



# Afghan Student News



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## Meeting Stresses Cooperation, Assistance Among Associations

A two day meeting of representatives of Middle Eastern Student Associations and American Friends of The Middle East staff members was held on December 27 and 28. Representing the Associated Students of Afghanistan were: Haffizullah Amin, Mahmud Sooma and M. H. Razi.

Some of the specific results of these sessions are as follows:

Agreement was reached whereby the Organization of Arab Students, when sending out its annual appeal for student lists from foreign student advisors, will indicate that the lists will be shared with other Middle Eastern student associations, thereby assisting the Pakistan and Afghan student organizations in obtaining the names and addresses from each list and thus benefiting all associations.

The Organization of Arab Students made available to other Associations their facilities at 2875 Broadway (Suite 4-5), New York, 25, New York.

Constitutional revisions on the basis of experience of each organization was discussed and agreement was reached to exchange constitutions, publications, and information about convention planning where feasible.

The subject of convention planning and the ingredients of a successful convention came under critical analysis following a strong appeal that conventions concentrate more on appeals to the student population and less to the "show" aspects of convening or to satisfying prestige factors and protocol. The appeal was based mainly on the desire to reduce the costs of annual conventions by bringing the ingredients down to the student level of interest,

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A two day meeting of representatives of Middle Eastern Student Association and the American Friends of The Middle East staff members was held on December 27 and 28.

# Nationalism Aids Afghan National Unity

by Haffizullah Amin

Nationalism has been variously defined through its history. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* defines "Nationalism" as a state of mind, in which the supreme loyalty of individual is felt to be due to the nation-state." Nationalism implies the identification of the people with a state or nation. It has sometimes taken liberal and democratic shapes, where individual liberty, human equality and fraternity of all people were its common cornerstones. Revolutionary French nationalism held that nations were constituted by acts of self-determination by their members. In France the plebiscite became the instrument whereby the will of the nation was expressed.

The French Revolution created a truly national state, in which distinctions among classes and localities were abolished, all social institutions were put on a national basis and made to serve national ends. Likewise the French Revolution inculcated the doctrine that all individuals owed their first and paramount loyalty to the national state, and it sought to promote national enthusiasm. It devised such nationalistic symbols as a national flag, an anthem and national holidays. It also elaborated the first general scheme of elementary schooling maintained and controlled exclusively by the nation, and compulsory for all children.

Nationalism in the American Revolution, as well as revolutionary France, meant the adherence to an idea, a universal progressive idea, looking toward a common future of freedom and equality, self-government through representation. German nationalism began to stress instinct against reason. The trend of liberal nationalism was reversed in Germany by Bismarck's success. He unified Germany on a conservative and authoritarian basis and defeated German liberalism.

As nationalism connotes a loyalty to the group entity superior to all other loyalties, and a belief in its excellence or even sometimes superiority over all other similar entities, it often leads to aggressiveness. It varies all the way from healthy patriotism, as in the Swiss nation, to the fanatical intolerance of Nazi Germany. In moderate nationalism, the most important consideration is actually a corporate will: a sufficiently powerful determination to live and work together. It does not depend upon race or descent, but upon a common thought and common goals. On the other side, it has a tendency to place a particularly excessive, exaggerated and exclusive emphasis on the value of nation at the expense of other values, which results in chauvinism.

## Nationalism Appeals To All

In non-independent national groups, which have not yet attained national sovereignty, nationalism represents the tendency of the subject national group to achieve independence. In the case of an already existing state, it is used to increase, as far as possible, the prestige and consciousness of power of the dominant nationality. This type of nationalism has its actual force and significance through its appeal to mass instincts. In nationalism, great significance goes to the factor of territory and territorial conditions. The national frontier, or border region,

is the symbol of the territorial contiguity of nations and thus a particularly vital factor in modern nationalism. Nevertheless, it is often very difficult to distinguish with accuracy the differences between nationalism and imperialism as regards their influence on world politics. A good example could be the German imperialism of the pre-war period, representing the program of strongly nationalistic circles. Nationalism can most certainly raise existing tensions to the point of war or revolution. The best examples are the legacies of imperialism and the dictatorial type of government where the prosperity of a group and individuals are not considered and they do not have the rights of self-determination and freedom.

While nationalism was expanding its roots in Europe and was entrenching for the French Revolution, such seeds were also taking root in Afghanistan. In the same century that the French Revolution took place in Europe, the name of Afghanistan as a nation was created in Asia. Ahmad Shah, the father of Afghanistan, was elected as King by representatives of the nine most powerful areas, including Peshawar, Baluchistan, Bulk, Kabul and Herat. He established a government, a state, and a nation-state, and he called it Afghanistan. This extended from Amu River to Sind River. Its capital was Kandahar. Although Ahmad Shah organized the Afghan Empire, extending several times beyond both rivers, he never called the territories beyond those rivers part of Afghanistan. The country has been called Afghanistan for the past two centuries, since Ahmad Shah announced its formation. Every national of this country has been called and has called himself Afghan.

When Ahmad Shah died, his son Temore Shah came to the throne. He transferred the country's capital from Kandahar to Kabul. In spite of many tribal uprisings, the solidarity of the country continued and it was still known as Afghanistan. After Temore Shah, a civil war started in Afghanistan, but all contenders for the throne called themselves King of Afghanistan, so it was obvious that national feelings, that a nation called Afghanistan, existed.

Because of the civil war in Afghanistan, and because the British Government was entrenched in India, Afghanistan was faced by many threats from the north and west as well. We should consider two aspects of Afghan nationalism in her recent history. One aspect of Afghan nationalism is the national unity which has been mustered to face any foreign threat to the country. When the British Government invaded Afghanistan in 1839 and 1878, and when the Tsarist Russian Government attacked Afghanistan at Panjdeh and when Iran wanted to fight, with the support of Tsarist Russia, Afghans were united as a nation and joined to fight the aggressors.

When the late King Amanullah wanted to restore an independent Afghanistan, all Afghans unanimously acted and fought against Britain. Whenever any threat has arisen from Pakistan, due to the problem of Pashtunistan, the whole Afghan nation has jointly resisted the threat and made ready to act. What was the main cause of this strong national unity in these several national crisis?

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**NATIONALISM —**

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In Dr. Najibullah's words, the only real force which has brought all Afghans together is the national feeling, or Afghan nationalism. There is no doubt that such potential nationalism still strongly exists in every individual of the Afghan nation. They face any foreign threat with a very stubborn and rigid national unity.

**Two Elements Present**

The other significant aspect of Afghan nationalism is the conformity for the advancement of culture and improvement of life for the Afghan people. Two kinds of elements play a role here. They are, in Louis Dupree's words, diffusive forces and cohesive forces. Diffusive elements are: racial, linguistic, religious, provincial, kinship and tribal. Racial conflict exists in Afghanistan, for the nation consists of two main races, Hazara or Mongoloid and white or Non-Mongoloid, who are not Hazara. Cultural facilities have not been equated between these two races. As the Hazaras are a minority group, they have been deprived of equal cultural opportunities in comparison to Non-Hazaras.

Pashto and Persian are the two national languages in Afghanistan, and there are some people whose native tongues are Turkmani and Ozbaki. Antagonistic feelings have existed between these groups: Pashtoons, a Pashto speaking people, and Farsiwans, Persian-speaking people, in particular, are subject to conflicts rooted in their linguistic backgrounds.

More than 99% of Afghanistan's people are Moslems. There are two sects of Islam, however, the Sunnite and the Shiite, which are quite often in conflict with one another.

Provincialism is another diffusive element in Afghanistan. The people of each province have special prejudices concerning the people of other provinces and special and extreme favor for the people of their own province.

**Nepotism Strong**

Nepotism is quite strong in Afghanistan, and has caused much separation among the people. It is a very effective, divisive force in the Afghan nation.

Tribal feeling is a strong deterrent to the advancement of the nation. Quite often, heated conflicts arise between the tribes. Loyalty to the tribe is still a potential divisive element in the effort for national progress.

Diffusive elements have been aggravated by many imperialists, exploiting for personal interests and seeking power, in the past 150 years. These people, groups and nations have tried to maintain diffusion in the Afghan nation, and to promote their own unrighteous ends. Despite their vicious endeavors, we of the Afghan nation have been able to live side by side in brotherhood as benevolent countrymen.

In Afghan cultural advancement, the cohesive elements are education, army, means of communication and transportation, inter-marriage, political parties, and educated youth.

Primary education is compulsory under the Constitution. But in practice it is compulsory where schools are available. If education is provided for all children, if the curriculum emphasizes national unity, if adult education projects are undertaken, if attention is paid in the

schools to religious and language differences, it is quite probable that Afghanistan can develop a strong national understanding and feeling of cooperation for the progress of the nation.

The army is very well handled by the Government. Young people from different language, religious, provincial, tribal and family backgrounds go into service together for two years. They live and work together, and understand each other very well. I hope that the government will be able to extend this compulsory service to all parts of the country. It can definitely be said that the army is an important cohesive force in the country.

**Communication Improving**

Improving and expanding means of communication, such as newspapers, radio, telephones, etc., and transportation facilities, such as highways, buses, planes, etc., are very effective in bringing all Afghans into closer contact, instilling feelings of nationhood.

Another inspiring element is the growth of good feeling and of actual inter-marriages between different ethnic groups in Afghanistan. This already exists and might be more effective if it were further encouraged.

The development of political parties will be one of the most important cohesive elements for the progress of our country. With the development of the new constitution, advocated by the government, political parties will be allowed to be established. These parties will concentrate on national unity, substituting ideologies rooted on national unity for present diffusive forces. The attitudes and ways of thinking of the people will be directed toward economic, social and practical possibilities for the country's progress. I feel sure that all parties will work to defeat diffusive and destructive forces in the society. I am highly optimistic and these parties will bring very hopeful changes to our society.

The force of educated youth has been proven in scores of countries all over the world. As youth are educated more and more, at home and abroad, they cannot tolerate diffusive elements within their nation. The more youth are educated, the more these elements are weakened, the more the nation grows in unity. The abolition of all destructive and diffusive elements in any nation is proportional to the involvement of educated youth in the process of change in the national life.

Changes never come without causes, and educated youth are always one of the most important causes of social changes. They know that there are many prosperous and advanced nations in the world with many ethnic groups. They are and must be the first progressive group which discards any kind of diffusive element and industriously works for national unity and the establishment and strengthening of a national united front.

**ASA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**MR. H. AMIN, *President*MR. A. NABI, *Acting Vice-President*MISS FATEMA MAYNAHYAR, *Secretary*MR. MAHMUD SOMA, *Treasurer*MR. M. Y. NASSIMI, *Editor of ASA's Yearbook*MR. M. H. RAZI, *Editor of the ASN*

## Letters To The Editor

Dear Mr. Razi:

Thank you very much for your latest issue of *Afghan Student News*. I surely would like to congratulate you for your genuine effort and wish you greater success in the very important responsibility which you have.

My whole hearted support goes to you, and I will be more than happy to be of any assistance which may help the further betterment of ASN.

My very best wishes for your health, happiness, and success.

Very Truly yours,  
Gul Mohammed Telwar

\* \* \* \*

Dear Mr. Razi:

I have read carefully your first issue of *Afghan Student News*, and I must say I was thoroughly delighted. It is unquestionably the finest foreign student publication in the United States. By all means, keep us the good work!

RONALD STORY  
Special Assistant  
International Commission  
United States National  
Student Association

## Potential Source Of Loans Offered By World Bank

by Dr. Nake M. Kamrany

According to a World Bank release of December 31, 1963, the World Bank has made a total of 371 loans amounting to \$7.6 billion to 70 member countries from 1946 to 1964. Ironically enough, I failed to find the name of Afghanistan among the list of 70 countries who have received the loans. The purposes of the loans were primarily for economic development such as reconstruction, electric power, transportation, communication, agricultural, and forestry, industry, general development, water supply and school construction. Afghanistan needs further development in all of the above fields.

Comparable neighboring countries such as Pakistan and Iran have each obtained \$299,350,000 and \$194,200,000 in various loans respectively, while Afghanistan has received none. Likewise 20 newly born African countries from Algeria to Uganda have received almost a billion dollars in loans. Afghanistan has been a member of the World Bank at least 15 years longer than any one of the African countries. Afghan officials attend the World Bank annual conferences each year and deliver nice and polite speeches. However, may I recommend that in addition to making polite speeches, this source of international financing which bears no political dangers be tapped for the possibility of obtaining developmental funds. World Bank financing of a project almost insures the success of a project. Because, normally the world Bank does not make loan commitment unless it is convinced of a project's economic feasibility and profitability.

Dear Mr. Razi:

I received a copy of the first issue of ASN. It was wonderful and very successful and I really enjoyed reading it. The only thing which I want to say is that I wonder if Americans can get it too? I suggest that you make it available to them as much as possible.

I came to the United States under the exchange program and live with an American family. I found them very interested in many parts of ASN. I think that this is a very efficient means for the introduction of our Nation and country to the Americans. I send my best wishes and congratulations for your success.

Mohammed Wali Haider  
6087 Bollinger Rd.  
San Jose, California

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Editor of ASN:

My Afghan colleagues join me in congratulating you for a fine job on the last issue of *Afghan Student News*. Keep up the good work.

Dr. Nake M. Kamrany  
Columbus, Ohio

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Dear Mr. Razi:

In the last issue of ASN you have given a marvelous summary of our activities during the last convention. I would like to supplement to it only a few points which were left out and which are of prime significance.

Our convention was indeed the most successful one ever recorded in the history of the Association. As we all know, the chief cause of our success was the kind visit, by our beloved King and Queen, of the Afghan students which attracted us from various corners of this country. We are thankful to their Majesties for having us so honored.

That we found it possible to give our humble welcome to Their Majesties, and carry out other routine businesses of the Association during those happy days, was solely due to the generous contributions and otherwise assistance of persons and organizations mentioned below to whom we owe our many thanks:

The Kaboul Pohantoon and Dr. Anwari, Chancellor  
Afghan Educational Office, and Mr. Etemadi,  
Attache  
Da Afghanistan Bank  
The Afghan-American Trading Co., and His Excellency Mr. Zabouli  
The American Friends of the Middle East, and Mr. Gillard  
The William and Mary College, president Paschal and Dr. Swindler  
The Asia Foundation  
Mr. Y. Nusratty  
Messrs. Munif, Mohmand, Sharif, Shorish, Latifi, Hanifi, Porjosh, Safi, Nassimi  
Miss Jarvis  
Miss Ludwig  
Miss Katz  
Miss Zweig

We also thank the U.S. State Department for its invaluable cooperation. (Z.Eltezam)



# Afghanistan and Its Balance of Payments

by Fakir M. Munif

International payments is frequently referred to as balance of payments. Balance of payments accounting is but a branch of age-old and world-wide body of accounting doctrines associated with the name of "double entry." Double entry is one of the basic principles in balance of payment and a common ingredient of all accounting systems in widespread use. Every transaction is viewed in two ways and expressed by "debit" and "credit." In each transaction there is both a "give" and a "take." Every transaction is stated as an equation. If, for instance, a farmer receives money for an equivalent value of eggs, he may record his transaction both as "a sale of eggs" and "a receipt of money." A person who buys securities may think of his activity both as "an acquisition of stocks and bonds" and "a reduction in his cash holdings or bank balance." Thus each transaction under double entry system affects at least two accounts and a scheme of interrelationships is established. The rules of credits and debits have been formulated in such a way that one side of each dual-nature transaction will be recorded as a debit and the other as a credit. Since each transaction takes an equational form, debit and credit values will necessarily be equal.

The national product accounts cover transactions among different sectors of a country's economy, such as between government and business, or between business and consumers. To make the picture complete, transactions among different groups within a country must be supplemented by transaction between those groups and the rest of the world. Such transactions are recorded in balance of payments, which thus serves as an elaboration of a part of the national products accounts. Balance of payments is thus a systematic record of economic transactions between one country and the rest of the world or between the residents of a country and the rest of the world over a particular period of time. Economic transactions may include:

- a. provision and acquisition of goods and services
- b. provision and acquisition of transfer payments i.e. transactions without quid pro quo.
- c. provision and acquisition of short-term and long-term capital items as well as gold.

Structurally, balance of payments is composed of (1) current account, (2) transfer payments account and (3) capital account. One may include monetary gold as a separate account but it can also be regarded as a part of capital account.

Current account includes the inflows and outflows of goods and services or the receipts and expenditures from and on merchandise and services.

Transfer payments account records all one sided transactions i.e. transactions for which there is no repayment such as gifts, grants, reparations, indemnities, and personal remittances.

Capital account records all short term and long term international activities in evidences of debt and ownership such as loans, securities, amortizations, bank deposits, national currencies, portfolio and direct investments.

Gold for most countries serves as a monetary reserve and is used in the settlement of international obligations.

Short term capital movements and transfer payments are of particular importance in determining equilibrium in a country's balance of payments and bear a close relationship to the current account of balance of payments. Gold, too, is of equal significance. In fact gold plays a dual role, it is both a medium of exchange and a commodity on its own right. It may on one hand constitute part of the central monetary reserves or on the other hand be an ornament, part of jewelry, watches and works of arts or finds its ways in various industrial processes. The fact that gold is both an international asset, similar to foreign exchange holdings, and at the same time merchandise, similar to other commodities created through a productive process, gives rise to an accounting problem for the balance of payments compiler, for gold in its different roles must receive different treatment. This very fact has divided gold into "monetary" and "nonmonetary." But there is no intrinsic difference between monetary and nonmonetary gold and it is impossible, by mere inspection, to tell whether a gold brick is part of monetary or non-monetary gold stock of a country. If gold is owned for monetary purposes by one of the central financial institutions, then it is monetary gold; if it is owned on private account, then it is non-monetary. The point is that gold playing the role of medium of exchange and a monetary reserve serves a different economic purpose from gold as a commodity. Thus balance of payments divides gold into monetary and non-monetary.

Gold as a monetary reserve is used mostly in the settlement of international liabilities. If current account offers a surplus larger than the outflow of short-term capital movements and transfer payments, then it is a favorable situation. If the surplus in the current account is not large enough to pay for the outflow of short term capital and transfer payments, or a country is incurring a deficit in its balance of payments, the situation is one of disequilibrium and unfavorable. Then gold to that extent is used, i.e. exported, to finance the difference or the deficit. The import of gold signifies a reverse situation. Transfer payments have grown in importance in recent years. They may be a source of surplus or a partial offset to a deficit in a country's balance of payments, or contribute to the deficit in a country's balance of payments.

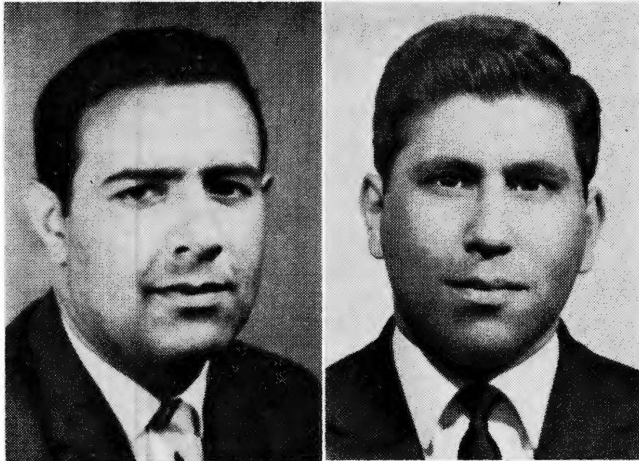
Balance of payments is an important tool of analysis in the hands of economists in determining the international economic position and problems of a country. Yet, any accounting system is of value insofar as it represents certain facts and relationships, properly classified and correctly captioned, fashioned in such a way that they are of sufficient interest to justify the effort expended in their preparation. The test of significance of system is the usefulness of its statements in the analysis of certain conditions, the solution of certain problems, or portrayal of facts of general interest. Thus accounting is not an end in itself, but rather a tool for carrying on the daily work

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## T. ETMADI BIDS FAREWELL

Mr. T. Etmadi, former Afghan Cultural Attache to the United States, has now been appointed the President of Institute of Education.

We wish Mr. Etmadi the best of success in his new position. We also wish to thank Mr. Siddiqi for all his assistance to ASN.



Etmadi

Siddiqi

During the past three years I have had the privilege and pleasure of serving the Afghan students in this country.

At the beginning a great deal of my time was spent in establishing the office. This, and other bureaucratic activities, prevented me from leaving the office as much as I should have liked in order to travel and meet each of you individually. Please accept my apologies.

I am certainly taking home a very precious memory — the memory of having worked together so closely with you. I know you realize how very much your services are needed by our people, and I know that everybody, myself included, is anxious to see you home as soon as possible.

I shall miss my association with you, and I assure you that my thoughts will be with you in all your future conferences. I pray that your association will be strengthened as much as possible, and that in the future it will become a model for all Afghan students, no matter where they are studying.

I appreciate the kindness and guidance extended to me by Their Excellencies, Mr. Maiwandwal and Dr. Majid.

I wish you all the very best of luck, and it is my fervent desire to see each of you in the service of our beloved country in the very near future. I wish Mr. H. E. Seraj, my capable successor, the very best and I am sure that he will enjoy the same cooperation and assistance that you have always extended to me.

I cannot close this message without thanking Mr. Siddiqi of the Educational Office, who has constantly helped me to carry out my duties.

My family joins me in greeting you, and in wishing you every happiness in the future. Thank you.

T. Etmadi

## TO THE UNITED STATES

The following students have come to the United States since January, 1964, for advanced studies in different fields.

### Ministry of Education and Kabul University:

Mr. Zia Mohammad Fidai  
Mrs. Momina Fidai  
Miss Munera Mehr  
Mr. Mohammad Taher Ayazi  
Mr. Ghulam Jailani Arez  
Mr. Farydoon Sherzay  
Mr. Abdul Hai Abasi  
Mr. Nazir Ahmad Pashtoon  
Mr. Ghulam Rasul Rahin  
Mr. Mohammad Raza Iltezam  
Mr. Mohammad Ismail Burhan  
Mr. Mir Abdul Fatah Siddiq  
Mr. Mohammad Musa  
Mr. Abdul Saboor Awa  
Mr. Mohammad Iqbal Haider  
Miss Sajda  
Mr. Noor Gul  
Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Soroush

### Ministry of Health:

Dr. Mir Ali Ahmad Hashimi

### De Afghanistan Bank:

Mr. Mohammad Nabi

### On Personal Expenses:

Miss Fateme Kamrany

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## TO AFGHANISTAN

Since January, 1964, the following Afghan students have returned to Afghanistan from the United States following the successful completion of their programs.

### Civil Aviation:

Mr. Janbaz Mangal  
Mr. Mohammad Usman Ufyani  
Mr. Mohammad Hashim Mutamail  
Mr. Qudrattullah Lal Puri  
Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Mena Yar  
Mr. Gul Mohammad Kakar

### Ministry of Planning:

Mr. Wakil Ahmad Noori

### Ministry of Mines and Industry:

Mr. Sayed Mohammad Kazim  
Mr. Hafizullah Nawabi

### Prime Minister's Office:

Mr. Abdul Rauf Weesa

### Kabul University:

Mr. Abdul Ahad Mahmood

### Ministry of Education:

Mrs. Jamilah Mahmood  
Mr. Mohammad Taher Porjosh  
Mrs. Suraya Porjosh

**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS —**

(Continued from Page 5)

of the economic analyst, the businessmen, bankers, financial expert or multitude of other interested bodies.

After having briefly examined the nature of balance of payments in the above few lines which is by no means exhaustive and nor a full presentation, we will now try to briefly analyze the balance of payments of Afghanistan during the period of the First-Five-Year economic plan.

Balance of payments in Afghanistan is a recent development. It did not appear in its standard and modern form before 1955. The first statements of balance of payments that have been compiled according to the modern standard are those which cover 1955 and 1956. Since then it has tremendously improved. The discovery of new sources of material, reorganization of existing sources of data, availability of trained personnel and the establishment of a realistic par value for the domestic currency (i.e. Afghani) have greatly added to the adequacy of data and have enormously increased the efficiency of the balance of payments compilation and have reduced the handicap and complexity caused by multiple rates system to a minimum.

Analysis of the international accounts of a country is an important part of the process of planning for economic development. On the one hand it shows the purchasing power that a country obtains from the export of goods and services and loans and grants, on the other hand it shows how this purchasing power is used, whether to buy consumer or capital goods from abroad, or to finance foreign debts or to finance some services obtained abroad. In Afghanistan the purchasing power obtained from the foreign sector plays an important part in the provision of resources needed for economic projects. In 1961-62, the receipts from the exports amounted to \$60 million which was used to finance the imports of consumer and capital goods. In addition, loans and grants in the order of a like amount were obtained from abroad, which were used for the financing of capital goods needed for development projects. The foreign sector, in other words, provided about 20% of the gross national product and more than half was devoted to economic development.

The main features of balance of payments during the period of the First-Five-Year plan may be summarized as follows:

- a. the annual receipts from the export of goods and services remained fairly stable at approximately \$60 million.
- b. Imports, on the other hand rose steadily from less than \$70 million in 1957-58 to nearly \$100 million in 1961-62. Service imports also rose but the magnitude remained smaller. The combined effect of the difference between exports and imports has been a growing total deficit.
- c. This growing deficit has been financed by foreign loans and grants.
- d. By the end of 1961-62 total foreign loans amounted to over \$200 million.

The annual payment of interest and repayment of principle runs about \$10 million.

The sharp rise in the deficit in 1958-59 and the subsequent drop in 1959-60 was caused mainly by the unusually low level of export of karakul, cotton and carpets in 1958-59 and strong recovery of export earnings in 1959-60. The year 1960-61 was relatively poor but the revival in 1961-62 brought the exports up to the level of an annual average for the whole period of the plan.

Receipts and payments on services were close to offsetting each other from year to year. The existing deficit stems largely from investment payments i.e. interest, and the import of personal services or technical assistance.

The combined deficit of the export and import of goods and services shows how a country obtains the use of foreign resources in the form of loans and grants or how it uses its own foreign exchange reserves. The balance of goods and invisibles may be compared with grants and loans. The figures would indicate that over the period of the Plan the commodity and services deficit exceeded grants and loans (net) by \$3.5 million. The absence of errors and omission would mean an indirect measure of short-term foreign loans or the depletion of exchange reserves.

In terms of deposits and short term assets of Afghan banks held abroad it is clear that in 1959-60 when borrowing exceeded the deficit, foreign exchange reserves rose, while in 1960-61 and 1961-62 when deficit exceeded borrowing, foreign exchange reserves dropped. During 1959 dollar holdings increased \$6.5 million when borrowing exceeded the current deficit by \$5.7 million. During 1960 and 1961, dollar holdings decreased \$7.4 million as compared with the excess of current account deficit over borrowing of \$10.6 million. At the end of 1961-62 total long-term foreign borrowing stood at the equivalent of \$208 million. During the period 1957-62 foreign debt increased by \$85 million according to the estimates on new loans minus repayments shown in balance of payments. This figure of \$85 million is an obvious understatement because it excludes on the borrowing side the security loan from Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia but does include repayments on these loans. Also, the amount of loans, for which the counterpart was technical assistance rather than commodities has been only partially included.

The only source of obtaining foreign exchange without repayment obligation is the expansion of the country's exports. Both public and private sectors are launching various devices to improve both the earning and paying capacity of the country through expanding the country's exports which is chiefly possible by means of increased domestic production and improved quality. Attempts are also being made to reduce the importation of consumer goods and thereby save foreign exchange by encouraging the production of these goods inside the country. (Figures on the deposits and short-term assets of Afghan bank held abroad may be obtained from the balance sheets of Afghan banks as well as from Federal Reserve Bulletin).

# Intra-Asian Cooperation: Problems and Prospects

by Dr. Nake M. Kamrany

"To cooperate or not to cooperate" is not the question. Intra-Asian cooperation is a historical fact. This paper attempts not to propose or oppose any new concept for cooperation; it merely wishes to expose the prospects and problems of Intra-Asian cooperation in the light of space-age twentieth century living.

With the exception of Japan, most of Asia today is classified as underdeveloped. This means that while Asia is the largest continent on earth and contains about 57 percent of world's population, it produces only 16 percent of world's gross national product.

Most of the Asian states have achieved political sovereignty. Nevertheless, Asia is marked with a distinct force of nationalism. This nationalism has been enticed by economic motives and an urge on the part of the Asians to break the vicious circle of backwardness.

Present-day Asia represents economic frustration and future hope. It also represents political fear of the cold war and future hope for world peace and prosperity. However, Asia's future hope (economical and political) depends upon the present course of action that the Asians may adopt. And Asian cooperation needs an institutional framework which contains within it the seeds of its development and reconstruction. It must construct this framework with firm foundations from the bottom up. We have a saying in Persian: "If the foundation is raw, the building will fall."

Asia is ready to construct a firm foundation of institutional cooperation because Asians are aware of their problems and they are determined to do something about solving them. How to go about solving these problems is the question, however. So far, this paper has attempted to establish the premise that the Asian problems are, in the main, economic problems. In order to solve them, economic cooperation is suggested as a starting point. Furthermore, economic cooperation could cross boundary lines of sovereign nations much easier than other forms of cooperation. And once started it could lead to cultural, social, and even political cooperation and integration.

While the Steel and Coal Community of Europe has lead to a successful European Common Market, a Rice, Cotton, and Oil Community of Asia could very well lead to a successful Common Market of Asia; where Intra-Cooperation may exist at its best.

In the following, an attempt will be made to expose the prospects and problems for such an Intra-Asian economic cooperation:

Most of the Asian countries are producers of primary goods such as cotton, rice, oil, wool, and other raw materials. The price of these primary goods and the revenues from them are subject to great fluctuations in the world market. Furthermore, the prices for these commodities have shown a steady decline over a long period of time. This condition has prompted an unstable and continuously declining world position for the Asian producers.

The Asian countries could stabilize, to a certain degree, their earnings and bring improvement upon the prices for their goods through forming an *Intra-Asian Cartel for Primary Goods*. For instance, the cotton producing countries could organize an Asian cartel for cotton, the same could be done for oil, wool, rice, and other primary goods.

On the other hand, many of the Asian countries are in great need of finished goods and capital equipment. The world prices for these goods have shown a steady rise over the years. The Asians could gain a great deal by organizing an *Intra-Asian Collective Buying Agency*. Such an agency would have a better bargaining position. And it would be capable of buying capital equipment and other goods on discount prices for large purchases. It could also secure the best quality, lowest price, with other benefits through manipulation and deliberation on the world market.

The above two approaches would be most efficient for those Asian countries whose economics are compatible. However, countries with complementary economics could cooperate even better.

A good deal of the primary goods of the Asian countries cannot be sold in the European and American markets due to lack of proper standardization, packaging, grading, and other marketing and qualitative difficulties. However, these commodities could be utilized in other Asian countries where such stiff marketing standards are not observed. Consequently, the establishment of an *Agency to Utilize Surplus* could be very useful.

Most of the Asian exporters seek markets in Europe or America while they ignore the potential and sometimes untapped Asian market for their goods. Such an agency will call for greater Intra-Asian trade.

*The Common Problem Approach* is another point to consider. The Asians could solve some of their problems easier and faster by sharing common experiences. For instance, the over-populated countries could exchange information with regard to population control methods and approaches. Just as well, the Asians could benefit by informing each other about their mistakes and successes in the path of attempts for development and growth.

In some instances the Asians could pool their resources together for the purpose of *Joint Investment*. For instance, a steel mill may be too expensive for one small nation. But, a number of nations could probably afford to build a steel mill for the benefit of all participants. Likewise, two or more countries could jointly invest in the construction of big irrigation dams, highways, development of mineral resources and so forth.

The above suggestions are certainly subject to challenge and limitation in real life. While the above exposition could be supplemented with many other suggestions and possibilities, the merit of each certainly requires a great deal of research and evaluation which is beyond the scope of this paper.

(Continued on Page 10)



## NEW CHAPTERS LISTED IN OHIO, WASHINGTON D.C.

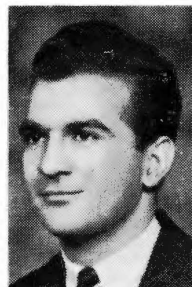
A local chapter of ASA has been established in Washington, D. C. on December 26, 1963. The second meeting of this chapter was held during February.

At the first meeting, Mr. Mohammad R. Aurang was elected chairman. Other officers are: Mr. Aziz Rahman Shamal, vice chairman, and Sayed Jabar, secretary.

In their second meeting, the chapter discussed several items including the revision of constitution of ASA and the expansion of the ASA publications. The meeting was held at the AFME hall in Washington.

\* \* \* \*

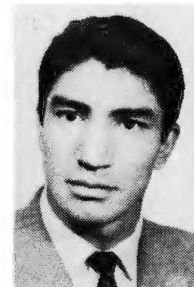
In support of ASA President Mr. H. Amin, the Afghan Students in Columbus, Ohio, formed the Columbus chapter of ASA during December. At the first meeting, Mr. Mohammad Yasin Khosty was elected the campus leader.



Aurang



Shamal



Jabar

Recently the Arizona chapter showed a film entitled "Afghanistan — Land of Beauty and Hospitality." A large number of American students and faculty members were present at this chapter activity.

## KARIZ SYSTEM AIDS AFGHAN IRRIGATION

by Miss Najiba Rashid

Kariz is a system of irrigation, used in Afghanistan. Afghanistan is a dry and mountainous country, with high mountains, some of them always covered with snow. Farmers utilize many systems of irrigation, and one of these systems is Kariz.

A Kariz is an underground tunnel carrying water. When mountain snows melt, part of the water is absorbed by the earth, seeping down to the level of a hard and impenetrable stratum, where it gathers underground. Where water is scarce and rivers rare, where rain is insufficient, farmers make use of this underground water, constructing underground tunnels leading to their farms. This kind of tunnel is called Kariz.

A Kariz is dug on the side of a hill or mountain, since it cannot be brought to the surface where there is no slope. The tunnel is begun at the field and extends upward. The floor of the Kariz must have some slope in order to bring water down from the hillside to the field.

While people dig the tunnel they must also bring the mud out from the excavation. When the tunnel has been dug to a length of 15 meters, it is difficult to remove the mud, so a well is put down from the surface of the ground to the level of the tunnel, and while the tunnel is being extended mud is carried to the bottom of the well and then hauled up the well to the surface.

The tunnel is dug with axes, spades and shovels. Bags are made from ox-skin for carrying the mud and hauling it up to the surface. Ox-leather is used because it lasts longer and is softer than metals. Ropes used to haul up the mud are also made of that leather.

When the tunnel has been dug twenty meters beyond the well, it is very difficult to bring mud out to the well, so a second well is dug from the surface to the level of the tunnel. A pulley is then fixed to the second well and mud is dragged up to the surface. The pulley used is a very simple one, which gives no mechanical advantage but changes the direction of the force. When a large kariz is being constructed, a different kind of pulley is used, giving considerable mechanical advantage. Twenty meters beyond the second well, a third well is bored, and so on, until the tunnel is long enough to collect sufficient water, which descends the length of the tunnel to the fields at the bottom end of the kariz.

The width of the tunnel depends on the nature of the ground and its structure. In normal situations it is almost one meter wide and two meters high. It begins at the edge of a field and for the first few meters resembles a deep ditch, because there is no height to make a tunnel. When the slope is high enough a tunnel is begun.

The length of the kariz and the number of wells depend on the amount of water required and the amount of money and labor available in the community. The kariz is usually shared by the farmers of a community, or owned by a landlord. The length of the kariz may be anything between 200 meters and more than two kilometers. The depth of the final well of a Kariz depends on its length and the slope of the area where the kariz is dug. It may be from five to fifty meters in depth, and the greater the depth the more people are employed in construction.

Sometimes it is necessary to take water some distance from the exit of the Kariz. In this case, if the water is not sufficient to run smoothly and rapidly over the required distance, a dam or pool may be built close to the exit of the kariz, where water is stored for use in distant fields, being released in a large quantity so that it is propelled to the distant destination.

## COOPERATION

(Continued from Page 8)

In presenting the above ideas, certain assumptions have been made. Certain degrees of freedom and mobility or resources, capital, labor, technology, and investment, as well as the freedom and enlargement of the role of the private sector, reduction of tariffs and in some cases the adoption of uniform tariffs, and mutual trust are among the prerequisites for an institutional Intra-Asian cooperation.

The Asian problems are immense. For instance, as compared with Europe, Asia is faced with lower living standards, lower levels of education, lower stages of economic development, lower degree of communication, and lesser degrees of democratic governments. Asia is faced with the problems of greater diversity of religions, greater variety of languages, greater racial and cultural differences, greater degree of nationalism, and greater degrees of clanism, conservatism, and suspicions.

However, our hopes need not be harassed by these difficulties. We are faced with challenge rather than despair. While the Asian historical glories and cultural riches are based upon national themes, the future of Asian position in the world depends upon the degree of Intra-Cooperation among the countries. So, let us proceed on the basis of a wise understanding of the lessons of history, rather than being blinded by them.

For political security, the Asians need to form an *Al-liance for Peace* whereby the existing Intra-Asian disputes are resolved and the existing boundary lines of nations are guaranteed. Cold war competition of the major powers in Asia should be diverted into a genuine all-out effort toward economic growth. And the Asian states need to replace military aid, and build Asia with alternative investments in education, sanitation, and other welfare measuring. Asians should promote political participation by the masses and civil liberty for all.

For social conditioning, the Asians need to abolish some of the old institutions and adopt new ones. The pursuit of a prosperous life through hard work should be taught as a virtue rather than a shame. Some of our social values need re-orientation. We should strive toward satisfying our wishes and desires rather than suppressing them. The Asians need a better appreciation of the concept of mutual benefit, for a gain by one does not necessarily mean a loss by another.

The Asian nations need not join a military pact, or hide under a disguised name of neutralism in order to shift responsibilities or adopt double international moral standards. We, the Asians, are capable of assuming our responsibilities and freedom of judgment in all matters.

The prospect for Intra-Asian cooperation and the responsibility of Asia's future position lies on the sincere will of the leaders, the educated elite, and above all, upon the religious leaders. We have to learn to compromise, yield to constructive criticism, and adopt changes when necessary.

In conclusion, I wish to reiterate my position that the key to an Intra-Asian cooperation is economic cooperation which is subject to many political, social, religious, and other limitation. However, even the establishment of a Common Union of Asia will not solve all problems. The

above measures have to be supplemented by around \$10 billion in foreign grants and loans per year from the advanced countries. Asia has a greater absorptive capacity than many economists in the field have estimated. Nevertheless, Asian countries need to cooperate and they have the capacity to organize. The emergence of the European Common Market, the Latin Common Market, and the international political and economic situations call for a united Asia.

## MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

accommodation and boarding costs. An appeal for the development of an overall theme for the convention around which cultural exhibitions and entertainment can be mounted was expressed by Mrs. Mary Watkins of the Asia Society.

The subject of newsletters, special issues and related communications media brought to everyone's attention the fact that each organization is producing a variety of publications and at widely differing publication costs. The subject of attempting to produce an adequate degree of communication at less cost by mimeographing and other less expensive devices met with spirited debate. It became obvious, however, that no president or newsletter chairman was willing to stake his reputation on attempting to produce less costly materials than his predecessors. Thus, it was concluded that high quality publications less frequently produced should continue but that these should be augmented with media of the low cost variety as a means of welding the internal structure of each association.

Agreement was reached that cost analysis of publications would be shared among the newsletter editors and where inquiries about cost factors became necessary, these would be discussed among the associations when one group could be of assistance to another. A recommendation that guest articles by the executive leadership of one organization be printed in the publications of another was met with enthusiastic response. The availability of original article material by name authors from the countries in each association membership was discussed. It was suggested that if attempts, with agreement of the authors, were made to sell such articles to *American Quarterly Reviews* before publication in the student newsletters, this could bring additional revenue into the association coffers. The articles would then be reprinted by the student association, noting previous publication.

It was generally understood that AFME financial support in amounts which could be expended without specific indication of the benefits to be derived by the Associations would no longer be available. AFME described its interest in having specific indications of how its support is reaching out to chapters of the Associations and in what way it is beneficial to the majority of the membership.

## Physical Education Program Needs Much Development

by Abdul Wahid Dabeer

One of the most important problems in physical education in Afghanistan is the lack of trained physical education teachers.

Throughout the years, the people have looked upon physical education just as games and sports. It has been regarded as a recreational pursuit.

Experts have come from other countries to serve as coaches and thus to train the different teams, but they have not come to prepare physical education teachers.

Special schools for sports once existed, the graduates of which are now employed in Afghanistan, but their number is insufficient and physical education centered courses were not included in their preparation. Instead, their education concentrated on certain aspects of physiology and activities such as basketball, volleyball, football, field hockey, track and field, and swimming. Upon graduation, they are sent out to teach in schools and colleges, but this does not satisfy the need.

These people are coaches rather than teachers of physical education. There is one period a week during which the students have a sports class. But this is not a class, but rather a period devoted to playing various sports games. Thus there is more coaching of games rather than physical education.

Competition thus becomes an end. Only the few who are highly skilled in the game have an opportunity to develop. The remainder, who form a major part of the group, are ignored.

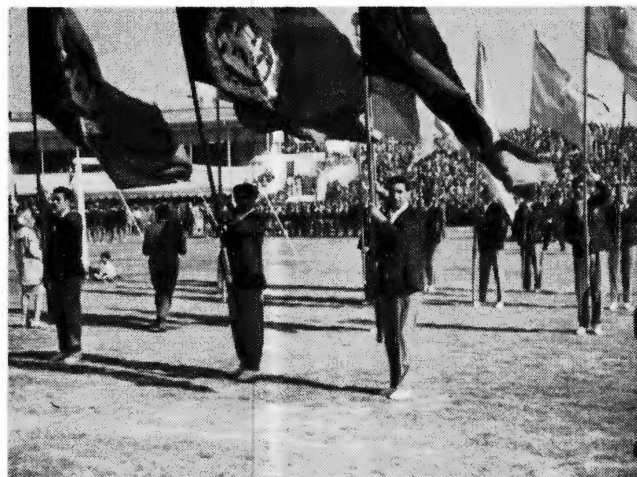
Further, there are no women physical education teachers in Afghanistan. One of the first and crucial steps in improving education for women in Afghanistan should be the training of women teachers of physical education for the girls' schools.

Sports and games throughout the country are controlled by the Ministry of Education. There are three different organizations at three different levels, yet their functions are not coordinated. But efforts are being made by the Government to form a national organization which will promote physical education. Some of these efforts are:

1. The construction of many gymnasiums and stadiums so that physical education activities can be carried on during both the winter and summer.

2. Financial assistance is given by the government to different organizations such as universities and the olympic association to promote physical education.

In Afghanistan there is an Olympic Association which can serve in the cities and towns throughout the nation, but its function is limited to competitive sports. It selects the various teams to represent the country in International Competition, but these teams are not national teams in the true sense of the word because the organization functions only in the Capital city of Kabul.



Athletes from Kabul University parade during the Independence Day celebration. The University of Kabul has its own organization for sports and games, but these are directly controlled by the Ministry of Education.

## Government Appointments

The following appointments have been made by the government.

Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, deputy minister of the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Rahimi, president of elementary education.

Mr. Abdul Samai Madhoush, president of compilation and translation.

Mr. Mohammad Asef Mayel, education counsellor in Moscow.

Dr. Mohammad Akram, educational counsellor in Bonn.

Mr. Toryalai Etemadi, president of the institute of education.

Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi, assistant rector of Kabul University. At the same time he will act as Dean of the College of Economics.

Dr. Mohammad Rasoul Taraki, governor of Kabul.

Mr. Mohammad Moosa Shafiq, deputy minister of the Ministry of Justice.

## Prime Minister Visits Moscow For Special Medical Treatment

On the invitation of the Soviet Government, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister arrived by special plane in Moscow on February 15 for medical treatment. Dr. Mohammad Yousuf has been ill with asthma and bronchitis since some time and has gone to the Soviet Union on the advice of physicians.

The Prime Minister is accompanied on this trip by Miss Rona, his daughter, Professor Safar Ali, Dr. Mohammad Nabi Afzal and Mr. Mohammad Akbar, a member of the Bureau of Soviet Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

\* \* \* \*

An international fair featuring the music, dances, films, food, and art of foreign lands was held in the McCormick Memorial residence, 1001 N. Dearborn St., in January, 1964.

More than 500 volunteers, representing 60 nations, participated in the event sponsored by the Chicago Young Women's Christian association.

Consulates from many nations, and foreign nationality groups provided materials for the four-hour program entitled "World on Parade."

Yar Mohammed Kohsar, 2331 Lakewood Ave., had been appointed chairman of the Afghanistan exhibit for the fair.

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