

6-28-1965

## Kabul Times (June 28, 1965, vol. 4, no. 79)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: [https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV\\_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE](https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE)

---

### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (June 28, 1965, vol. 4, no. 79)" (1965). *Kabul Times*. 994.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/994>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact [unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu](mailto:unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu).

## THE WEATHER

### Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +39°C. Minimum +14°C.  
Sun sets today at 7:08 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:45 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, NO. 79

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1965, (SARATAN 7, 1344, S.H.)

## NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:  
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul  
Hotel; Shar-e-Naw near  
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-  
national Airport.

PRICE Af. 2

## Delegations Leave Algiers After Conference Postponed

ALGIERS, June 28, (Reuter).—

HUNDREDS of diplomats and journalists headed home Sunday from Algiers and a 50-nation Afro-Asian summit conference that never took place.

The summit conference, which was to have started on Tuesday, has been postponed until November 5. A preparatory Foreign Ministers' meeting, cancelled 45 minutes after it was to have begun, on Saturday, will now be held on October 28.

Few members of delegations here seemed to have any regrets about the postponement.

## 140 Housing Plots Distributed Among Homeless Here

KABUL, June 28.—One hundred and forty plots of land were distributed yesterday among 140 homeless citizens of Kabul.

Speaking on the occasion Abdullah Breshna said that the government has been aware of the difficulties faced by homeless people. It appointed a committee to study the possibility of building low cost houses. As a result it was decided that 1,100 plots of land should be distributed to needy people in the Sia Sang area.

There will be sufficient drinking water for all the houses which are to be built in healthy surroundings.

To eliminate difficulties regarding the provision of windows and doors and carpentry plant will be set up in Karta Sia Sang.

The plan for this area, he said, provides for a cinema, recreational parks, markets, schools, a mosque and other public facilities.

A plan for proper sewerage in the area is also under study and it is hoped that it will soon be implemented, he said.

The distribution of plots to homeless citizens of Kabul is continuing. It is expected that 400 other plots will be distributed next week.

## 1,000 Demonstrate Against Apartheid At London Rally

LONDON, June 28, (Reuter) Over 1,000 anti-apartheid demonstrators met outside the South African Embassy here to mark the tenth anniversary of a freedom charter signed in Johannesburg by 3,800 representatives of all races as a blueprint for a future South African state.

David Ennaws, Labour (government) member of Parliament and President of Britain's anti-apartheid movement criticised the composition of the South African cricket team currently touring Britain.

"It is not a South African cricket team but a team selected only from those of white skin in South Africa," he told the rally in Trafalgar Square.

"We are protesting not only against the political doctrine of apartheid but against the introduction of this abominable theory in every aspect of human life," he said.

"It is not we who brought politics into sport. The South African government and the South African Cricket Association have themselves done it by refusal to consider any players whose skins may not be white."

"This to me is an abomination."

Although the preparatory committee's communiqué went out of its way to praise Algerian preparations for the summit, political observers said the postponement was a blow to Colonel Houari Boumedienne's Revolutionary Council, which deposed Ben Bella.

The revolutionaries, including several Ben Bella ministers who describe the President as a traitor and a demagogue, wanted to overthrow him before he could reap the prestige which the Algiers summit would have brought him. But they struck too late and failed to secure broadly-based popular support. The coup took place on June 19, five days before the date originally fixed for the Foreign Ministers' meeting, and was followed by nightly Ben Bella demonstrations by students in the capital.

Delegates concerned about the unstable conditions in Algeria forced two successive postponements of the Foreign Ministers' meeting until yesterday.

A bomb exploded in the delegates' cafeteria in the only partly finished conference site about 20 kilometres (12½ miles) west of Algiers.

The bomb, which wounded some workmen, and led to several arrests, was the last straw to any lingering doubts the majority of delegates had about the conference.

At a hurriedly-summoned meeting on Saturday afternoon of 11 African states, Algeria was persuaded to accept postponement.

But some delegations were already driving out to the conference hall for the opening of the Foreign Ministers' meeting, scheduled for 1600 GMT.

Forty-five minutes later with only about half of the 36 delegations present, Mohamed Bedjaoui, Algerian Justice Minister, announced that the foreign ministers' meeting had been replaced by the standing committee meeting.

Proceedings at the conference site, built at great speed and at great expense, lasted just five seconds. The standing committee, which declared that the Foreign Ministers had never in fact met, produced its postponement formula.

This said that Algeria had "created all the conditions necessary for the holding of the conference" but that the summit was being postponed because not enough countries had sent delegations to Algiers for the conference to be assured of success.

Diplomatic sources said the Algerian Revolutionary Council would now make great efforts to ensure that the summit, when it finally takes place, will be a success. If nothing else, the delay will enable them to complete the conference buildings.

Informed Algerian sources said the council was likely to appoint a head of government shortly—probably a civilian, with largely representational functions.

Colonel Boumedienne, who has so far declined the post, likes to work from behind the scenes. He will now have the support of Bachir Boumaza, who returned from abroad last week. Boumaza, head of the secret services during the war of independence against France, is a formidable figure and a powerful addition to the ranks of the Revolutionary Council.

## Death Toll From Infected Water Nears One Hundred

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, June 28.—The number of deaths resulting from drinking contaminated water in Andkhoy and Daulatabad has reached 100.

Until a week ago about 45 persons had died in these two woe-stricken areas from stomach disorders caused by drinking contaminated water from stagnant pools.

A medical mission from the Ministry of Public Health, headed by Dr. Ayoub, reached Andkhoy on June 26.

According to Dr. Ayoub, there have been no deaths since June 26 and the disease is now under control.

The Petroleum Prospecting Department has also sent a medical team with an ambulance to help with the Ministry of Health team. The department has made tanks available to supply clean drinking water to the people of Andkhoy and Daulatabad.

## 120 Students Start Taking Census In City Of Kabul

KABUL, June 28.—One hundred and twenty students of the 12th grade started taking census of the city of Kabul and numbering houses under the guidance of census experts and in collaboration with representatives of the Municipal Corporation.

They are to note the number of people in each house in the city and in the villages now included in the city.

One of the officials in charge of the project said the census workers carry special identity cards and he hoped the people will co-operate with them.

SEOUL, June 28.—South Korean Premier Chung to ask special session of National Assembly to approve 15,000 man expeditionary force to South Vietnam in answer to request from South Vietnam.

## Mountaineers Give Globe To Nejat



A mountaineering expedition from the Federal Republic of Germany, which is now on a visit to Kabul, presented a world globe this morning to Nejat high school as a gift.

It is expected that the expedition will give a lecture to the school after it completes its exploration. Picture shows some of the West German mountaineers and teaching staff at Nejat school.

## Viet Cong Plans Increased Terrorism, Attacks In Force

NEW YORK, June 28, (AP).—

A VIET Cong plan of terrorism against Americans and wholesale attacks on South Vietnamese units was reported Sunday by a Japanese photographer held prisoner for 55 days by the Viet Cong.

Achiko Okamura, who was sent behind the Viet Cong lines on assignment from Life Magazine, said he got the information in a 10-hour interview with Deputy Chairman Huynh Tan Phat of the Viet Cong Central Committee.

In an article in the current issue of Life, Okamura says that Phat accurately predicted last Friday's bombing of a Saigon restaurant in which 23 died, and recent attacks in force on U.S.-South Vietnam installations.

"We intend to step up terrorism," Okamura said that Phat told him, "and continue it until every single American is out of the country...no American in Saigon is safe."

The article quotes Phat as indicating the Viet Cong are planning a change in strategy.

"We are through with hit and run," he is quoted as saying. "Now we will attack in force to wipe out whole enemy units. These attacks will work well in the monsoon."

Okamura said Phat believes the U.S. would have to send at least four million troops to Vietnam to fight the war on an equal basis with the Viet Cong.

U.S. soldiers, he said, don't know the language, or the people, and require large amounts of logistical support.

Other quotations attributed to Phat by the article include: "soon there will be no Saigon, forces and the American will be needing Vietnamese advisers. When that begins half the Vietnamese 'advising' to Americans will be Viet Cong agents."

"In the past Americans sometimes tried to arrange an exchange (of prisoners) through a third country. But we will not release American prisoners of war or talk about exchanges unless they agree to approach us directly."

"Except for tanks and airplanes, we have everything we need and our weapons are just as good as the Saigon soldiers'. In fact, they

are much the same, since we stole most of them from the other side.

## Viet Cong Reject Peace Mission As White House Tool

HANOI, June 28, (Reuter).—The South Vietnamese liberation front has rejected British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's commonwealth peace mission on Vietnam, the New China News Agency reported.

A commentary published by the communist South Vietnam liberation press agency said the peace mission was aimed at peddling the "peaceful negotiation" swindle of U.S. President Lyndon Johnson.

There as every reason to deduce that the Wilson peace mission was a move in exchange for American support for the Malaysian Federation, the agency said, and Wilson was acting like "a detestable servant of the White House."

Not only were Commonwealth Countries like Australia supporting the Vietnam conflict, but Britain itself was siding with, and supporting the United States.

United States navy bombers Sunday struck an ammunition depot and bridges within 80 miles of Hanoi. The aircraft raided Qui Hau ammunition depot and the Thanh Hoa and Dong Phong Thong bridges.

## Ulbricht Says U.S. Unwilling To Solve Berlin Question

BERLIN, June 28, (Tass).—Walter Ulbricht, East German Premier, said he did not believe that imminent war danger existed, "but we must realistically assess that the government in Bonn is psychologically preparing war."

The West German government, he added, was attempting to divert public attention from nuclear armament and emergency laws to the West Berlin question, because it needed border conflicts for its propaganda.

Ulbricht went on: "The situation in West Berlin is as abnormal as ever...There is nothing particularly new in West Berlin, but in Bonn the psychological war preparations, the efforts for nuclear armament and military dictatorship by means of emergency laws are being intensified."

West Berlin had always been used by the imperialists as a permanent hotbed for inflammation and crises, Ulbricht said. He recalled statements made by former U.S. Secretary of State Allan Dulles in Paris on January 24, 1949, that a solution of the Berlin situation was possible at any time, but that the present situation was beneficial for American propaganda purposes.

Ulbricht commented on this: "There can be no clearer statement. The United States has consciously prevented a peaceful solution of the West Berlin question because they want to keep the Germans from ruling in Germany...And there is also nothing more fearful for West Berlin's front-line city politicians than the idea that the American and British occupationists could one day leave West Berlin."

## KABUL TIMES

Published By:  
BAKHAR NEWS  
AGENCY  
Editor-in-Chief  
Sabahuddin Kushkaki  
Editor  
S. Khalil  
Address:—  
Kabul, Afghanistan  
Telegraphic Address—  
"Times, Kabul"  
Telephones:  
21494 (Extns. 03  
22851 (4, 5 and 6)  
AFGHANISTAN  
Subscription Rates  
Subscription from abroad  
Yearly Af. 500  
Half yearly Af. 300  
Quarterly Af. 200  
FOREIGN  
Yearly \$ 30  
Half Yearly \$ 18  
Quarterly \$ 9  
will be accepted by che-  
ques of local currency at  
the official dollar exchange  
rate.  
Printed at—  
Government Printing House

## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 28, 1965

Water Problem  
In Maimana

The death of about 100 people after drinking contaminated water in north-western Afghanistan has caused widespread concern. The epidemic has affected the Andkhoy and Daulatabad woluwallis of Maimana. A team of physicians is already there to make investigations. Their main job probably will be to find out how the water was contaminated. That however will not be nearly enough. It is much more important to ensure that such a situation does not occur again.

With few wells in the area and hardly any rainfall Maimana faces an acute shortage of water every summer. All that the people have is rain water collected in pools during the spring. This problem should have received attention long ago. The people of Maimana are among the most industrious in the country and they make a very valuable contribution to our economy. It is they who produce the carpets which earn for us a large part of the much needed foreign exchange. It is therefore in our national interest to see that their essential needs are met.

Digging of wells cannot be of much help since water is not found even 100 metres below the surface. Other means have therefore to be found to supply safe drinking water to the people of Maimana. The government alone however should not be expected to deal with the problem. It is for the people themselves to find ways of ensuring that they have a regular supply of water throughout the year. If the well-to-do among the population join hands with the government, the area can be rid of the danger of death and disease.

To begin with, the districts depending on stagnant pools should be provided with fresh water. The whole area should later be surveyed and practical means devised for the supply of clean water to the entire population of the provincial capital. With modern equipment at our disposal it should not be difficult to lay pipes carrying clean water after it has been filtered and properly treated. If necessary, we should seek the help of international agencies which are already tackling the problem of drinking water in many parts of the world.

Tabibi Urges Conference On Free Transit  
Recognise Principles Of International Law

Following is the summary of the statement made on the recognition of the right of free transit of land-locked countries by Dr. A.N. Tabibi, Afghanistan's representative to the UN Conference on Transit Trade.

Tabibi deplored the Conference's reluctance to refer to the principles of international law, though he agreed that it was not for the Conference to decide whether or not the principles mentioned in article 1 were recognized.

In a sense, no principles of international law were ever universally recognized, for there were always those who refused to recognize even such basic principles of modern law as the prohibition of slavery, and whenever a new principle of international law was enunciated there was always someone to oppose and attempt to disprove it. Grotius' *Mare liberum*, for example, had been answered nine years later by Selden's *Mare clausum*.

The real question was whether or not the Conference was entitled to make any reference to principles of international law in

the Convention. In his delegation's view, the Conference not only could but should affirm the principles of international law involved in the question before it. Not only was the Conference a Conference of Plenipotentiaries, attended by a number of eminent international jurists, with a distinguished specialist in international law as its Executive Secretary, but its mandate—the Recommendation on the preparation of a convention relating to the transit trade of landlocked countries adopted without dissent at the 1964 Trade Conference—provided that the Conference should conclude "a new draft convention taking into account the principles of international law, conventions and agreements in force and submissions by governments in that regard".

The text of article 1 prepared by the delegations of Bolivia and Paraguay was therefore entirely consistent with the spirit of the Conference's terms of reference. There could be no doubt that the principles enumerated in article 1 were recognized when it was borne in mind that eight far more comprehensive principles had been adopted without dissent

at the most universally representative conference ever held—the 1964 Trade Conference.

Moreover, similar principles were enunciated in the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Seas, which had been prepared by the International Law Commission itself and was now actually in force: the problems before the Conference were in many respects similar to those dealt with in that Convention and its work was in some respects an extension of the work of the Conference which had concluded the 1958 Convention.

The latter Convention recognized the right of all countries to make use of the high seas, and the objective of the present Conference was to guarantee landlocked countries the opportunity to exercise their rights under that Convention. The Conference must at all times respect the provisions of that Convention, which was now an established and positive element of international law, and must for its part create a Convention—a codification of existing principles—which would strengthen friendly relations between the parties to it and eliminate any risk of a return to the law of the jungle.

## PRESS

Yesterday's Anis carried an article sent by the College of Pharmacology on "Food Poisoning". After giving technical details of how food is poisoned the article stressed the importance of handling food in general and meat in particular. This, it said, is especially important during the summer when there are flies which act as carriers of germs. The clean meat from the slaughter house does not reach the market. The slaughter house meat is enough only for the army, the hospitals and some boarding schools.

Private butchers the article went on, are careless in handling meat. Animals are killed without prior certification by responsible health authorities and the meat is kept open to flies. This creates a serious health problem. While the city of Kabul is being modernised flies in meat shops are on the increase.

The article also mentioned the indifferent attitude of the meat-sellers. No amount of advice from the municipality or the customers can make them change their habits of handling food. If a few people boycott their shops they do not care because they know that hotels and restaurants are their best customers. Most of the restaurant owners do not care about the health of their patrons if they can make a little money.

The article suggested that new regulations for food inspection should be enforced by the municipality after consultation with the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Kabul University. The slaughter house should be expanded to enable it to handle larger quantities of meat. It should open shops in different parts of the town. The slaughter house should provide facilities for killing animals belonging to private butchers or meat-sellers under sanitary conditions. Refrigeration facilities at the slaughter house should also be expanded. This will enable the Municipal Corporation to store large quantities of meat and keep the prices down. It is also important that meat sellers should themselves be healthy and free from any contagious disease.

The paper's editorial stressed the need of effective measures to control the prices of foodstuffs. At present many shopkeepers, especially meat-sellers, ignore the price lists issued every fortnight by the Municipal Corporation. Shops selling imported consumer goods of the same make usually demand different prices. When told that the same article is selling at a lower price at another shop, the shopkeeper shrugs his shoulders saying: "Why don't you buy from that shop then?" This practice must stop.

Yesterday's *Islah* editorially urged the improvement of drinking water supply in the provinces. The death of a number of people in Andkhoy and Daulatabad after drinking contaminated water calls for precautionary measures not only in that area but in other parts of the country too. None of our provincial towns has safe water supply system. People either use ordinary well water or stream water stored in pools dug in their backyards. This is far from satisfactory.

It is the duty of the provincial governors, said the paper, to see that until a proper water supply system is there sanitary water from deep wells is provided to the people. This can be done with the co-operation of the people themselves. The government has divided the country into a large number of administrative units so that each governor has a small area to look after and has the time and energy to deal with the people's problems. The supply of safe water is among the most urgent problems in most of the provinces.

KABUL, June 28.—The capital of Konar province has been renamed as Asad Abad. It was previously called Chagha Sarai. Asad Abad is the village where Afghan philosopher the late Sayyid Jamaluddin Afghan was born.

Candidates For Meshrano  
Jirga Announced Here

KABUL, June 28.—The Central Electoral Supervisory Committee announces that Mohammad Hasan Asghar and Sayyed Ahmad have been nominated as candidates for the Meshrano Jirga from Kabul province.

Dr. Anaheta Nahida Ratab Zadah has been nominated as a candidate for the Wolesi Jirga from the third and fourth districts of Kabul.

The Afro-Asian Foreign Ministers rescued the Kremlin from a

serious dilemma. This was when they recognised a regime of whose character it was at the least unsure, or to postpone recognition and anger the host country of a conference which the Soviet Union hoped to attend despite Chinese opposition.

Algerian coup and the events which followed reflected the Soviet embarrassment.

Although the coup was reported promptly, there was no mention of the reference by its leader, Colonel Houari Boumedienne, to the overthrow of President Ahmed Bel Bella as a "diabolical dictator" and a "traitor".

Foreign recognition of the Boumedienne government has gone unreported. Observers said the Kremlin might be deriving some wary satisfaction from the position of China, which declared recognition of the new Algerian regime within 24 hours of its formation and pressed for the conference to take place as planned.

In the light of western Communist reports that the Boumedienne regime was orientated towards the western powers and the denunciation of the new Algerian leader by the Chinese move may appear to have been too hasty. (Reuter)

As a result, of the developments in Algeria relations between the United Arab Republic and the new Algerian regime are likely to deteriorate further.

Last week, President Nasser, an old and close friend of Ben Bella, cancelled without explanation an eight-day official visit he was to have made to Algiers after the summit.

President Nasser has already pleaded with the revolutionaries to spare the life of Ben Bella, who is believed to be held prisoner in the Sahara.

According to a Moscow report, the postponement of the Algiers conference is probably viewed by the Soviet government as a blessing in disguise.

The Afro-Asian Foreign Ministers rescued the Kremlin from a

serious dilemma. This was when they recognised a regime of whose character it was at the least unsure, or to postpone recognition and anger the host country of a conference which the Soviet Union hoped to attend despite Chinese opposition.

Algerian coup and the events which followed reflected the Soviet embarrassment.

Although the coup was reported promptly, there was no mention of the reference by its leader, Colonel Houari Boumedienne, to the overthrow of President Ahmed Bel Bella as a "diabolical dictator" and a "traitor".

Foreign recognition of the Boumedienne government has gone unreported. Observers said the Kremlin might be deriving some wary satisfaction from the position of China, which declared recognition of the new Algerian regime within 24 hours of its formation and pressed for the conference to take place as planned.

In the light of western Communist reports that the Boumedienne regime was orientated towards the western powers and the denunciation of the new Algerian leader by the Chinese move may appear to have been too hasty. (Reuter)

As a result, of the developments in Algeria relations between the United Arab Republic and the new Algerian regime are likely to deteriorate further.

Last week, President Nasser, an old and close friend of Ben Bella, cancelled without explanation an eight-day official visit he was to have made to Algiers after the summit.

President Nasser has already pleaded with the revolutionaries to spare the life of Ben Bella, who is believed to be held prisoner in the Sahara.

According to a Moscow report, the postponement of the Algiers conference is probably viewed by the Soviet government as a blessing in disguise.

The Afro-Asian Foreign Ministers rescued the Kremlin from a

Radio Afghanistan  
Programme

MONDAY

Foreign Services,  
Western Music

Arabic Programme:  
2:30-3:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs  
on 25 m band

Urdu Programme:  
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 777 Kcs  
on 62 m band

English Programme:  
6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band

Russian Programme:  
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs  
on 62 m band

German Programme:  
10:30-11:00 p.m. AST 15225 Kcs  
on 19 m band

The above foreign language programmes all include local and international news, commentary, articles on Afghanistan, and Afghan and Western music.

## WESTERN MUSIC

Daily from 1:05-1:30 p.m. on short wave 41 m band  
Daily except Fridays from 10:40-10:55 p.m. western dance music on medium wave only.

## Air Services

TUESDAY

## AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES

Kabul-Kandahar, Tehran, Damascus, Beirut  
Departure-0930  
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi  
Departure-0930

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1105  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1145

Important  
Telephones

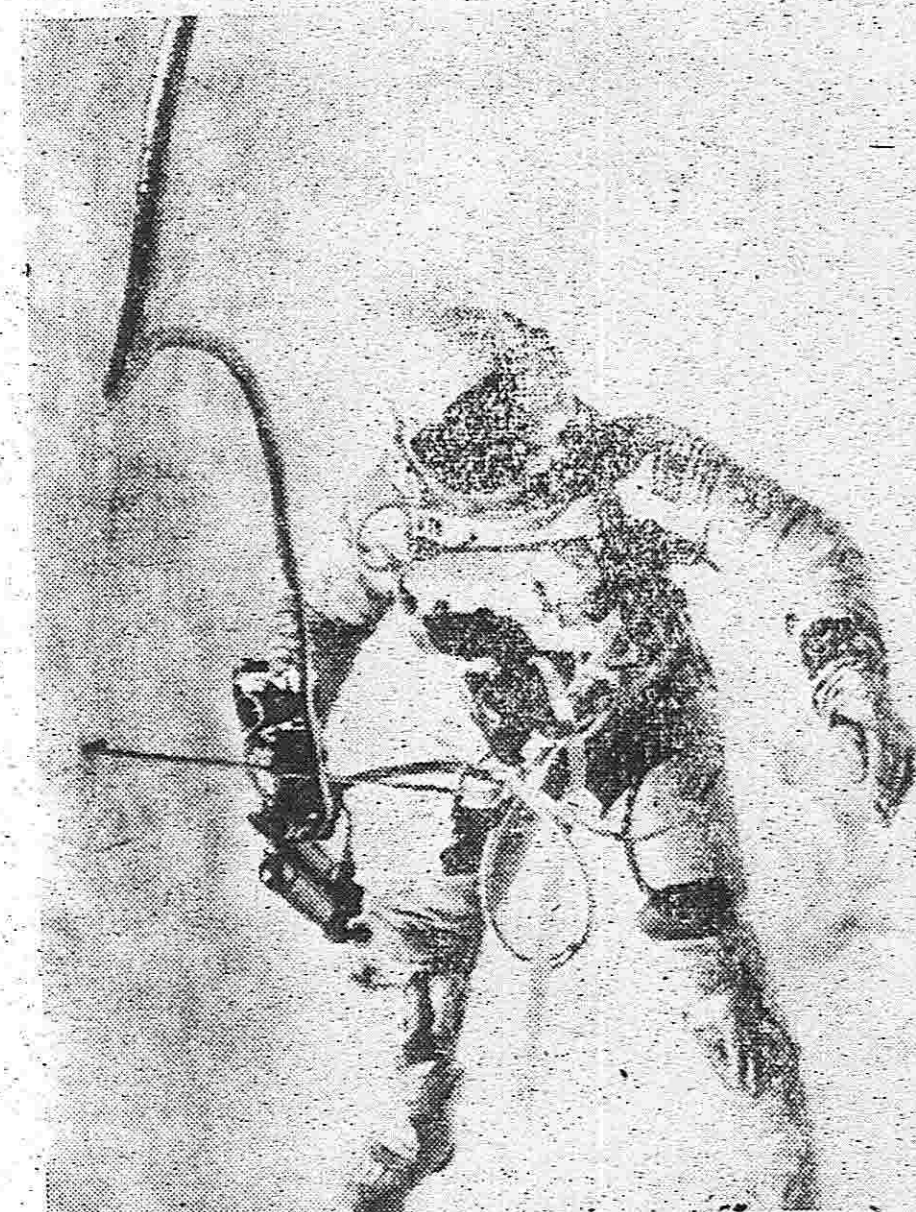
Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24585
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashatany Tejaraty Bank	22092
	20703
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22319
Ariana Booking Office	
	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20892
	22238
	22801
Luthansa	
Aeroflot	22300
ASTCO	28550-21504
TMA	22255
PIA	22155-22855-22866
CSA	21022
KLM	20997
Iranian Airways	24714-21405
Indian Airlines	22527
BOAC	20220
Jahid	Phone No. 20534
Faryabi	Phone No. 20887
Rouna	Phone No. 20537
Shakari	Phone No. 24470
Pesarlary	Phone No. 22810
Kabul	Phone No. 20563
Lemar	Phone No. 20569
Carte-Char	Phone No. 23829

## Space Stroll

Astronaut Edward White floats in space at the end of the 25 foot (7.5 metre) combined umbilical and tether line. Earth, 100 miles (160 kilometres) below, is obscured by clouds.

White wears a specially designed space suit for the extravehicular activity and is holding a Self Manoeuvring Unit which he used to move about in the weightless environment. He wears an emergency oxygen supply chest pack. He remained outside the spacecraft for a total of 21 minutes.

The American Gemini IV flight took place between June 3 and 7.

Afghan Characteristics  
BIRTH AND FUNERAL CEREMONIES

Following is the sixth part of Prof. Mohammad Ali's description of Afghan customs from his new book "The Afghan".

The birth of a son is a joyful event in an Afghan family, while that of a girl is not so well received. In Afghanistan, when a male baby is born, there is great rejoicing and celebration. As soon as the joyful news is spread abroad, every person in the village and men from a long distance away seize their guns and rush to the house. On reaching there, they fire their guns into the air several times, while bands of musicians play their instruments and beat their drums, making a terrific noise.

Immediately after the child is born, it is considered a good thing to repeat the words of the call of prayer (azan) into the child's ears. A name is usually given to a child on the seventh day. The name varies in different parts of the country, for alongside of the specially Islamic ones that are of Arabic derivation, old local and national names are now largely used. The name of a child is completed by the addition at the end of that of his father or family. It may also be a nickname. Daughters generally receive the names of the family of the Prophet, or these may be the names of attributes or of flowers, such as Nasreen, Binafshah, Yasmeen, Sosun, Sharifa, Latifa, Zarghona, Mastura, etc.

An Afghan baby for the first few months of its birth is wrapped up in a few pieces of cloth from neck to toe. It looks like a bundle of linen and it is unable to move its hands and feet freely.

A thick silken or cotton cord is wound round and round its body, making the movement of its limbs next to impossible. As a family can only be maintained in the male line, great importance is attached to the birth of a boy. Abundance of sons is constantly prayed for. Lack of male issue is looked upon as a bad omen. This, too, seems to be the legacy of the past when anarchy was rampant and every family needed strong hands to protect itself from the onslaught of its various neighbours. Naturally, in such strife, a boy could play a stronger role than a girl. No desire for the birth of a girl is ever expressed and seldom would an Afghan like to be congratulated on the birth of his daughter or even on the occasion of her marriage. This is why the parents devote more attention to the education and upbringing of their sons than to that of their girls, who are generally considered as the potential pro-

perity of others. But in enlightened circles changes are creeping in. In these families many young people now choose their life-mates and parents look upon their daughters with affection and do not regard them as being inferior in any way.

On the seventh day after the birth of a male child, two sheep or goats are sacrificed and their flesh is given to the poor. At the same time alms are distributed in the form of a quantity of silver or gold equal to the weight of the infant's hair, which is customarily removed. This ceremony as a whole, has kept its old name of *sarkat*—head-shaving.

The young child belongs entirely to its mother, if she is able she usually feeds it from her own milk for about two years. In all classes of society, the child is the object of much love and tender care, and often has a pet name. The mother's chief anxiety at this stage is to protect her child from the evil eye or from a jinn. That is why many well-to-do families keep their children dirty or ill-clad at an early age. A laudatory phrase, which boasts imprudently of the child's good health or beauty, is considered most dangerous and, as soon as it is uttered, the evil effect of it must be conjured away by a propitiatory gesture or expression. Another important ceremony connected with a male child is the circumcision (*sunati*, as it is called). On this occasion, too, all male and female relatives are invited and served a sumptuous feast.

When a death occurs, relatives and friends go to the house of mourning to express their sympathies. So long as the corpse is lying in the room or in the courtyard, the customary lamentations called *ol* go on. The women group themselves round the corpse and weep in unison, while a few read the Koran. The close relatives of the deceased, such as the sisters, slap their faces or tear their hair. These gestures continue with increasing vehemence for a few hours until they finally desist from exhaustion. By this time their faces have become swollen from repeated slappings, their eyes are blood-shot and their hair hangs in wild locks.

The dead body is then washed and dressed in a winding sheet of cotton, and placed on a bed and covered with clean sheets. The coffin of youth are often covered with flowers and fancy cloth. The corpse is carried to the burial ground. The relatives and friends follow, but women take no important part in the funeral procession. The *Janaza* prayer is held at a nearby mosque or at the

graveyard, and the body is then lowered into the grave, which is a chamber fashioned so as to always dug north and south and permit the body to lie on the right side, with face pointing to Mecca. A verse of the Koran is recited and prayers are offered to the departed soul. After the funeral rites are completed, alms are distributed among the poor, who usually gather round the grave in large numbers.

The *Fatehkhani* (mourning ceremonies) customarily continue from one to three days. The Afghan government, with a view to curtailing these expenses, has called upon the people to hold mourning ceremony in a public mosque from morning to 12 a.m. only, at which time friends and relatives come to pray for the departed soul and offer their condolence to the bereaved.

Landslide Kills  
24 Near Tokyo

TOKYO, June 28. (Reuter).—Rescue teams last night dug out the last of 24 bodies buried in a sea of mud and cinders when a landslide engulfed 13 houses in Kawas City, near Tokyo.

About 55 people were at home last night, either watching television or preparing for bed, when the huge mound of cinders, about 25 yards high and 100 long, swept down a hillside and tore into their homes.

Fourteen other people were injured, eight seriously, while 16 escaped the landslide or were dug out unhurt by about 1,000 rescue workers.

Among the survivors was a six-year-old girl who was brought to safety, almost unscathed, over 12 hours after the disaster. Her mother, grandfather and grandmother were all killed. It took the rescue workers over 19 hours to recover all the bodies.

Congo Soldiers  
Rescue 19 From  
Rebels In Buta

LEOPOLDVILLE, June 28. (Reuter).—A group of 19 Europeans held by Congo rebels in the Northern Buta area have been rescued by a government patrol, it was learned yesterday.

They were due to arrive by plane in Leopoldville later last night. Scanty radio reports received here said the Europeans were found by a patrol searching in the Maquis area, southwest of Buta.

Astronomers Find  
Explosions On  
Other Side Of Sun

In early 1965, the Soviet astronomers Lev Dorman, Vazha Koridze and Luli Shatashvili reported about an unexpected increase in the flux of cosmic rays on the earth.

Generally, the flux of cosmic rays at the Earth varies but little with time. However, during periods of increased solar activity, the flux of cosmic rays near the earth may increase several tens of times. This increase which is usually related to powerful chromospheric flares on the visible side of the sun. But this time no chromospheric flares were noticed on the visible side of the sun.

Therefore it was assumed that chromospheric flares could also occur on the reverse side of the sun, not visible from the earth. If so, the high-energy particles produced by the flares could reach the earth as a result of diffusion scattering in the magnetic fields of interplanetary space.

To prove, or disprove, the assumption, Lev Dorman and his colleagues used two ground stations. The stations were located in different latitudes, but in the same longitude. This arrangement made it possible to compare the amplitude of increase for particles differing in energy and to exclude the possibility of an instrumental error. In their analysis of the data thus obtained the researchers left out the periods when the terrestrial magnetic field was strongly disturbed. The observations covered the time interval between July 1967 and December 1968 inclusive and showed 36 cases of an increase in the flux of cosmic rays with an amplitude of one per cent and more at both stations. It was noticed that during eight hours prior to such an increase there were no flares of appreciable intensity on the sun.

This type of increase may apparently be traced back to chromospheric flares on the invisible side of the sun, although other causes, such as sharp variations in the earth's magnetosphere, cannot be ruled out completely.

N. Vietnam Calls  
Thais Puppets Of  
U.S. Imperialists

HONGKONG, June 28. (Reuter).—North Vietnam has warned Thailand that it is embarking on a path fraught with grave consequences for itself in "falling after the U.S. imperialists to oppose the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian peoples".

An editorial in the Hanoi news paper Nhan Dan Sunday alleged that authorities were "actually serving the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam and Laos".

Nhan Dan, quoted by the North Vietnam News Agency, said the U.S. has used Thailand as a strategic base to transfer troops and weapons to South Vietnam and Laos.

Thousands of Thai troops have participated in puppet attacks against the Laotian patriotic forces. Many Thai-based U.S. air groups have used Thailand airfields as bases to carry out bombing and strafing raids in Vietnam and Laos.

Free Exchange Rates At  
D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 28.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

Buying		Selling	
Af. 71.25 (per U.S. dollar)	71.75	Af. 158.91 (per one pound sterling)	200.90
Af. 1781.25 (per hundred German mark)	1793.75	Af. 1558.91 (per hundred Swiss franc)	1670.55
Af. 1442.31 (per hundred French franc)	1452.43		

## Nominations For Meshrano Jirga Close In 25 Provinces

**NOMINATION** of candidates for membership to the Meshrano Jirga in all provinces except Kabul, Kandahar and Herat ended on June 25. So far 58 candidates have been nominated for the Meshrano Jirga from 25 provinces.

The Central Electoral Supervisory Committee has announced that nominations in Kabul, Kandahar and Herat will continue until July 2.

So far Ghulam Sarwar Kahemi, Mohammad Hasan Malik Asghar and Sayyed Ahmad have been nominated for the Meshrano Jirga from Kabul province. From Kandahar and Herat no nominations have so far been reported.

According to reports received by the Bakhtar news agency, the following have been nominated as candidates from other provinces: Badghis: Ghulam Hazrat Bamiyan: No names have been so far reported to the Bakhtar News Agency.

Badakhshan: Shah Abdul Majid, Mohammad Hashim Wasokht, Moulawi Mohammad Salim, Amir Baig and Mir Alam.

Baghlan: Abdul Jaleel, Haji Mir Abdul Latif, Abdul Jaleel, Sayyed Ashraf and Haji Abdul Raof.

Pakhtia: Haji Dost Mohammad, Abdulah, Ali Jan, Haji Mohammad Nabi.

Balkh: Abdul Karim, Takhar: Abdul Ali, Mohammad Said and Mohammad Azam.

Chakhsour: No names have been so far reported to the Bakhtar News Agency.

Faryab: No names have been so far reported to the Bakhtar News Agency.

Farah: Haji Sultan and Mohammad Omar.

Ghazni: Gul Ahmed Malikyar, Mohammad Askar, Abdul Shakour Andari and Abdul Jalal.

Ghour: No names have been reported so far to the Bakhtar News Agency.

Josjan: Abdul Rahman Mehr Poor and Abdul Hakim.

Kapisa: Haji Jamal Shah and Moulana Najmuddin.

Kunars: Sayyed Kalalluddin, Sayyed Ghulam Rasoul, Sayyed Habib Shah, sayyed Mohammad Isa and Ghulam Haider.

Laghman: Mohammad Ashraf.

Logar: No names have been so far reported to the Bakhtar News Agency.

Perwan: Abdul Raof and Mir Abdul Karim Maqool.

Nangarhar: Abdul Latif Yousufzai, Ghulam Habib Tofan, Sayyed Sarwar Kaderi, Mohammad Osman, Sayyed Ahmad Shah

## World Bank Team Meets Yaftali

KABUL, June 28.—The World Bank delegation now on a visit to Kabul met Abdullah Yaftali, Minister of Planning, yesterday.

Talks between the Afghan delegation and the World Bank mission are scheduled to open at the Ministry of Planning today.

Yesterday the delegation met Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and President of the Water and Soil Survey Department, and had talks with him on an agricultural loan to be used for irrigation purposes, fighting pests and agricultural extension work.

## Large Jirga Held In Kani Ragha

KABUL, June 28.—A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan notes that a large nationalist jirga held in Kani Ragha was attended by Haji Abdul Aziz Khan, Hayat Khan, Amir Khan, Mohammad Jan, Molavi Wares, Shah Khan, and a large number of people belonging to different tribes of central Pakhtunistan.

After a discussion on the defence and independence of Pakhtunistan, the participants moved to Wata Khel where they held another jirga which was attended by thousands of people of the area.

## Women To Help During Elections

KABUL, June 28.—The Central Election Supervisory Committee will receive help during the elections from ten women who are members of the Volunteer Women's Committee and students of the Women's Welfare Society vocational school at elections.

At a Volunteer Women's Committee meeting held last week under the chairmanship of Princess Bilquis a number of students of Kabul's girls' schools volunteered to co-operate in the elections, especially in distributing and checking identity cards for women voters.

## His Majesty Sends Message To Polish Head

KABUL, June 28.—On behalf of His Majesty the King a message has been sent to Edward Ochab congratulating him on his reelection as president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf has sent a message of congratulations to Jozef Cyrankiewicz on his reelection as Polish Prime Minister.

KABUL, June 28.—The French Ambassador in Kabul, George Cattin, was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gul Khana Palace at 7:30 p.m. yesterday.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. Italian French film with Dari translation.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7 p.m. Iranian film **MAS-TER OF TWENTIETH CENTURY**

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

### ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7 p.m. American film **WHITE SHADOWS** with Dari translation.

## Mazar Girl's Lycee Turns Out First Graduates

KABUL, June 28.—The Sultana Raza Girl's Lycee of Mazar-i-Sharif has turned out its first graduates this year.

The principal of the school says the school was set up 14 years ago as a girls' primary school. In 1957 the school turned out its first graduates who became teachers in primary schools in the province. Later it became a middle school.

Aziz Mohammad Alokozai, the governor of the Balkh province, presented the diplomas to the graduates and stressed the importance of the role to be played by women at this stage of the country's development.

## NEWSWEEK

International news magazine air-speeded to Kabul. Now on sale at:

Avicenna Bookshop  
Spinzar Hotel  
Khyber Restaurant  
Kabul International Airport

ADVT.

## HOUSE FOR RENT

Complete two storey building, metal roof, water, large garden, Dehboori. Call 21995

ADVT.

## FOR SALE

Chevy II Nova 1964 Model  
New 3000 KM. \$3000  
Call 21994

## For Sale

Chevrolet Impala 1963 with air-conditioning, power steering, power seats, in best condition. Please phone 23857.

ADVT.

## U.S. Chooses Six Scientists To Train For Moon Mission

WASHINGTON, June 28, (AP).—The U.S. space agency had put a classified ad in the newspaper when it started its search for scientist-astronauts, it might have read like this: Wanted; man—or woman—under 35, in excellent physical condition, holding bachelor and doctorate degree (or equivalent in experience) for interesting position involving one danger. Must be willing to travel.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), did, in effect, advertise for applicants, but in a more formal and detailed manner.

The results of the search were revealed Saturday. Six scientist-astronauts have been selected to train for mission to the moon.

When the programme was announced on Oct. 19, 1964, NASA had hopes of finding 10 to 20 men who would qualify, it got 1,500 expressions of interest by Dec. 31, 1964, the deadline for applying. Four women were among the applicants.

No stipulation as to sex was made by NASA in seeking the scientists and an agency spokesman early in February said the four women were among the 400 who met basic qualifications.

The National Science Academy helped in this initial screening. The fields from which the scientist could come were the natural sciences, medicine, or engineering.

Picked were two physicists, two physicians, a geologist and an electronics engineering professor.

No applicant could be taller than 6 feet, must have been born on or after Aug. 1, 1930, and be able to pass, in addition to other tests, a limited space simulation programme.

This, a NASA spokesman said, was to determine the ability to withstand stress in the launch, the space flight, and re-entry of the capsule.

Where the scientist was not a qualified pilot, he would be given a year's instruction. Four of the six will start this training next month at Williams air force base, Arizona.

Plans are for the scientists to go to the moon after the initial landing by original members of the astronaut team, all of whom were primarily selected for their flying backgrounds.

But the specialised knowledge of the scientist is needed for man to lift a veil of mystery and romance that has surrounded the moon since earth's beginning.

Astronomers have learned much about it with their own earth-bound equipment: it is 238,855

## Pakhtu Commission Meets To Consider Report Presented

KABUL, June 28.—The fourth session of the Pakhtu Language Development commission was held at 1:30 p.m. yesterday with Dr. Anas the Education Minister as chairman. Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Press and Information Minister, S. K. Rishitya, Finance Minister, S. S. Majrouh, Justice Minister and other members of the commission were present at the meeting.

The meeting heard the second part of a report prepared by the three sub-committees. It was read by secretary of the cultural and publication committee.

The commission discussed the suggestions put forward by the report and after some deliberation decisions were reached on the following:

Translation of world's classics in Pakhtu publishing of works which are needed in Pakhtu and which may be written and published here, in Pakhtunistan or in other countries, compiling a bibliography of a Pakhtu books and transcripts, utilisation of works, thoughts and literature of the world in promoting Pakhtu introducing and creating scientific terminology in Pakhtu.

The commission will hold its next meeting on July 4 to hear the rest of the committees' report.

## Health Ministry's Motor Repair Shop To Be Expanded

KABUL, June 28.—At a meeting held in the Ministry of Health yesterday it was decided that the UNICEF motor repair workshop and the mobile workshops should be expanded and better equipped. Vehicles belonging to the Public Health Institute, the Malaria Eradication Department and the Rural Development Department are repaired at the workshop.

It was also decided that to reduce wear and tear on the cars and prevent accidents, qualified men should be employed as drivers and made to take a special course.

## Fly To

## SRINAGAR

"The Abode Of God"

See Kashmir at cheapest round trip Fares only Af. 5805. For further information consult M/s Shourie Freres, IATA Travel Agents Telephone 20992.

## Afghanistan Builds Exhibition--

June 29 through July 8, 1965

Hours: 10 am to 1 pm

4 pm to 7 pm

Ministry of Education Rotunda  
Presented by the United States Information Service (USIS)



**IRAN AIR** NATIONAL LINES

fly  
**IRAN AIR**  
to  
**EUROPE**  
by  
**jet BOEING 727**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT  
**IRAN AIR SHER-I-NAU** Tele: 21405