 63.90
 Afs. 177.80 (per one) Pound Sterling Af. 178.99
 Afs. 1587.50 (per hundred) German Mark Af. 1578.00
 Franc Af. 1486.82
 Afs. 1285.45 (per hundred) French Franc Af. 1275.30
 Afs. 1478.47 (per hundred) Swiss

Mickey Mouse By Walt Disney



Segni Resigns As Italian President Due To Illness

ROME, Dec. 7.—Antonio Segni, the 73-year old Italian President has resigned due to long illness.

Segni, who belongs to Christian Democrat Party, has been ill for the last four months during which he was not able to carry out his duties.

It is expected that the Italian parliament will meet on December 16 this year to elect the new Italian President.

Not infrequently in times of tense political crisis, Segni would take to his bed with stomach trouble. A friend once commented that this seemed to happen whenever it seemed advisable to wait out a political storm.

Over the years Segni became known as Italy's "malato di ferro"—the iron sick man—but the patient who always snapped back.

The frail, white-haired Segni, sapped back again in the last four months, when at least two relapses in the fight against the effects of a brain stroke brought him to death's door.

But Sunday night, in a brief and moving message to the nation he acknowledged that he had not recovered enough to go on serving as President.

He is still partly paralyzed from the stroke and cannot speak normally.

For many Italians it will seem strange without Segni playing an active political role. A courtly, soft-spoken man, a gentleman-farmer with a love for poetry and good music, Segni quite fit the mold of Italy's professional politicians.

Yet he proved himself one of the best. He served in more than a dozen cabinets and headed two of them as Premier before he was elected president in May 1962.

Segni worked closely with Italy's late Premier, Alcide de Gasperi, who led the Christian Democrat Party to its greatest post-war strength.

Segni authorised a controversial land reform programme. The programme expropriated parts of big estates for landless peasants and parcelled out nearly two million acres to 150,000 peasant families one of the estate owners who lost land was Segni himself.

He was active in politics in his youth and dropped out of the political scene during the Mussolini period and taught law as a university professor. He continued to teach at the University of Rome even after he returned to politics in the post-war period.

Besides serving as premier, he held cabinet posts as agriculture minister, defence minister and foreign minister.

Segni was premier when US President Dwight Eisenhower visited Italy in 1959. He was President when US President John F. Kennedy came to Rome in 1963 and was Kennedy's official host.

Mississippians Raise Fund For Defence Of 21 Men

PHILADELPHIA, Mississippi, Dec. 7. (Reuter).—White citizens of Mississippi will be asked to contribute to a fund to pay legal costs for 21 men arrested here on charges connected with the murder of three civil rights workers last June.

A Philadelphia lawyer, Laurel Wier, told reporters last night that civic leaders would probably head a campaign to raise the fund and that a corporation would be formed to administer it.

"Some of these boys can sure use it. Some of them are pretty poor," Wier stated.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested the 21 white men on Friday after a five-month investigation into the killings of An-

Labour Corps Keeps Salang Highway Open In First Snow

KABUL, Dec. 7.—THE Labour Corps headquarters has made extensive arrangements to keep the Salang Highway open during the winter. Meanwhile appeals to vehicle owners to cooperate in observing the regulations for keeping the road open.

Kenya To Become Republic Dec. 12

NAIROBI, Dec. 7. (Reuter).—Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya Prime Minister told a British television interviewer that British newspaper reports of an imminent Communist takeover in Kenya were "humbug" and "lies," Kenya news agency reported yesterday.

Mr. Kenyatta told a political rally Sunday at Limuru, near here, that Kenya would gain republican status next week-end because it had ruled itself peacefully in the year since independence.

He said independence could not be complete until Republic Day (December 12) because the Governor-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, as the representative of Queen Elizabeth, was above the African Prime Minister.

Mr. Kenyatta said Kenya was determined to achieve complete independence and terminate Mr. MacDonald's post and have only a president, even though the present Governor-General was a good man.

Meanwhile a rally in Western Kenya Sunday unanimously passed a resolution declaring that Mr. Oginga Odinga, Kenya Interior Minister, should be made Vice-President when Kenya becomes a republic next Saturday, the Kenya news agency reported.

Several members of parliament and a senator addressed the rally, the agency said.

Mr. Odinga himself told a rally of about 5,000 people that although Kenya now had African government, there would not be any revenge and the past should be forgotten.

The Kenya news agency quoted him as saying "those Asians and Europeans who do not co-operate with Africans will have to leave."

Mr. Tom Mboya, the Justice Minister, told the same rally that independence alone was not the solution for Kenya's problems.

"We are faced with the task of building Kenya and to defeat the greatest enemy—poverty—which is the source of ignorance and disease," he said.

French, Americans Clash Over MLF

MUNICH, Dec. 7. (Reuter).—French and American delegates clashed over the proposed NATO multilateral force at an international meeting of defence policy experts here Sunday.

Senator Jacques Baumel, Secretary General of France's Gaullist party, said the project was "militarily ineffectual, technically absurd and politically dangerous."

Robert Osgood, Co-director of the Washington Centre of Foreign Policy Research, said President de Gaulle's strategy was "suicidal" and the US could not be expected to give it unlimited US nuclear support or stay in Europe if it became a reality.

Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the Bavarian wing of West Germany's ruling Christian Democrats, said unless a modified European Defence Community was established, collisions within NATO would become inevitable.

draw and Michael Schwerner, two white civil rights workers from New York, and James Chaney, a Negro from nearby Meridian, Mississippi.

Lt. General Abdul Ahmad, the Chief Commander of Labour Corps, in an interview with Bakhtar said that so far the Salang Highway has been kept open in spite of two snow falls which halted the movement of traffic only for a few hours. The first snow fall was on November 25th and the second on December 2nd.

Lt. General Abdul Ahmad stated that during the two snow-falls all vehicles passing through Salang highway were not equipped with suggested chains, windshield wipers and good tires.

The galleries built up on the two sides of the tunnel serve as effective means of containing avalanches. Their real usefulness and effectiveness will be felt during the months of January and February when there will be avalanches in the Salang valley, he said.

At present 24 bulldozers, 200 skilled workers and 800 labourers from the Labour Corps are employed to maintain the Salang Highway, he said.

Lt. General Abdul Ahmad pointed out that drivers must observe regulations designed for vehicles on the Salang Highway during winter season. They should not only equip their vehicles with windshiled wipers and chains but should also listen to the declarations issued on weather conditions.

Driving hours in the Salang tunnel are between 9:00 am and 4:00 p.m. Auxiliary vehicles and rest houses are provided on both sides of the tunnel.

He appealed to the vehicle owners not to load their vehicles above their loading capacity.

Around 10 kilometres of Salang highway is difficult for vehicles to climb. Crossing the Salang Highway is much easier than the alternative route through Shiber.

Wilson Holds Talks (Contd from page 1)

west relations in the wake of the Soviet leadership changes, Britain's economic crisis, and such world trouble spots as the Congo and South Vietnam.

Wilson said on arrival that he looked forward to "some vitally important talks and discussions in the next two days."

"We shall have something to contribute," he added.

"We do not expect in two days to reach a solution of all the problems we will be discussing, but we regard it as a beginning."

"We believe that, although we do not expect to finalise everything, these talks will be the beginning of a series of discussions with our allies in NATO, in the Western alliance, in the Commonwealth, which I hope will help to strengthen the alliance and which will lead to further measures to bring hope to the peoples of the world."

Wilson was accompanied to Washington by a party of 30, including Patrick Gordon Walker, the Foreign Secretary and Denis Healey, the Defence Minister.

Wilson drove straight from the airport to the British Embassy where he will stay until leaving for New York and Canada on Wednesday.

Saigon Claims Victory In Fourteen-Hour Battle

SAIGON, Dec. 7. (Reuter).—Government troops claimed their biggest victory in several months in a fierce 14-hour battle Saturday with a hard-core Viet Cong battalion 140 miles southwest of Saigon, military sources reported here.

These sources also reported that government troops lost 27 killed and 65 wounded, including six American military personnel.

Home News In Brief

FAIZABAD, Dec. 7.—Mr. Taj Mohammad Wardak, the Deputy Governor of Badakhshan laid the foundation stone of the new bridge across Daraim river on Friday; the new bridge is being built to replace the old and obsolete one on the highway linking Faizabad with Kishm. Mr. Wardak also visited men and women panning alluvium gold on the banks of Kokcha river.

TALUQAN, Dec. 7.—Associate-Professor Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi, the Governor of Takhar Province on Saturday visited Far-khar. Addressing a gathering of local officials, students and citizens, Dr. Abawi described the Government's development plans and said that the success of a government depended in a large measure upon the sincere cooperation of the people.

The government belongs to you, he said, and it is our duty to remove all obstacles which may hinder cooperation between it and the people. He stressed the importance of national unity and reminded them that now when the people were enjoying their basic rights, it was also essential for them to realize their duties and obligations.

EEC To Start Long Grain Talks Today

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7. (Reuter).—The Common Market's council of ministers was to meet here today for the beginning of a marathon session on common grain prices, due to last with only short intervals until December 19.

Some of the meetings will be of the full council of ministers, including foreign, agriculture and economics ministers, but the session starts with a meeting of agriculture ministers only, presided over by Federal German State Secretary for agriculture.

Hopes of an agreement by December 19 are high following Germany's acceptance last week of the principle that a decision on common prices should be taken before the end of this year.

Bonn's agreement has taken much of the sting out of French warnings that France would refuse to participate in the further development of the Common Market if the grain price issue were not settled by the end of this year.

But none of the six delegations here is under any illusion that agreement would be easy to reach, and observers predict some hard negotiations on some of the basic problems which still divide the member countries.

Ayub Khan Accuses India Of Colonialism In Kashmir

LAHORE, West Pakistan, Dec. 7. (Reuter).—President Ayub Khan said yesterday that India had resorted to "naked colonialism devised to maintain her stranglehold on Kashmir."

In a statement issued in Sadiqabad about 400 miles south of here, the president commented on a statement in Kashmir made by the Indian Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, at a London press conference.

Shastri said at the press conference on Dec. 4: "to suggest that India should part with Kashmir is, to say the least, a proposal the implications of which are not fully realised."

President Ayub Khan said: "the question is not whether India can part with Kashmir."

"The question rather is whether she will permit the people of Kashmir to exercise the right of self-determination as pledged to them by the United Nations, India and Pakistan."



PARK CINEMA:
At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. Russian film; **HAMLET**, part first with Dari translation.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 6-30 p.m. Russian film; **AT YOUR THRESHOLD** with Dari translation.

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film; **TAMING OF A WILD** with Dari translation.

ZAINEB CINEMA:
At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Afghan film; **EAGLE LIKE**.

Greenwood Tours Habib Area By Air

BEIHAN, South Arabian Federation, December 7. (Reuter) — An anti-tank mine was found yesterday on a road which Britain's Colonial Secretary, taken on his scheduled tour of the Habib area.

It was found after plans for Greenwood's tour had been abandoned because it was impossible to provide him with an adequate guard from troops currently engaged against Yemeni tribesmen.

Greenwood made an air tour of the area in a six-seater Beaver aircraft RAF Hawker Hunter jets made two air strikes against tribesmen in the area shortly after Greenwood's flight.

Troops and tribesmen of the South Arabian Federation are engaged in fighting with Yemeni tribesmen sparked off by an attack on Nawqis village, five miles from Beihan, by about 80 Yemeni raiders on Friday.

The raiders fired 23 shells on the village from an overlooking hill-top but caused no casualties.

The Yemenis apparently used radio equipment to call up reinforcement yesterday, according to federal sources.

Federal tribesmen were also reinforced by regular army and federal national guard detachments and continued the action with air support by the hunter jets.

Thant May Leave Hospital By Middle Of Week

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Dec. 7. (Reuter).—U Thant, the Secretary General, who was admitted to the hospital on Friday spent another comfortable night and "his condition continues to remain satisfactory", a United Nations spokesman said Sunday.

"As stated yesterday, the medical examination had shown evidence of gastritis and the examination of the lower abdomen is scheduled for Tuesday. If progress continues as expected he may leave hospital by the middle of the week," the spokesman added.

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Skilled Secretary Wanted
Must type perfectly in English and Persian. Latter qualification not necessary. Good pay Iran Air Kabul Tel: 21405.